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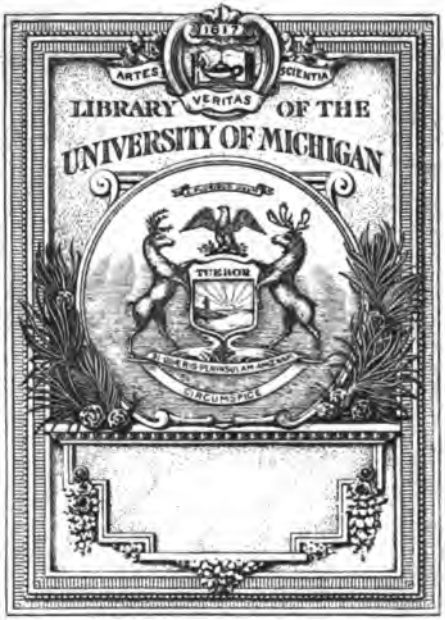
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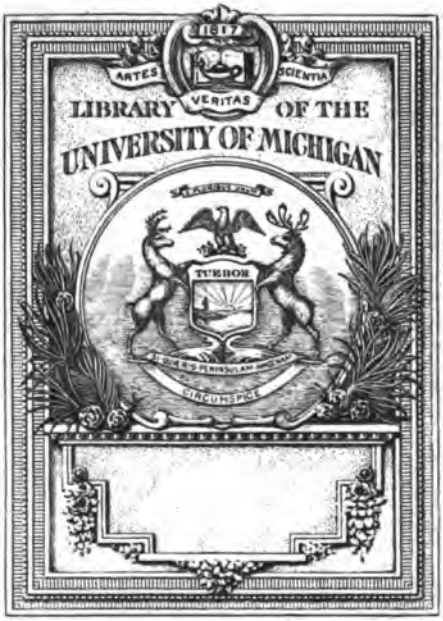
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Martin, B.

MISCELLANEOUS

CORRESPONDENCE,

Containing a Variety of

SUBJECTS,

RELATIVE TO

Natural and Civil Hiſtory, Geography, Mathematics, Poetry, Memoirs of monthly Occurrences, Catalogues of new Books, *&c.*

VOL. II.

For the Year 1757 and 1758.

By BENJAMIN MARTIN.

LONDON:

Printed and ſold by W. OWEN, *Temple-Bar*, and by the AUTHOR, at his Houſe in *Fleet-ſtreet*.

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Hist. 11
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Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For JANUARY, 1757.

A GENERAL HISTORY *of* GERMANY, *continued from Page* 447.

WE ſhall next proceed to an Account of the Revenue and Troops of the ſeveral States of the Empire.

According to a Conſtitution of *Charles* V. every State of the Empire is taxed in Proportion to its Ability, which Tax, or Quota, is entered in a public Regiſter, called the *Matricula* of the Empire, and kept in the Office of the Elector of *Mentz*, the Chancellor of the Empire: Here every Prince, Lord, or City, which the Emperor makes a Member of the Empire, is obliged to be matriculated, with the Conſent of the College and Circle to which it is aggregated.—This Conſtitution was eſtabliſhed, not only for maintaining the Forces of the Empire, but for its other Neceſſities. It was regulated at the Rate of a certain Number of Horſe and Foot, or a Sum of Money to be paid monthly, by the Name of the *Roman* Months; becauſe formerly the States of the Empire were obliged to raiſe 20,000 Foot, and 4000 Horſe, which they kept in Pay to accompany the Emperor to *Rome*, when he went to receive the Crown; and ſuch as were not able to furniſh their Quota in Troops did it in Money. This Contingent was ſettled at twelve Florins for a Trooper, and four for a Foot-Soldier. But, as the Price of Proviſions, *&c.* was raiſed, this Tax was, in Time, extended to ſixty Florins for the former, and twelve for the latter; ſo that the Tax of the modern *Roman* Month is equal to five of the old *Roman* Months: But, the *Matricula* not having been altered ſince *Charles* V. and every State being thereby taxed on the old Footing, this Deficiency was ſupplied, without derogating from the *Matricula*, by augmenting the Number of Months in Proportion to the Levies required, and other neceſſary Demands.

The Total of the Matricula's.

	Horſe.	Foot.	Florins.
The Circle of *Auſtria* —	174	907	5714
——— of the *Lower Rhine* —	190	885	5828
——— of *Upper Saxony* —	278	1167	7972
——— of *Swabia* — —	341	2100	12623
——— of *Bavaria* — —	231	1060	6934
Carried over	1214	6119	39071

	Horſe.	Foot.	Florins.
Brought over	1214	6119	39071
The Circle of *Franconia*	249	1219	8100
——— of the *Upper Rhine.*	433	1950	12280
——— of *Weſtphalia*	309	2019	8964
——— of *Lower Saxony*	321	1053	8992
	2526	12360	77407

N. B. The *German* Florin was 40 Pence.

But, that the Reader may form a proper Idea of the Revenues and Forces of the *German* Princes, Electors, &c. we have extracted, from the beſt Writers we could meet with, the following Synopſis.

Revenues of the Eccleſiaſtical Princes, and the Number of Forces they can raiſe.

	Ann. Rev. £.	Forces.
Archbiſhop of *Cologne*	130000	8000
——— of *Triers*	100000	6000
——— of *Mentz*	100000	6000
——— of *Saltzburg*	80000	8000
——— of *Munſter*	70000	5000
——— of *Liege*	70000	8000
Biſhop of *Wurtſburg*	60000	5000
——— of *Bamberg*	50000	5000
——— of *Paderborn*	40000	3000
——— of *Oſnabrug*	30000	2500
——— of *Aichſtadt*	10000	1000
The Abbot of *Fulda*	70000	6000
The other Biſhoprics of the Empire together	60000	5000
The Abbeys and Provoſtſhips of the Empire	80000	8000
Total of the eccleſiaſtical Princes	950000	76500

Revenues of the Secular Princes, and the Number of Forces they are able to raiſe.

	Ann. Rev. £.	Forces.
The Empreſs-Queen	8000000	180000
The King of *Pruſſia*	1400000	180000
The Elector of *Saxony*	800000	20000
The Elector *Palatine*	300000	18000
The Duke of *Wittemberg*	200000	15000
The Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*	120000	12000
——— of *Heſſe-Darmſtadt*	100000	9000
The Duke of *Mecklenburgh*	60000	6000
The Prince of *Baden-Baden*	18000	3000
——— of *Baden Durlach*	18000	3000
Princes of *Naſſau*	120000	10000
Carried over	11836000	526000

Ann.

	Ann. Rev. £.	Forces.
Brought over	11836000	326000
The Elector of *Bavaria*	300000	30000
—— of *Hanover*	400000	40000
The Duke of *Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle*	300000	14000
—— of *Holſtein*	80000	12000
—— of *Saxe-Gotha*	200000	12000
—— of *Weymar*	80000	10000
Dukes of *Saxony*	80000	10000
Princes of *Anhalt*	60000	6000
Prince of *Lowenburg*	60000	6000
The other Princes and Imperial Towns of the Empire	500000	50000
Total of the Revenues & Forces of the ſecular Princes	13196000	646000
—— of the eccleſiaſtical Princes	950000	76500
—— of the Revenues and Forces of the Empire	14146000	722500

This may ſuffice with Reſpect to the comparative Dignity and Strength of many of the Princes, *&c.* of *Germany*. We ſhould be glad, if on good Authority, and with ſuitable Exactneſs, we could make a Compariſon between the Proteſtant and the Roman Catholic Powers; but in this many Difficulties occur, for the Denomination even of the Prince does not aſcertain the principal Religion of the Subject. It is well known, that the Proteſtant Religion had its firſt Beginning in *Germany* in 1517, under the Management and Direction of *Martin Luther*. That was ſucceeded by that of *Calvin*; and both of them meeting with Oppoſition from the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, who adhered to the old Religion, it occaſioned a long and bloody civil War; the Iſſue of which was that the three Religions, *Lutheran*, *Calviniſt*, and *Roman Catholic*, were eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral Places where they were already profeſſed, by the Authority of the Empire: The greateſt Part, however, adheres ſtill to the *Roman Catholic* Communion, which has the Advantage of having a great Number of Prelates, who are moſt of them temporal Princes, and have a ſpiritual and temporal Dominion over their Subjects.

The Countries in *Germany* where the *Lutheran* Religion chiefly prevails, are thoſe of *Saxony*, *Brandenburgh*, *Brunſwick*, *Lunenburgh*, *Holſtein*, *Mecklemberg*, *Wirtemberg*, *Darmſtadt*, *Durlach*, *Lauen*, *Eaſt-Friezeland*, and ſeveral Imperial Cities. The *Calviniſtical* Perſuaſion is embraced in the Landgraviate of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, a great Part of the Palatinate, beſides ſeveral other Places, eſpecially the Free Cities, where great Numbers are intermixed with the *Lutherans*. There are likewiſe a vaſt Number of *Jews* ſcattered up and down all *Germany*; but eſpecially in the Imperial Cities, where they are allowed the free Exerciſe of their Religion.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 109, *anſwered by Mr.* WILLIAM WALLIS, *of* Thingdon, *in* Northamptonſhire.

LET $3x$ and $4x$ be the reſpective Diſtance; then by a Maximum in plain Trigonometry, $26 : 7x :: x : 12$, $\therefore 1152 = 7x^2$, and $x = 13$ Fere; but $13 \times 3 \angle \frac{96+12}{2}$, and $13 \times 4 \angle \frac{96-12}{2}$, which is abſurd; conſequently the Queſtion is impoſſible in thoſe Numbers. Q. E. D.

Mr. Lucas, *Mr.* Turill, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* Farley, *Mr.* Tunnard, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* Thernot, *and Mr.* Butler, all took Notice of the Abſurdity of this Queſtion.

Queſtion 110, *anſwered by Mr.* JOHN TUNNARD, *of* Goſberton-School, Boſton, Lincolnſhire.

PUT $x =$ the Age of the eldeſt, $y =$ that of the youngeſt
Then $x + y = 35 = a$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \frac{3xx}{2y} + 12x - yy = 55 = 6 \\ 3xx + 24xy - 2y^3 = 2by \\ 12xx + 24xy + 12yy = 12aa \\ 9xx + 2y^3 + 12yy = 12aa - 2by \\ aa - 2ay + yy = xx \\ \frac{12aa - 2ay^3 - 12yy}{9} = 2by = xx, \end{array}\right\} \text{per Queſtion.}$$

Which will produce this adfected Equation, $2y^3 + 21yy - 520y = 3675$.
Hence, by converging Series, $y = 15$; conſequently $x = 20$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Terrill, *Mr.* Lucas, *Mr.* Wallis, *Mr.* Cave, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* Farley, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* Rowe, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Horsfall, *Mr.* Butcher, *Mr.* Marſhall. *Mr.* Walter, *Mr.* Sherratt, *Mr.* Beighton, *Mr.* Haile, *Mr.* Storer, *Mr.* Hodges, *Mr.* Carter, *Mr.* Reeves, *Mr.* Browne, *Mr.* More, *Mr.* Abbott, *Mr.* Hicks, *Mr.* Eling, *Mr.* Stelling, *Mr.* Hammond, *Mr.* Langley, *Mr.* Peacock, *Mr.* Clarke, *Mr.* R. Langley, *Mr.* Terry, *Mr.* Thox, *Mr.* Eaton, *and Mr.* Rennard.

Queſtion 111, *anſwered by Mr.* HENRY FARLEY, *of* Eythorn, *in* Kent.

PUT 36 Acres $= 360$ Chains $= a$; $38 = b$; $x =$ the Length; $b - x =$ the Breadth.

1	$x \times b - x = a$
2	$xx - xb = -a$
3	$x - \frac{b}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{bb}{4} - a} = 1$
4	$x = 1 + 19 = 20$, the Length.
	$38 - 20 = 18$, the Breadth.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Lucas, *Mr.* Wallis, *Mr.* Cave, *Mr.* Terrill, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Carter, *Mr.* Kernot, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* Rowe, *Mr.* Butler,

Butler, *Mr.* Eling, *Mr.* Marſhall, *Mr.* Beighton, *Mr.* Hale, *Mr.* Storer, *Mr.* Hodges, *Mr.* Reeves, *Mr.* Brown, *Mr.* Moor, *Mr.* Hicks, *Mr.* Stefling, *Mr.* Hammond, *Mr.* Peacock, *Mr.* Clarke, *Mr.* R. Langley, *Mr.* Terry, *Mr.* Knox, *Mr.* Eaton, *Mr.* Rennard, *Mr.* Prynald, *Mr.* Richardſon, *Mr.* Dodſon, *Mr.* Crable, *Mr.* Harris, *and* *Mr.* Hambrook.

Queſtion 112, *anſwered by Mr.* JOHN HUDSON, *of* Swanland, *near* Hull.

FIRST reduce the Expreſſion to $x^{\frac{30}{91}}$ its Equal; then put $x =$ Hyp. Log. of $x^{\frac{1}{x}}$, and $n = \frac{30}{91}$; then its Log. x^n is alſo a Maximum: In Fluxions, $n\dot{x}x^{n-1} + x^n\dot{x}x^{n-1}\dot{x} = 0$; but $\dot{x} = \frac{\dot{x}}{x} \therefore x^{n-1}\dot{x} + x^n x^{n-1}\dot{x} = 0$, reduced gives $x = \frac{-1}{n} = \frac{-91}{30}$ $= -3{,}0333$, *&c.* $=$ Hyp. Log. of $x^{\frac{1}{x}} \therefore -1{,}0111$, *&c.* Hyp. Log. of x, whoſe natural Number is $,3638981$, *&c.* $=$ 7ſ. 3¼d.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Lucas, *Mr.* Beighton, *and Mr.* J. Shipman.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 130.

By Mr. POWIS LILLIEMAN.

GIVEN AC $= 5$ (*a*,) AB $= 3$ (*c*,) required CD, BD, and the Perpendicular AD, when the Angle BDC is a Maximum?

Queſtion 131.

By Mr. ROBERT ELING, *of* Henley upon Thames.

IN the Middle of my Garden ſtands a ſmall flowering Shrub, about which, as a Center, I would plant 14 Dozen of Tulip-Roots, ſo that the Diſtance between each Bulb, and that next it on either Side, may be ſix Inches, and the Outermoſt in each Row, the ſame Diſtance within the Flower-Bed; of what Form and Dimenſions muſt the Bed be made to take up the leaſt Ground poſſible?

Queſtion 132.

By Mr. THOMAS ALLEN, *of* Spalding.

ON a certain Day laſt Spring, the Sun's riſing Amplitude was taken $= 33° 57' 10''$, at 2h. 56m. 12ſ. 36 th. after his Altitude upon the Prime Vertical was obſerved $= 25° 8' 52''$. It is required to determine the Proportion of the Number of Particles of Heat ejected by the Sun upon the Place of Obſervation, at the Hours of One and Four in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, and to give the Inveſtigation?

Queſtion 133.

By Mr. J. STORER, *of* Hornſea.

THE Difference between the two Legs, and the Hypothenuſe of every right-angled Triangle is equal to the Diameter of the inſcribed Circle. Query, a Demonſtration?

To

To the Author of the General Magazine *of* Arts *and* Sciences.

SIR,

The following are the Obſervations for the Year 1756, *which we hope will be agreeable to your Aſtronomical Readers.* Aldebaran *underwent ſeveral Occultations, but they were all inviſible, for want of a clear Sky. We are*

Your humble Servants,

Newport, Shropſhire, Jan. 1, 1757.

J. P. H. and B. T.

	H.	′	″	
Jan. 13th. at	5	25	00	The Star in the Root of the South Ear of ♉, paſſed 43″ North of the Moon.
March 7th.	9	55		The northermoſt of thoſe two Stars marked θ in the *Hyades*, was diſtant from the Moon's W. Limb 2′ 23″. Between 10ʰ 1′ and 10ʰ 3′ the Star *m* of the *Hyades*, was occulted; the End was at 10ʰ 38′ 55″.
20th.	11	15		*Mars* was diſtant W. of a Star of the 5th Magnitude, 5′ 41″. This certainly would have been an Occultation, but *Mars* ſet a little too ſoon.
22d.	9	30		Obſerved ♃'s Place to be ♎ 15° 4′ 23″
23d.	9	30		Ditto 14 57 6
28th.	9	15		♃'s 3d Sat. emerged from the Body.
April 13th.	15	53		Nearly ♃ was occulted by the Moon; the preciſe Time could not be ſeen for Clouds.
22d.	8	25		♃'s 3d Sat. emerged from the Body.
May 3d.	11	34	6	The firſt emerged from the Shadow.
9th.	9	15		Obſerved ♂ in ♌ 2° 30″.
17th.	12	8	30	♃'s 3d Satellite emerged from the Shadow.
17th.	13	15		♄ was diſtant North of the Star θ, in the Shoulder of the Goat, 1′ 59″.
20th.	15			Their Diſtance was 2′ 34″.
29th.	13			Their Diſtance was 5′ 22″. By theſe Obſervations, Dr. *Halley*'s Tables err in the Place of that Planet 1-18th of a Degree.
26th.	11	49	46	The firſt Sat. emerged.
July 5th.	8	59		The Star I, in 19° of ♎, emerged from the Moon's ſouthern Limb.
30th.	7	39	14	Before Sun-ſetting, *Mars* emerged from the Moon's S. Weſt Limb. The Immerſion could not be ſeen.
Nov. 18th.	18	45		Obſerved ☿ 3′ 49″ E. of ♃. Altitude 15°.
24th.	19	15		☿ 7° 30′ E. of ♃. ☽ d. d. d.
24th.	19	30		♃ was 17° 15′ E. of ♀. ☾ Alt. ☿ 10 ♃ 16 ♀ 29
27th.	7	1	21	The Star μ, in 21° of ♒, was occulted by the ☽'s S. E. Limb. The Emerſion was at 7ʰ 45′ 32″.
30th.	19			Obſerved ☿ 13° 40′ Eaſt of ♃, and ♃ Eaſt of ♀ 11° 32′. Altitude, ☿ 9°, ♃ 17°, ♀ 26°.
Dec. 15th.	19	45		Obſerved ♀ 3° 33′ Eaſt of ♃.

The

The CABINET.

Or, Verſes on ROMAN Medals. To Mr. W. By Mr. GREAVES.

I.

LO! the rich caſket's mimic dome!
Where cells in graceful rows
The triumphs of imperial *Rome*
In miniature diſcloſe.

II.

Leſs ſacred far thoſe tinſel ſhrines,
In which the ſainted bones,
And relicks, modern *Rome* confines,
Of legendary drones.

III.

In figur'd braſs we here behold
From time's wide waſte retriev'd,
What patriots firm, or heroes bold,
In peace or war atchiev'd.

IV.

Or ſilver orbs, in ſeries fair,
With titles deck'd around,
Preſent each *Cæſar*'s face and air
With rays or laurels crown'd.

V.

Ages to come ſhall hence be taught,
In laſting lines expreſs'd,
How mighty *Julius* ſpoke or fought,
Or *Cleopatra* dreſs'd.

VI.

Auguſtus here with placid mien,
Bids raging diſcord ceaſe;
The gates of war cloſe barr'd are ſeen,
And all the world is peace.

VII.

A race of tyrants then ſucceeds,
Who frown with brow ſevere;
Yet tho' we ſhudder at their deeds,
Ev'n *Nero* charms us here.

VIII.

Thus did the blooming *Titus* look,
Delight of human Kind;
Great *Hadrian* thus, whoſe death beſpoke
His firm, yet gentle mind.

IX.

Aurelius too! thy *Stoic* face
Indignant we compare
With young *Fauſtina*'s wanton grace,
And meretricious air.

X.

Each paſſion here and virtue ſhines,
In livelieſt emblems dreſs'd:
Leſs ſtrong in *Tully*'s ethic lines,
Or *Plato*'s flights expreſs'd.

XI.

With heighten'd grace in verdant ruſt,
Each work of antient art,
The temple, column, arch, or buſt,
Their wonted charms impart.

XII.

All-glorious *Rome*, thro' martial toil,
Beneath each zone obey'd,
Shew'd ev'ry province, trophy, ſpoil,
On current gold diſplay'd.

XIII.

Hence prodigals, that vainly ſpend,
Promote the great deſign;
And miſers aid ambition's end,
Who treaſure up the coin.

XIV.

The peaſant finds in every clime
The ſcientific ore;
Whilſt on the rich remains of time,
The learn'd with rapture pore.

XV.

Each fading ſtroke they now retrace,
Each legend dark unfold;
Then in hiſtoric order place,—
And copper vies with gold.

XVI.

Happy the ſage! like you, my friend,
The evening of whoſe days,
Heav'n grants in that fair vale to ſpend
Where *Thames* delighted ſtrays.

XVII.

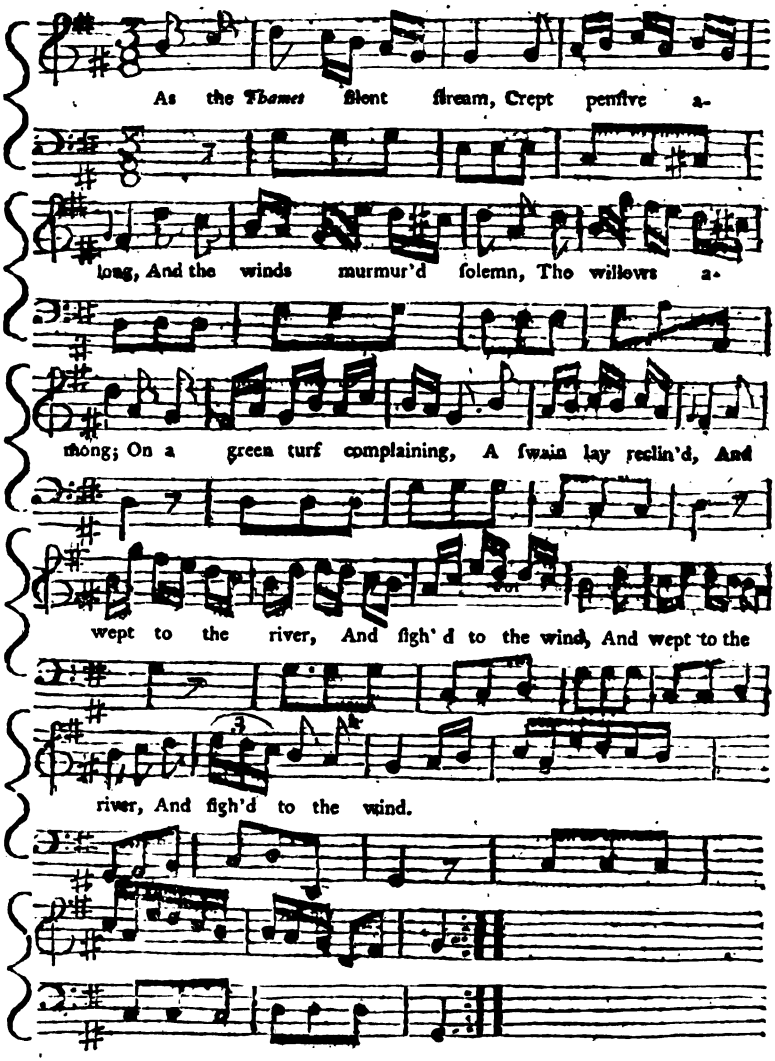
To medals there, and books of taſte,
Thoſe moments you conſign,
Which barren minds ignobly waſte
On dogs, or cards, or wine.

XVIII.

Whilſt I 'mid rocks and ſavage woods
Enjoy theſe golden dreams;
* Where *Avon* winds to mix her floods
With *Bladud*'s healing ſtreams.

* *Claverton near Bath*, 1750.

A New

A New SONG. *Set to Music by Mr.* MOZE.

As the Thames ſlont ſtream, Crept penſive a-
long, And the winds murmur'd ſolemn, Tho willows a-
mong; On a green turf complaining, A ſwain lay reclin'd, And
wept to the river, And ſigh'd to the wind, And wept to the
river, And ſigh'd to the wind.

II.

In vain, he cry'd, nature
Has waken'd the ſpring;
In vain bloom the violets,
The nightingales ſing:
To a heart full of ſorrow
No beauties appear;
Each zephyr's a ſigh,
And each dew-drop's a tear.
Each, &c.

III. In

III.

In vain my *Selinda*
Has graces to move,
The faireſt to envy,
The wiſeſt to love;
Her preſence no more
Gives delight to the eye,
Since without her to live,
Is more pain than to die.
Since, &c.

IV.

Oh! that *Somnus*'s pinions
Would over me ſpread,
And paint me the image
In dreams in her ſtead;
The beautiful viſion
Would ſoften my pain;
But ſleep's a relief
I ſollicit in vain.
But ſleep's, &c.

V.

The wretch thus like me,
Whoſe ear's laden with care,
Is deluded by hope,
And undone by deſpair.
His pains, ever waking,
Deny him repoſe,
And the moments but vary
To vary his woes.
And the, &c.

ODE *for the* NEW-YEAR, 1757.

By Colley Cibber, *Eſq*; *Poet-Laureat.*

Recitative and Air, Mr. Beard.

WHile *Britain*, in her monarch bleſt,
Enjoys her heart's deſire:
Proud to avow that joy confeſs'd,
Thus to her lord ſhe ſtrikes her lyre.

AIR.

Rude and rural tho' our lays,
While with hearts ſincere we ſing,
Far greater glory gilds our praiſe
Than e'er adorn'd the brighteſt king.

Recit. and Air, Mr. Baildon.

As nature loves to lend the earth
Suns and ſhow'rs to aid her birth;
So duteous ſubjects to their king,
Annual loans of treaſure bring.

AIR.

With willing Wings exchang'd thoſe treaſures fly,
While royal riches publick wants ſupply:
Well the mutual virtues ſuit,
His the glory, theirs the fruit.

Recitative and Air, Mr. Waſs.

Not the prolific ſtreams
That nature's thirſt ſupply,
Or burniſh'd gold that beams
On gorgeous luxury,
Can brighter glory boaſt,
Or greater good contain,
Than, radiant round our coaſt,
Breaks forth from *Cæſar*'s reign.

AIR.

Had the lyriſt of old
Had our *Cæſar* to ſing,
More rapid his raptures had roll'd,
But never had *Greece* ſuch a king.

CHORUS.

No—never had *Greece* ſuch a king.

Recit. and Air, Maſter Arnold.

While *Britons* form themſelves the law
That keeps impiety in awe,
Nor prince, or people e'er conteſt,
Unleſs to make thee great or bleſs'd.

AIR.

Thus poſſeſſing
Ev'ry bleſſing
Happy ſubjects can deſire,
Where's the nation
Whoſe high ſtation
Can to nober fame aſpire?

Recitative, Mr. Savage.

Tho' *Rome* of old,
As bards have told,
For weilding well his iron rod,
Advanc'd *Auguſtus* to a god,
Behold a title yet
More chriſtianly complete,
Of more ſublime Decree,
By glorious truth approv'd,
The monarch beſt belov'd,
Diſtinguiſhes, great *George Auguſtus*, thee.

Trio, Meſſ. Beard, Waſs, *and* Savage.

What happier days could heav'n ordain,
Than long t' have liv'd in ſuch a reign?
There have we found the higheſt grace,
While *Cæſar*'s reign proclaims his race.

CHORUS.

Late may he paſs to heav'n reſign'd,
And long below rejoice mankid.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of OCCURRENCES, For JANUARY, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dresden, Dec. 22.

BY Order of the King of Prussia, a List is taken of all the Inhabitants of this City, from the Age of 18 to 32, excepting only those Tradesmen whose Professions are absolutely necessary to the Public, and those whose bodily Infirmities disable them from carrying Arms. Further Advices mention that the Nobility are obliged to part with their Servants, except old Men, and Boys out of the Charity Schools.

Petersburgh, Dec. 16. The Answer delivered the 3d Instant to Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, by Order of the Empress, was as follows.

"After Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Embassador from his Britannic Majesty, had been already told, in Relation to the first Proposition made by him, two Months ago, about the Mediation of her Majesty the Empress for reconciling the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, that her Imperial Majesty did not expect such a Step from him; the said Embassador will easily conceive, in the present Situation of Things, that the great Earnestness with which he has now repeated the same Proposition to the Ministry of this Court, must have so much the more astonished her Imperial Majesty, as she thought she might justly expect more regard to what had been already once declared concerning her Resolution.

Therefore, the Empress commands his Excellency to be told, that as the Intentions of her Imperial Majesty, contained in the first Answer, remain absolutely invariable; no ulterior Propositions for a Mediation will be listened to.

As for the Menaces made use of by his Excellency, and particularly, that the King of Prussia himself would soon attack her Imperial Majesty's Troops; such Menaces only serve to weaken the Ambassador's Proposals, to confirm still more, were it possible, the Empress in her Resolutions; to justify them to the whole World, and to render the King of Prussia more blameable in her Sight."

PLANTATION NEWS.

Halifax, Oct. 30.

THursday arrived Capt. Russel's Privateer Shallop, Capt. Francis Pigot Commander, from a second Cruise: She has taken three large Sloops; one of them a Boston Sloop, which she took within two Miles of the Island Battery at Louisburgh, going thither; her Cargo, we hear, consists of Lumber and naval Stores; the other two she cut out of a small Harbour on the Island of Louisburgh, one of which is loaded with Timber, the other a light Vessel. He also run into another Harbour in the Night, and discovered six large Vessels, deeply laden with Fish, as he supposed, with French Pendants flying, but without Guns; on which he came out, and informed the Captains Prescot and M'Namara, and offered, that if they would lend him forty of their Men, and cover him with their Guns, he would go and bring them all out, to which Proposal Capt. Prescot consented; but Capt. M'Namara refusing, they were obliged to leave them.

LON-

LONDON.

January 2.

AS no leſs than 32,000*l.* is paid annually to the Government by two Diſtillers only, as Duty upon the Grain they diſtil, it is undoubtedly a melancholy Truth, notwithſtanding the many pretended Advantages that may be ſaid to flow from this Branch of Revenue to the Government; where is the Wonder of the preſent Scarcity of Corn?

They write from the Hague, of Dec. 30, that four Princes of the Blood are laid under an Arreſt by the King of *France*, for their Remonſtrances againſt the Steps taken by his Majeſty.

A Proclamation was publiſhed, for giving a Bounty of three Pounds to every able Seaman, and thirty Shillings to every ordinary Sailor, or able-bodied Landman, who ſhould enter before the 10th of February next; alſo a Reward for diſcovering ſuch as ſecrete themſelves, and a free Pardon for all Deſerters from Ships, and full Pay due at the Time of their Deſertion, provided they return to their Duty by the 10th of February next.

Advices from Madrid of the 15th ult. mention, that his Catholic Majeſty had lately made a Convention with the Courts of London and Paris, whereby it was ſtipulated, that all the Effects not deemed contraband by Treaties, on board Spaniſh Veſſels, ſhould be ſuffered to paſs freely by the Engliſh and French.

From the Paris Gazette, *Jan.* 14.

In the Evening, Jan. 5, about three Quarters after Five o'Clock, as the King was getting into his Coach at Verſailles to go to Trianon, a Man found Means to ſlip by the Guards, and ſtabbed his Majeſty a little below the Breaſt, between the fourth and fifth Ribs, on the right Side. The Knife which the Fellow made uſe of had two Blades, one a common Blade, and the other ſhaped like a Penknife, about half an Inch broad, and four Inches long, and it was with the latter he gave the Stroke. The Wound was ſlanting upwards, and penetrated about the Breadth of four Fingers deep. At firſt the King thought he had only received a Blow with a Fiſt: Soon after he felt a little Heat, but did not know he was wounded till the Blood guſhed out. His Majeſty was blooded at a Quarter after Six, which gave him great Relief; but by Way of Precaution he was let Blood again four Hours after; and this Morning at Ten o'Clock the firſt Dreſſing being taken off, the Wound was found not to be dangerous, and his Majeſty is as well as can be expected. The Aſſaſſin was immediately ſecured, and no Doubt will meet with due Puniſhment. All that is yet known of him is, that his Name is Damien, and that he is a Native of Arras. His Majeſty had providentially on, that Day, a Velvet Surtout Coat over his other Cloaths, without which, in all Probability, we had loſt a Prince whoſe Virtues have acquired him the Title of *Lewis the Well-beloved*. The Hoſt has been expoſed in all the Churches of this City, and public Prayers are ordered for his Majeſty's ſpeedy Recovery.

As two Kings of France have fallen by the Hands of Aſſaſſins, the following ſhort Account, we hope, will be agreeable to our Readers.

"*Henry* III. was ſtabbed by *Jacques Clement*, a *Dominican* Friar. This Wretch quitted *Paris* the 31ſt of *July*, 1589, (the King then beſieging that City) and being ſeized by the Soldiers, they delivered him into the Hands of the King's Secretary, to whom he ſaid, he was ſent by his Majeſty's faithful Servants in *Paris*, to communicate to him ſome Things of Importance. The next Morning he was brought before the King, and while his Majeſty was liſtening to him with Attention, near a Window, the Villain ſtabbed him in the Belly with a Knife, of which Wound he died the next Morning.—Pope *Sixtus* V. made an Oration in the Aſſembly of Cardinals, juſtifying this Murder."

"*Henry* IV. was ſtabbed by *Francis Ravaillac*, a Practitioner in the Law, on *May* 14, 1609, who had ſome Time lain in wait for him; and ſeeing the Coach ſtop in a narrow Place, at Noon-day, in *Paris*, while the King was looking another Way, he gave him three Stabs with a Knife, one of which entered the *Vena-cava*, and killed him.—This Wretch was executed at the *Greve* in the following Manner: His Right-hand, holding the Knife, was burnt; his Breaſt, *&c.* torn in Pieces with red-hot Pincers; melted Lead and ſcalding Oil were poured upon his Wounds; and he was then torn in Pieces by four Horſes."

10. Between Two and Three this Morning, a ſlight Shock of an Earthquake was felt at Norwich, preceded by a rumbling Noiſe in the Air. As it happened at a Time when the Generality of People are found aſleep, it was not perceived by many; but thoſe that were awake, and the few Perſons that were up, were very ſenſible of it. It was likewiſe felt at Yarmouth, Diſs, South Walſham, Loddon, Burgay, Eaſton, Sprowſton, *&c.* at the ſame Moment of Time.

19. His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act for granting an Aid to his Majeſty by the Land Tax.

Ditto, Malt, Mum, Perry, Cyder, *&c.*

COUN

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Trial of Admiral BYNG *continued from Page* 458.

St. George, Portſmouth Harbour, Dec. 29.

REar-Admiral Weſt was ſworn, and examined till near Five in the Evening. When the Court was adjourning, he begged they would complete his Examination that Night, becauſe he was going out upon an Expedition of great Importance, by the King's ſpecial Order: But as the Court and Mr. Byng had many Queſtions to aſk him, the Court informed him they ſhould be glad to go through, but that there was not Time; and then the Court adjourned till next Morning.

30. Admiral Weſt appeared, and finiſhed his Examination about Three in the Afternoon. In the Courſe of his Examination, ſome of the moſt material Queſtions were, Whether any unneceſſary Delay was made at St. Helen's, or at Gibraltar? Anſwered in the Negative. At what Diſtance the Ramilies was from the Buckingham at the Time of the Engagement? he replied, About three Miles. Whether the Admiral and the Rear could have come up to the Aſſiſtance of the Van, and come to as cloſe an Engagement with the Enemy? he anſwered, He knew no Impediment to the contrary, but that he would not be underſtood to mean there was none. How the Wind and Weather was? he replied, Very calm and fine. Whether he could keep his lower Ports open? he replied, Yes; and that he knew but of one Ship which could not, and that was the Deptford, who occaſionally lowered her Ports. How many Men he had killed and wounded? he replied, Three killed, and ſeven wounded. What Damage he received in his Hull, Maſts, Yards, and Rigging? For an Anſwer to which he referred them to a written Account he had delivered into Court thereof. He was aſked in what Condition the Ship was in, in regard to Men, on the 20th of May, the Morning of the Engagement? he replied, In very good. Whether he ſaw any Fire from the Admiral's Ship during the Engagement? he ſaid, That when he was looking towards the Intrepid, which was in Diſtreſs a-ſtern of her, he did ſee ſome Smoke, which probably might be from the Admiral's Ship, or ſome of his Diviſion; but he could not diſcover at what Ship it was directed. Whether on the 24th of May, the Day of the Council of War, his Ship was repaired fit for a ſecond Engagement? he anſwered, Yes; before that. When? he anſwered, The very next Night after the Engagement. Mr. Byng aſked him, Whether it was not in the Power of the Enemy to decline coming to a cloſe Engagement, as the two Fleets were ſituated? he replied, Yes; but as they lay to for our Fleet, he apprehended they intended to fight. Whether he was of Opinion that the Forces on board the Fleet could have relieved Minorca? he ſaid, he believed not. Whether ſome of the Ships were not deficient in their Compliment of Men, ſome of the Ships out of Repair, and whether not deficient in point of Force with the Enemy? to which he anſwered in the affirmative.

Lord Blakeney ſworn. In the Courſe of his Examination he informed the Court of the Time the Britiſh Fleet was diſcovered by the Garriſon, and the Time of its diſappearing; that, upon Sight of it, he wrote a Letter, to be carried off by Mr. Boyd, his Store-keeper, and Aid-de-Camp to Col. Jefferys, to inform the Admiral of his Situation, &c. A Copy of which Letter he had in his Hand, and deſired it might be read; but Mr. Byng objecting thereto, as it was only a Copy, and not the Original, it was not read, as Mr. Boyd was to be examin'd thereto, and could produce the Original. — Mr. Byng aſked the General, Whether he thought the Forces could be landed? he anſwered, Very eaſily. Whether there were not ſome Faſcines thrown in the Way? he ſaid, Yes; but which might have been eaſily deſtroyed. Whether the attempting to land the Men would not have been attended with Danger? the General replied, He had been upwards of 50 Years in the Service, and that he never knew any Expedition of Conſequence carried into Execution but what was attended with ſome Danger; but that of all the Expeditions he ever knew, this was the worſt. Mr. Byng aſked, Whether the French had not a Caſtle at the Point, which might have prevented their landing? the General anſwered, Not on the 20th of May; and ſaid, that the Enemy were then in ſuch Diſtreſs for Ammunition, that they fired Stones at the Garriſon. Mr. Byng aſked the General, Whether he thought the Officers and few Men he had on board the Fleet could have been of any great Service to the Garriſon? He anſwered, Yes, very great Service; for that he was obliged at that Time to ſet ſome of his Men to plaiſter the Breaches.

31. Mr.

31. Mr. Boyd ſworn. In the Courſe of his Examination, it appeared that he was ſent off with a Letter, in a Boat, to deliver to the Admiral, but could not be particular to the Time; that he kept out as long as he thought it probable to reach the Admiral; but when he found it impracticable for him to cloſe the Admiral, as he was then going to the Southward, he returned without delivering the Letter. Mr. Byng aſked him how long he waited before the Boat was ready to bring him off? He could not recollect, but remembered he waited for it till he was very impatient. Whether he in the Boat did not paſs through ſome Firings of the Enemy? Anſwered, There was ſome ſtragling Fire of ſmall Arms, and about three or four Cannon ſhot. Whether it did not do them ſome Damage? He anſwered, no; he did not know that one of them ſo much as touched the Boat. How long he might be off in the Boat? About an Hour and Half. Whether there was not a Breeze of Wind? Anſwered, When he got from the Land, he found a Breeze. Whether he thought the Admiral could ſee the Boat; anſwered, no; he believed not at that Diſtance, and ſo late in the Evening.

Capt. Everitt appeared, and deſired to hear the Articles of the Charge, he not happening to be in Court when they were formerly read; which was objected to by Mr. Byng, as contrary to the Cuſtom of the Court; but the Captain requeſting it, the ſame were read. Capt. Everitt being ſworn; and having ſome Papers in his Hand, was aſked what they were. He anſwered, they were Minutes he had taken from the Ship's Log-book, and his own Journal, to refreſh his Memory. To the uſing of which Mr. Byng objected, the Log-book not being a proper Teſtimony; whereupon the Court was cleared, to deliberate upon the Point. Upon the Court's being opened again, their Opinion was, That thoſe Minutes might be uſed to refreſh his Memory upon ſuch Points only as fell immediately under his own Obſervation. In the Courſe of his Examination, it appeared that there was all poſſible Diſpatch made, and no unneceſſary Delay in the ſailing of the Fleet from St. Helens to Gibraltar, and from thence to Mahon; that the Buckingham's Men were healthy, having but two incapable of coming to their Quarters; that they had about 90 or 100 Tuns of Water on board; that they got Sight of the Iſland of *Minorca* about Six in the Morning of the 19th of May; that about Eleven in the Forenoon they were two Leagues diſtant from St. Philip's Caſtle, and believed that was the neareſt Diſtance he was to it; that about Two in the Afternoon the French Fleet was ſeen diſtinctly, ſtanding to the Weſtward, but could not ſay at what Diſtance; that our Fleet was ſtanding to the S. E. the Wind at S. S. W. moderate fine Weather; that on the 20th of May, about 8 in the Morning, they ſaw the French Fleet preparing for Engagement. The like Queſtions were propoſed to him as to Rear-Admiral Weſt; and in his Anſwers, was of Opinion, that the Admiral's Diviſion might have carried all their Sail, and thereby aſſiſted the Van, and prevented them from receiving ſo much Fire from the Enemy's Rear.

Mr. Byng was aſked whether he choſe to aſk Capt. Everitt any Queſtions: To which he replied, he had no Queſtions to propoſe then, but ſhould have Occaſion to aſk him ſome hereafter; therefore deſired he might be kept in the Way for that Purpoſe. Capt. Everitt ſaid, he ſhould have been very glad if thoſe Queſtions could then be aſked, as he was under Sailing-orders with Admiral Weſt. Mr. Byng anſwered, he could not propoſe them at that Time, but would as ſoon as poſſible; upon which Capt. Everitt was ordered to attend the Court. Mr. Byng then informed the Court, that he wanted to aſk Lord Blakeney ſome Queſtions; wherefore the General was ordered to attend next Morning at Nine o'Clock; to which Time the Court then adjourned.

Jan. 1. Lord Blakeney appeared in Court, in Conſequence of Mr. Byng's Requeſt, when the Admiral propoſed a Queſtion, the Subſtance of which, and the Anſwers, were as follow: Whether if the Admiral had landed the Troops it could have ſaved St. Philip's from falling into the Hands of the Enemy? His Lordſhip ſaid, It was impoſſible for him to anſwer that Queſtion with any Certainty; but was of Opinion that had they been landed, he ſhould have been able to have held out the Siege till Sir Edward Hawke had come to his Relief.

Then the four Firſt Lieutenants of the Buckingham, Capt. Everitt (Admiral Weſt's own Ship) were examined, and all agreed that they knew of no Impediment to hinder the Admiral and his Diviſion from coming to the Aſſiſtance of the Van, which was cloſely engaged, and raked by the Enemy's Rear as they came up, and that the Admiral was not ſeen by them to go to a cloſe Engagement with the Enemy, agreeable to his own Signals.

Jan. 3. Capt. Everitt was croſs-examined by the Court and Mr. Byng, and being aſked how many Guns the Ships in the Van carried, anſwered, that the Sides of thoſe next the Buckingham had fourteen on the lower Deck, all the others thirteen.

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Of what Rate they were? Anſwered, one a 74 Gun Ship, the others 64, and ſix in Number. Whether, if Admiral Byng had come to cloſe Engagement, a compleat Victory might have been obtained? Anſwer, There was all the Reaſon in the World to expect it, it being well known that Admiral Weſt beat off two Ships, tho' he had but five Ships to their ſix, and ours ſmaller Ships than theirs, and their Metal heavier. How the Wind? Anſwer, As fair a Gale as could be wiſhed for. Whether he had too much or too little? Anſwer, juſt enough and no more. What Sail had Mr. Byng? Anſwer, his lower Courſes, Top and Top-gallant ſails full; but his Main-ſail, Main-top-ſail, and Top-gallant-ſail, aback.

The Court then aſked Mr. Byng if he ſhould then have Occaſion to aſk Capt. Everitt, or any of the Buckingham's People, any more Queſtions; and being anſwered in the Negative, the Captain and the reſt of the Officers of the Buckingham were diſcharged from any farther Attendance on the Court, and were informed they might repair on board their Ship.

Capt. Gilchriſt ſworn. He acquainted the Court, that he was ſituated oppoſite the Rear-Admiral on the 20th of May, to repeat Signals. In the Courſe of his Examination he ſaid every Ship did not bear down at a proper Diſtance to attack the Enemy, according to Signals thrown out for that Purpoſe by the Admiral, about Half an Hour paſt Two o'Clock; but that the Rear-Admiral and his Diviſion bore down right before the Wind, and hauled up oppoſite to their proper Ships, and attacked the Enemy, except the Defiance, which appeared to be rather a-head; that the Ships in the Rear were in a Line of Battle a-head, upon which the Defiance threw all a-back, and fell down upon her proper Ship, the headmoſt Ship of the Enemy; that the Admiral did not bear down before the Wind upon the Enemy, nor any of his Diviſion; that the French Fleet, at the Time of the Signal for engaging, were all laying to with their Main-top-ſails to the Maſts; and that our Van was in the ſame Poſition: He could not take upon him to ſay whether the Admiral ever engaged at a proper Diſtance, on account of the Smoke from the Firings of the Revenge, Princeſs Louiſa, and Trident; agreed that the Wind, Weather, and Situation of the Enemy's Fleet, was ſuch as to enable them to engage at a proper Diſtance; that the Ships in the Rear did not make all the Sail they could to cloſe with the Enemy from the Time the Signal was given for Battle till the Action was over; but, that in the latter Part of the Action Mr. Byng ſet all his Sail, except the Top-gallant-ſails; that the Wind and Weather was ſuch that he could have carried all the Sail in the Ship that he commanded, and knew of no Reaſon why they could not do the ſame; that the Van of our Fleet was engaged about an Hour and a Quarter; that the Admiral did not continue in the ſame Poſition, but kept baſking away, angling upon the Enemy; that he ſaw the Ramillies fire; that the Diſtance of ſome of the Rear Diviſion from the Van ſeemed to be about three Miles; that he made no doubt if the Rear had carried Sail all along, but they might have prevented the Enemy's Rear from pouring ſome of their Fire into our Van; and that the Diſtance between our Rear and Van was occaſioned by our Rear throwing their Top-ſails a-back when they began to fire.

Capt. Hervey, of the Phœnix, ſworn. He was ſtationed a-breaſt the Admiral to repeat Signals. He ſaid, that about 43 Minutes after Two, Signal was made for the Deptford to quit the Line; and about 50 Minutes after Two the Ramilies began to fire upon the Enemy, having before that received the Fire of the three ſternmoſt Ships of the Enemy for about 10 or 12 Minutes, in which Time he obſerved ſome of the Enemy's Shot to fall between the Ramilies and his Ship the Phœnix; about the ſame Time he obſerved the Intrepid's Foretopmaſt to be loſt; he obſerved then, that the quick Motion of the Intrepid in bearing down, had occaſioned her to be raked by the Enemy, to loſe her Top-maſt, and run the Riſk of falling on board the Admiral, who was then engaged, and might not ſee them Time enough to prevent it. Some Time after the Ramilies ceaſed Fire, the eleventh Ship in the Enemy's Line bore away from the Ramilies Fire, as was concluded by the People on board; that the Culloden fired but a few Times, and at a greater Diſtance than the Ramilies; that the whole Fire ceaſed about Five in the Afternoon; that the Enemy ſeemed to go off from the Fire of our Van, ſome of them not damaged.

4. Capt. Hervey re-examined till near Two, with very little Variation from the Narrative he had given the Court the Day before.

Capt. Amherſt was called, whoſe Examination laſted a long Time; and he, and all the Officers that have yet been examined, acquit the Admiral of any unneceſſary Delays; but could not ſpeak poſitively as to the Admiral's Conduct during the Engagement.

5. Mr. Lloyd, a Lieutenant, and Mr. Philips, a Volunteer on board the Fleet, but now a Captain, were examined; in whoſe

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Examination nothing particular appeared, further than has been already noted.

6. The Lieutenant of the Lancaſter was examined, and then a Gentlemen who was a Volunteer on board; their Evidence ſeemed very clear and certain as to ſome particular Facts which fell immediately under their Obſervation, and which ſeem not to be much in Favour of the Admiral.

Part of Capt. Young's Croſs-Examination.

Q. Did the Loſs of your Foretopmaſt put any of the Ships in our Rear in Danger of being on board you?

A. Not as I could perceive.

Q. Did it occaſion any impediment to the Admiral and his Diviſion from going down and engaging the Enemy cloſely?

A. Not as I could perceive.

Q. Did any of the Ships in the Rear tack at that Time?

A. I did not obſerve juſt then; they were to Windward of me; and I ſaw ſeveral of the Ships upon my Wheather-Quarter with their Top-ſails a-back.

Q. Did you think at that Time they were in any Danger of being aboard you?

A. No; I was to Leeward of them, ſo could not drive athwart them.

Q. Could they at that Time have wore clear of you, and gone down to the Center and Rear of the Enemy?

A. Yes; becauſe I was a-head, and to Leeward.

Q. Did the Admiral and his Diviſion bear down on your Stern, and go to the Center and Rear of the Enemy?

A. No; not when my Topmaſt went away.

Q. Did they at any Time afterwards?

A. Yes, near an Hour after, and went to Leeward of me, and paſſed me.

Q. Did they go down to the Center and Rear to engage properly?

A. The French were then gone, and left me a-ſtern.

Q. What Sail had the French Rear ſet when they paſſed you?

A. I think their Topſails and Foreſails.

Q. What Sail had the Admiral and his Diviſion abroad then?

A. Foreſails and Stayſails, and the Culloden her Top-gallant Sails.

Q. How long after you loſt your Topmaſt was it before the Admiral and his Diviſion paſſed to Leeward of you?

A. About three Quarters of an Hour, or an Hour.

Q. With the Wind as it then was, could the Admiral and his Diviſion, if they had ſet all their Sails, from the Time the Signal for engaging was made, and borne away properly, could they have come to a cloſe Engagement with the Enemy?

A. Yes; the French were laying to for us: I went down under my Topſails, and they might have added Sails in Proportion to the Diſtance and Going of their Ships.

Q. During the three Quarters of an Hour, or an Hour, which you mentioned juſt now, did you obſerve what Sail the Admiral and his Diviſion were under?

A. No, not particularly.

Q. Did you obſerve any Motions that they made for going down to the Enemy?

A. No.

Q. How long after you loſt your Foretopmaſt did the Center and Rear of the French Fleet lye to?

A. Till the Revenge's Boat came on board me, and deſired I would leave off firing, that they might make Sail, and go between me and the Enemy, which they did directly; the French Fleet then run, who were oppoſite to me, and the Rear followed them.

Q. After the Admiral and his Diviſion had made Sail, did they get up with the Center and Rear of the Enemy, ſo as to come to a cloſe Engagement?

A. There was very little Action after that Time.

Q. Did you, before the French ran, ſee the Admiral and his Diviſion engage from firſt to laſt?

A. Yes, ſome of the Ships; they fired.

Q. Did you obſerve at what Diſtance they were one from another?

A. I did not take Notice.

Q. Did you ſee any of their Shot fall?

A. No, I was too much employed to take Notice.

Q. Was you within Point-blank Shot of the Enemy?

A. I can't judge that exactly.

Q. What Diſtance do you ſuppoſe you were at that Time?

A. Within random Muſquet-ſhot, I believe, as the Lieutenant was wounded with a Muſquet-ball.

Q. How far were the Rear off at that Time?

A. I did not take Notice.

Q. When you bore down on the Enemy, did the Admiral and his Diviſion do ſo to?

A. No.

Q. Under what Sail were the Admiral and his Diviſion at that Time?

A. Under their Topſails and Foreſails.

Q. If they had bore down as the Intrepid did, could they have cloſed the Enemy to have engaged properly?

A. Yes, the French were lying to.

Q. Did they lye to long enough to admit of it, ſuppoſing the Admiral and his Diviſion had ſet all their Sails?

A. Yes,

A. Yes, long enough for me, and I ſuppoſe for the reſt too.

Q. Were our Ships in a proper Line of Battle a-head one of another when the Signal for engaging was made? and had all our Ships bore away at the ſame Time, would it not have prevented the running aboard each other?

A. Yes, there was a very good Line formed; they were not ſo near together but every Ship had room to wear.

11. Yeſterday about Noon the Croſs-examination of Capt. Cornwall was finiſhed. In the Courſe of his Examination of Saturday Afternoon he ſaid, that he went to his Windows abaft to take a View of the Fleet when in Line of Battle; that he was greatly ſurprized to ſee the Admiral and his Diviſion at ſo great a Diſtance, as he was upon the Weather Quarter; that ſeeing the Intrepid in Diſtreſs, and no Signal given for removing her out of the Line, he went to her Aſſiſtance; and after getting her out of the Line, fell into her Station, engaged the Foudroyant, the French Admiral, as the Ship he imagined fell to his Lot, according to the then Line of Battle; ſaid he knew of no Impediment to prevent the Admiral's engaging at a proper Diſtance any more than the reſt of the Fleet; obſerved, that he was upon his Oath to ſwear the whole Truth, and would ſo do, tho' he knew ſome Things he was going to ſay would affect himſelf. He gave his Teſtimony with great Clearneſs, which in ſome Points affected the Admiral much. The Admiral, after aſking the Captain ſome Queſtions, which ſeemed to impeach him (the Captain) of breaking the Line, &c. obſerved to the Court, that his Reputation, which was dearer to him than Life, nay his Life alſo, were in the Power of the Court Martial, and in better Hands he deſired them not; but ſaid, he believed he ſhould prove, that the Revenge, by breaking the Line, was a great Impediment in his Way; and that if he could not prove that, or ſomething like it, "" The Lord have Mercy upon me."

Capt. Cornwall finiſhed his Croſs Examition about Noon, in which he confirmed all that he had ſaid in his former Narration.

His Lieutenant, Mr. Boyle, was then called, who did not attempt to give a Narrative of the whole Action, his Situation, he ſaid, not enabling him ſo to do.

Capt. Durel, of the Trident, being ſworn, depoſed much the ſame as Capt. Cornwall, did not accuſe the Admiral of any unneceſſary Delay to Minorca; was of Opinion that the Admiral and his Diviſion did not ſet all their Sail to join the Van of the Britiſh Fleet; but could not ſay the Admiral had not any Impediment to prevent it.

11. Capt. Gardiner, of the Ramilies, was under Examination and Croſs Examination all Day. He could not ſay all their Sails were ſet, or that the Rear Diviſion could not come up to a cloſe Engagement, as well as the Van; but ſaid that he adviſed the Admiral to bear down, that the Admiral objected thereto, leſt an Accident of a ſimilar Nature with that of Admiral Matthews in the ſame Seas, ſhould be the Conſequence. Capt. Gardiner had nothing to ſay againſt the Admiral's perſonal Behaviour.

12. Lord Robert Bertie being ſworn, ſaid he was ſtationed upon the Quarter Deck, with the Admiral; was of Opinion, that the 100 Officers and Recruits deſigned to have been landed at Minorca, could not have ſaved Fort St. Philip, but were of greater Service on board the Fleet; that he was on the Quarter Deck with the Admiral in the Engagement, and informing the Admiral that he diſcovered one of our own Ships thro' the Smoke, upon the Lee Bow of the Ramilies, and which Ship he was apprehenſive the Ramilies would fire into without ſeeing her, was detached by the Admiral between Decks to ſtop firing; that the Admiral expreſſed Impatience to engage the Enemy, and diſcovered no Signs of Fear or Confuſion whatſoever, and that they were ſo near the Enemy as to be hulled by them, and that many of the Enemy's Shot paſſed over them, and that he never heard by any of the Officers or Men on board, any Murmuring whatſoever, upon a Suppoſition that the Admiral had not done his Duty.

Col. Smith, who was alſo upon the Quarter Deck with the Admiral, confirmed the above, in every Particular, with this additional Circumſtance, that a Shot from the Enemy paſſed between him and Lord Robert Bertie, as they were abaft the Main-maſt, which took off the Head of a Timber upon the Deck, and went thro' the Hammocks in the Main-ſhrouds; and that the Admiral ſhewed no Signs of Fear, but quite the Reverſe.

Capt. Edgar, who was quartered upon the Poop, confirmed ſuch of the above Circumſtances as came immediately under his own Obſervation, but was not aſked any Queſtions relative to the perſonal Behaviour of the Admiral, his Situation not giving him an Opportunity of anſwering to the ſame.

Col. Cornwallis, being ſworn, ſaid, that being on board the Kingſton, he could give no Account of the Action, but was willing to anſwer any Queſtions the Court, or Mr. Byng ſhould propoſe; but none were aſked.

Capt.

Capt. Gough, First Lieutenant of the Ramillies, being ſworn, ſaid, that at the Time of the Signal being made for engaging, the Fleet appeared in a cloſe and regular Line; that two Ships, which he believed to be the Trident and Louiſa, were under their Lee-bow; could not ſay at what Diſtance the Ramillies was from the Enemy at the Time of the Signal for engaging, being moſtly at his Quarters, but believed when they began to engage they were nearly at Point Blank with the Enemy.

Captain Baſſet, Second Lieutenant, being quartered upon the lower Deck, could not anſwer to the Diſtance, nor how long they continued firing; ſaid that ſeveral of the Enemy's Shot ſtruck the Sides of the Ramillies, and one in particular cut one of the Hinges of the Ports cloſe to him, but did not afterwards go thro' her Sides, but muſt have ſo done if it had been properly loaded; that as the Enemy's Shot reached the Ramillies, he doubted not but her Shot reached them.

Captain Watſey, Third Lieutenant of the Ramillies, quartered upon the Middle Deck, ſaid, that the Ramillies was bearing down when the Signal was made; that he was ordered to double ſhot the Guns, for the Admiral did not intend to fire till he came cloſe up with the Enemy: He confirmed the above Teſtimony of a Ship or Ships being on their Lee-Bow, and agreed there was a commanding Breeze, and that if all their Sails had been ſet, they ſhould have been cloſe the Enemy; and ſaid he believed, they were within Half a Mile of the Enemy.

Mr. Clark, Fourth Lieutenant, was called, but not being on board,

Mr. Waterfall, Fifth Lieutenant, was examined, who ſaid he was quartered on the Lower Deck, knew not the Diſtance from the Enemy, but apprehended they were within proper Diſtance for engaging; that he received Orders by Lord R. Bertie, to leave off firing, on Account of the Ship upon the Lee-Bow.

Lieut. Hamilton, Sixth Lieutenant of the Ramillies, who was quartered on the upper Gun-Deck, by the Main-Maſt forward, confirmed the preceding Teſtimony chiefly, and ſaid, when the Ramillies began to bear down, ſhe might be about 2 Miles Diſtance, and was at about the Diſtance of Half a Mile when they began to fire; that thro' the Smoke he diſcovered the Trident's red Stern, and Part of the blue Colours, that ſhe was then upon her Lee-Bow very near.

13. Lieutenant Clark was examined, and the Maſter, Gunner, Boatſwain, and Carpenter of the Ramillies, whoſe Evidence was very favourable to the Admiral, particularly the Maſter's, who ſwore that he could not have ſteered clear of the Trident, had not the Topſails been back'd.

14. Several Midſhipmen and the Surgeon of the Ramillies were examined: About One o'Clock Capt. Ward was examined; who ſwore the Admiral was retarded by backing his Topſails near or quite Half an Hour, and that if they had ſet more Sail at firſt, they ſhould certainly have got down cloſe to the Enemy.

Capt. Ward's Lieutenant was examined, and in the Afternoon Capt. Perry was examined, whoſe Evidence was near the ſame with the other Captains, viz. that he thought the Admiral might have carried his Top-gallant Sails that Day.

16. Capt. Gardiner was again examined, and made it appear, that the Admiral took the whole Command of the Ship from him, and Nothing done that Day but what he ordered. Several of the Admiral's Lieutenants were examined, to little Purpoſe; as was the Maſter, who, by ſaying and unſaying, is ſaid to have detrimented the Admiral, inſtead of doing him any real Service.

18. Capt. H. Ward, of the Cullodon, was examined. He declared, that the Shot fell ſhort of him, being to Leeward of the Admiral, and gave it as his Opinion, that had the Admiral bore down they might have taken every Ship of the French. After him ſeveral of his Lieutenants, who ſpoke to the ſame Effect.

The Carpenter of the Intrepid, who was aſked but one Queſtion, viz. If he could juſtify the Defects of the Ship, as he had given them in; to which anſwering poſitively, the Court diſcharged him. Then the Gunner of the Ramillies being examined, as to Powder expended that Day, anſwered, 20 Barrels, and 300 double-headed Shot. He was much confuſed; and ſaid the Intrepid was in their Way, and they could not bear down; and was then told, he could not well judge of that, being quartered on the lower gun Deck. The Carpenter ſaid he could give no Account, being at his Duty in the Wings. The Boatſwain ſaid, he was minding his Rigging, and in his Duty, but could give no Account of this Matter.

19. Admiral Byng made his Defence, which laſted about an Hour and a Half, in which he greatly complained of Hardſhips from Men late in Power, and of Indignities caſt upon him. After obſerving that no Part of the Charge of Cowardice had been proved, he began his Evidence with Capt. Gardiner, whoſe Examination laſted

about three Hours; and then the Court adjourned.

20. Mr. Byng came on board, and delivered a Paper, declaring he had no more Evidence to produce but his Secretary, and would give the Court no farther Trouble. And likewise said, that his not going down to engage the Enemy was not owing to his want of Courage in the leaſt, but muſt be an Error in his Judgment.

28. An Expreſs arrived at the Admiralty from Portſmouth, with the Account, that Admiral Byng was capitally convicted of not having done his utmoſt to engage the Enemy; was therefore guilty of a Breach of Part of the 12th Article, and in conſequence ſentenced to be ſhot: But, that as it did not appear to the Court-Martial that this Conduct was owing either to Cowardice or Diſaffection, they were unanimouſly of Opinion to recommend him to his Majeſty's Mercy.

DEATHS.

Jan. 3. Mr. Charles Bourne, Merchant.

Margaret, Lady of Baron Radecke, an Engliſh Lady, at Konigsberg.

Sir Lawrence Iſaac Woolaſton, Bart.

6. James Fuller, Eſq; in Cornhill.

Tho. Pritchard, Eſq; who left 400*l.* to the Britiſh Charity School at Clerkenwell.

Wm. Withers, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, in Bunhill-row.

11. James Naſh, Eſq; in Mortimer-ſtreet.

Tho. Holmes, Eſq; who left 100*l.* to Bethlem Hoſpital.

Benj. Derbie, Eſq; at Sherborne.

Col. Forth.

13. Mrs. Lowther, aged 106, great Aunt to Sir James Lowther.

Wm. Wollaſcot, Eſq; at his Seat at Woolhampton, Berks.

16. Rev. Tho. Pyle, Canon Reſidentiary at Sarum.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 3. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Carpenter, of a Son.

18. Lady of the Hon. George Townſend, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 4. Dr. Lowther, of Hatton-Garden, to Miſs Parker, of Batterſea.

Henry Willoughby, Eſq; to Miſs Cartwright, Siſter to Sir Digby Legard's Lady.

11. Richard Richardſon, Eſq; of Charing-croſs; to Miſs Stone.

17. John Atkins, Eſq; to Miſs Wicks, of Lewes.

Hon. Capt. Yelverton, to Miſs Hall, of Mansfield.

18. Sir Bamburgh Gaſcoyne, Knt. and Alderman of London, with a Fortune of 40,000*l.*

Civil and military Preferments.

John Hammond, Surgeon of Chatham-Yard.

Hugh Forbes, Major of the Royal Horſe-Guards.

Andrew Forbes, Captain.

Winter Blathways, Capt. Lieut.

Edward Laſcelles, Cornet.

Tho. Williams, Quarter-Maſter.

Frederick Tho. Smith, Lieutenant of the 3d Regiment of Foot-Guards.

——— Pennington, Enſign.

Major Leeman, Lieutenant Gov. of Dunbarton-Caſtle.

John Webſter, Cornet in the Inniſkilling Regiment.

Clement Newſham, ditto.

John Marſh Dickenſon, Eſq; Son to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Comptroller of the Houſhold to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Henry Spelman ſucceeds Hetherington, as Treaſurer of the Middle-Temple.

Robert Henley, Eſq; ſucceeds —— Wright, Eſq; as Treaſurer of the Inner-Temple.

Hon. Wm. Noel, Chief Juſtice of Cheſter, ſucceeds the Hon. Mr. Yorke, his Majeſty's Solicitor General, as Treaſurer of Lincoln's-Inn.

Wm. Fraſer, Eſq; a Waiter in the Port of London.

Mr. Harriſon, Commander of the Otter Sloop, for his gallant Behaviour, made Captain of the Greyhound Man of War.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Rev. Richard Oliver, B. A. preſented to the Rectory of Ditton on the Moor.

Tho. Bradley, M. A. to the Vicarage of Chadſley.

Rev. John Stone, B. A. to the Vicarage of Liphook, Nottinghamſhire.

Rev. Tho. Reeves, M. A. to the Rectory of Bodworthy, Kent.

Rev. Richard Sampſon, B. A. to the Rectory of Ranſbury, in the Biſhoprick of Durham.

Rev. Mr. Mather, to the Rectory of St. Mary, Whitechapel.

Rev. Mr. Read, to the Rectory of Thurlſton, Devon.

Dr. Jeffreys, Canon of Windſor.

Rev. Mr. Leachmore, to the Vicarage of Burnfleet, Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Ogle, M. A. to the Rectory of Burton Latimer, in Northamptonſhire, worth 300*l. per Ann.*

Mr. James Scott, to the Rectory of Galigare in Glamorganſhire.

B——KR——TS

Dec. 31. *James Mitchelſon, of Threadneedle-ſtreet, Jeweller.*

John Mihill, of Norwich, Worſted-Weaver.

Wm.

Wm. Inglis, of Chippenham, Wilts, Linen-draper.

George Randall, of Market-Raiſon, Lincoln, Grocer.

Jan. 4. *John Morgan, of Hereford, Cyder-Merchant.*

Matthew Jathſon, of Sheffield, Grocer.

William Rogers, of St. Botolph, Woollen-draper.

8. *George Burnet, of Stepney, Factor.*

John Sudbury, of Middleſex, Hoſier.

George Wilſon, of Middleſex, Dealer and Chapman.

11. *James Hooks, of Spittlefields, Weaver.*

25. *John Lewis Lamatte, of London, Jeweller.*

18. *George Norman, of Biſhopſgate, London, Innholder.*

William Finch, of St. Paul's, Hoſier and Hatter.

Edward Wright, of Kenſington, Brewer.

John Burton, of St. John's, Hackney, Cowkeeper.

Charles Salmon, of Nantwich, Cheeſefactor.

Robert Hannington, late of Caiſter, Lincoln, Dealer and Chapman.

Wm. Lawrence, of Newgate-ſtreet, Turner.

Charles Dunn, of Greenwich, Maſon and Chapman.

25. *John Stevens, of Hackney, Brewer, Copartner with Richard Hughes.*

Wm Radclyffe, of Doncaſter, Pewterer.

Fr. Rudſton, of Newcaſtle, Merchant and Glaſs-maker.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 25, 1757.

Amſterdam,	36	7 2½ Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	36	3½
Rotterdam,	36	8 2½ Uſ.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	34	7 2½ Uſ.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	29	
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	29	
Bourdeaux Ditto,	29	
Cadiz,	37	¼
Madrid,	37	¼
Bilboa,	37	¼
Leghorn,	47	⅜
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	46	½
Venice,	49	
Liſbon,	5s.	5d.
Porto,	5s.	4d. ¼
Dublin,	7	¾

BILL *of Mortality from* Dec. 14. *to* Jan. 18.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	1009	1988	Males	516	1054
Females	979		Females	538	
Under 2 years old		628			
Between 2 and 5		167	Buried,		
5 and 10		68	Within the walls		138
10 and 20		69	Without		495
20 and 30		138	*Mid.* and *Surry*		929
30 and 40		200	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		426
40 and 50		204			1988
50 and 60		194			
60 and 70		166	Weekly *Dec.* 28.		386
70 and 80		98	*Jan.* 4.		522
80 and 90		48	11.		521
90 and 100		6	18.		559
100 and 109		2			1988
		1988			

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

Jan.	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
1	29 : 7½	18	0 : 0	
2	29 : 7	18	2 : 1	
3	29 : 7	16¾	0 : 0	
4	29 : 9	16	0 : 0	
5	30 : 1	15¾	0 : 0	
6	30 : 3	16	0 : 0	84M.
7	30 : 1	14½	0 : 0	
8	30 : 0	13¾	0 : 0	
9	29 : 8¾	14	0 : 0	
10	29 : 5½	15¾	0 : 0	38
11	29 : 3	17	15 : 8	27
12	29 : 4	16½	0 : 0	28
13	28 : 9½	16¾	0 : 0	30
14	28 : 8	18	32 : 6	26
15	29 : 2½	17¾	10 : 4	27
16	29 : 7	18	3 : 2	24
17	29 : 6	16½	0 : 0	30
18	29 : 5	17¼	20 : 7	19
19	29 : 2	19¼	17 : 4	12
20	29 : 4	18½	2 : 1	26
21	29 : 5	18¼	0 : 0	27
22	29 : 7	18	52 : 7	29
23	29 : 5	19	0 : 0	23
24	29 : 4	18	4 : 7	26
25	28 : 9½	19½	21 : 1	19
26	28 : 8	19	4 : 8	25
27	29 : 0	18	0 : 8	28
28	29 : 2	17½	0 : 0	26

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* JANUARY 1757.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3 Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 *per* C. Bank An.	3 *per* Cent An. 1751.	3 *per* Cent India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bon prem.	B. Cir. l. s. d.
28	115½		100¾	87¾	86¼			87¼	86⅛			85⅛		36s	0 12 6
29	No Price			Do	Do			87⅛	Do			85⅞		37s	Do
30	115⅝			Do	Do			87⅛	86⅜			Do		36s	Do
31	No Price.			88	86⅞			87⅜	86⅜			85⅝		Do	Do
1	115½			Do	87			87½	86½			Do		35s	0 15 0
2	Sunday.														
3	No Price.			Do	Do			Do	Do			Do		Do	Do
4	115⅜			87⅞	86⅞			Do	86⅝			85¼		36s	Do
5	Do			87⅞	86⅝			87⅛	86⅝			Do		Do	0 17 6
6	Do			Do	Do			Do	Do			Do		Do	Do
7	115¼			87⅛	86⅝			Do	86½			Do		Do	Do
8	Do			Do	89¼			Do	No Price.			Do		35s	1 0 0
9	Sunday.														
10	No Price.			Do	Do			Do	86⅛			Do		Do	Do
11	115⅜			87⅛	No Price.			Do	Do			Do		Do	Do
12	115¼			Do	86⅛			Do	Do			Do		Do	Do
13	Do			87⅛	Do			Do	Do			Do		Do	Do
14	115⅛	No Price.		87⅝	86⅜			8 ⅛	86⅜			Do		36s	1 5 0
15	Do	Do		Do	Do			87⅝	86½			85⅞		37s	Do
16	Sunday.														
17	No Price.	No Price.		87⅝	86⅛			87¼	86⅜			85⅛		36s	Do
18	115⅛	Do		Do	86⅝			Do	Do			85¼		Do	Do
19	No Price.	Do		Do	Do			88	No Price			Do		37s	Do
20	115⅛	135½		87¼	86⅛			87⅞	86⅞		86⅛	85⅞	92⅞	38s	Do
21	115⅝	132½		88	87			88⅛	87		86⅜	86	93	40s	Do
22	No Price.	No Price.		88⅛	Do			88⅜	87⅛		Do	Do	Do	43s	1 7 6
23	Sunday.														
24	No Price.	133		88⅜	87¼			88⅛	87⅛		86⅛	86⅛	93½	42s	Do
25	116	Do		Do	87⅜			88⅝	Do	86⅞	86¾	86¾	93½	Do	Do
26	No Price.	No Price.		Do	87¼		87	88⅜	87⅛	87	Do	Do	Do	41s	1 10 0

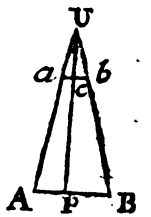
London. W. Pec. Leaf 2s. 8d.	Prices Corn:	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.
		Wheat 47s. 00d. qr.	13l 00s 0d lo.	15l 17s 6d lo.	13l 00s 0d lo.	15l 10s 0d lo.	1l 16s 0d qr.	3l 04s 0d	9s 6d bush.	8s 2d bush.
		Barley 27s. 00d.	1l 05s 0d	1l 09s 6d	1l 05s 0d	1l 10s 0d qr.	1l 13s 0d	1l 12s 0d	4s 6d	4s 6d
		Oats 19s. 00d.	18s 0d qr.	1l 1s 6d qr.	18s 0d qr.	1l 00s 0d	1l 00s 0d	1l 01s 0d	2s 3d	2s 6d
		Beans 24s. 00d.	1l 14s 0d	1l 15s 0d	1l 10s 0d	1l 14s 0d		2l 00s 0d	4s 4d	4s 0d

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *FEBRUARY*, 1757.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 113, *anſwered by Mr.* F. Butcher, *of* Eckington, Derbyſhire.

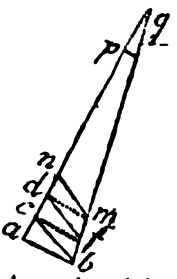


PUT e = greater Baſe A B, then $4.5 : 1 :: e : \frac{e}{4.5}$ = the leſs Baſe $a\,b$; but one Foot is cut off, therefore ſay, as $\frac{e}{4.5} : 1 :: e : 4.5 =$ P U; $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4.5 is 1.5 and $15.5 \div 1.5 = 9 = a^2$, whence $a = 3$ A B, $3 \div 4.5 = .66666$, *&c.* $= a\,b$ leſs Baſe, and $4.5 - 1 = 3.5$, the Altitude of the Fruſtum P c.

And its Content, in Corn Gallons, is 85.8785.

This Queſtion is alſo anſwered by Mr. Lucas, *Mr.* Terrill, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* Wallis, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* Tunnard, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Rowe, *Mr.* Marſhall, *Mr.* Beighton, *Mr.* Hale, *Mr.* Storer, *Mr.* Carter, *Mr.* J. Thompſon, *Mr.* Antrobus, *Mr.* Eaton, *Mr.* Rennard, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* Hicks, *Mr.* Eling, *Mr.* Terrey, *Mr.* Cave, *Mr.* Moore, *Mr.* Hammond, *Mr.* Langley, *Mr.* Towndrow, *and Mr.* Reeves.

Queſtion 114, *anſwered by Mr.* John Storer, *of* Hornſea *in* Yorkſhire.



LET $a\,b\,g$ repreſent the whole Cone's Superficies. As the Diffe- *Inch.* *F.* *Inch.* *F.* *F.*
rence of the Diameters $= 31.4 : 45 :: 7 : 10.03 + 45 = 55.03$, the perpendicular Height of the Cone; from whence the ſlant Height is 55.05 Feet $=$ the Radius of a Circle whoſe Circumference is 345.82 Feet. As 345.82 : 360° :: 10.05 (the Cone's Circumference) : 10° 27′, the Angle of the Cone $= a\,g\,b$; therefore $b\,a\,g = a\,b\,g$ is 84° 46′. By plain Trigonometry $a\,b$ is found $=$ 10.02 $a\,p$ the ſlant Height of the Pole is 45.01 Feet, which divided by .35 (the Diſtance of each Lap) gives 128.6 the Number of Laps. Let $b\,c$, and $f\,d$ repreſent two of the Laps; to find which, in the Triangle, $a\,b\,c$ is given, $a\,b = 10.02$, $a\,c = .35$ (the Diſtance of each Lap) and $b\,a\,c = 84°\ 46'$, by Trigonometry $c\,b$ is found $= 10$. The Laps being parallel, as $c\,g : c\,b :: d\,g : d\,f :: n\,g : n\,m$; $c\,g$, $d\,g$, and $n\,g$ being in arithmetical Progreſſion; conſequently, $c\,b$, $d\,f$, $n\,m$, &c. are in the ſame Progreſſion; the firſt Term is 1.873, the laſt 10, and the Number of Terms 128. (by Inſt. 328, of this Magazine) the Sum of the Series is $= 759,872 + 1.0854$ (ſix Tenths of the 129th Lap) $= 760.9574$ the Length of this Woodbind.

The ſolid Content of the Pole is 146.63 Feet.

This Question is also answered by Mr. J. Hudson. ——— *But these two Gentlemen do not agree in the Solutions they have given.*

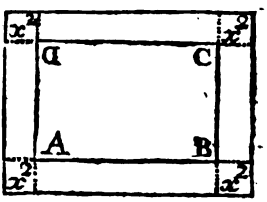
Question 115, *answered by Mr.* W. Marshall, *of* Bridge-Water, *in* Somersetshire.

PUT $a = 960$ Feet, $b = 720$, and let $x =$ the Breadth of the Trench. Then, $2a \times x = (2ax)$ the Area of the Ground cut off (in order for the Trench) on the two longest Sides of the Garden; and $\overline{2b \times x} - 4x^2 = (2bx - 4x^2)$ the Area of the two shortest Sides, and $\overline{a \times b} - 2ax - \overline{2bx + 4x^2} =$ Content of the Garden after the Trench is made. Consequently $ab - 2ax - \overline{2bx + 4x^2} = \overline{2ax + 2bx - 4x^2} \times 6$, hence $\frac{14ax + 14bx}{28} - x^2 = \frac{ab}{28}$, by substituting $2m = \frac{14a + 14b}{28}$ we have $2mx - x^2 = \frac{ab}{28}$ which Equation being reduced gives $x = m - \sqrt{m^2 - \frac{ab}{28}} = 30\frac{1}{4}$ Ft. nearly.

This Question is also answered by Mr. Wallis, *Mr.* Tunnard, *Mr.* Hodges, *Mr.* Carter, *Mr.* Thompson, *Mr.* Harris, *Mr.* Antrobus, *Mr.* Eaton, *Mr.* Terrill, *Mr.* Eling, *Mr.* Hammond, *Mr.* J. Hudson, *Mr.* Hastings, *Mr.* R. Hudson, *Mr.* Reeves, *Mr.* Dawstorn, *Mr.* Crable, *Mr.* Hicks, *Mr.* Langley, *and Mr.* Barker.

This Question has been also answered in a different Manner, as will appear by the following Solution of Mr. W. Brown, *of* Thatcham, Berks; *which we shall insert, as we have not yet received any answer to the* 116th *Question.*

PUT AB $= 960 = a$, BC $= 720 = b$; and let $x =$ Breadth of the Trench. Then (as is plain from the Figure) $4x^2 + 2ax + 2bx =$ Area of the Trench. Whence per Quest. $\overline{4x^2 + 2ax + 2bx} \times 6 = ba \times 1$. Therefore $x^2 + 840x = 28800$. Solved, $x = 32.99 =$ the Breadth of the Trench.



And this is the Answer given by several others.

New Questions *to be answered.*

Question 134.

By Mr. John Dawstorn, *of Mr.* Antrobus's *School, of* Great Budworth, Cheshire.

A Gentleman is minded to have a Sphere of Marble, of 88.75 Inches Circumference, cut into an Hexaedron for a particular Use. How much must be cut off it, that the Hexaedron may be the greatest?

Question 135.

By Mr. T. Barker, *of* West-hall, Suffolk.

A Gentleman is minded to make a Fish-pond in his Garden, in the Form of an Ellipsis, which shall contain 188,496 Poles; and would have the Ratio, of the Latus Rectum, to the Sum of it's Diameters, be as 9 to 40. Now his Surveyor being unacquainted with Algebra, will be greatly obliged

bliged to any Algebraiſt who will be pleaſed to give him the Ellipſis's Dimenſions?

Queſtion 136.

By Mr. J. HAMMOND, *of* Folkſtone.

THERE are two Pieces of Land, *viz.* a Square and a Parallelogram; whoſe Ambits are equal; their Areas are to each other as 8 to 5, as alſo the Product of their Areas in Perches is 2342560. Required the Dimenſions and Contents of each?

IGNIS FATUUS.

GRamineos infra campos, penetralia Florę
Purpureis opibus redolentia, fumeus Aër
Caligat; varios hîc tellus ubere partu
Flammarum ponit fœtus, & pinguia venis
Nutrimenta fovet, genitalia ſemina rerum.
Quæ poſtquam matris dudum ſopita ſilentî
Incubuêre ſinu, quoties Titanius ardor
Sævit in æſtivas luces, patefacta ſub auras
Reddit humus: pars æthereâ regione viarum
Exſpatiatur ovans; Levitas ſua ſufficit alas.
Pars ignava tenet terræ confinia, ſeſe
Inſinuans inter nocturnos undique rores.
Et jam, ſeu calidis pugnent humentia, vires
Sive bitumineæ rapiant incendia, flamma
Exiſit, & vivos imitatur ludicra motus.
Aſpice! cùm rebus Nox abſtulit atra colorem,
Puſus ad irriguas ripas micat igneus humor,
Mobilitate vigens, & eundo flumina verrit
Summa levis, liquidiſque ſororibus oſcula libat.
Jam varios meditans excurſus ocyus Euro
Ardet abire fugâ per inane volatile Lumen.
Stare loco neſcit, ſalienſque per omnia puncto
Temporis itque reditque vagans ſine corpore Vita.
Hinc ſæpe, obſcœnos iterat dum Noctua cantus,
Nigrantes inter tenebras prope limina Divûm
Triſtibus inſultat Lux importuna ſepulchris.
Ægros huc greſſus ſi fortè advertat anus quæ,
Igneolos cernit lemeres, ſimulachraque mille
Horret inops animi, ſtolidi figmenta timoris.
Jamque adeo latè fabellam ſpargit anilem
Fama volans, trepidat mentes ignobile vulgus.
Scilicet hîc animæ tenues, defunctáque vitâ
Corpora, ſubſiliunt obſcurâ nocte per umbram.
Seu Libitina fero viſu ſua regna pererrat,
Et tumulos numerans lugubres, horrida quaſſat
Funebres tædas & formidabile lumen.
Quin & mille dolos volvens ſub pectore Flamma
Avia pervolitat, quam cœcâ nocte viator
Deprenſus ſectatur ovans; quid cogitet Ignis
Neſcius heu! Fax ante volans per opaca locorum
Errabunda regit veſtigia, perfida tandem
Deſerit immerſum ſtagno ſqualente Colonum,
Eructantem iras, hirſutáque colla madentem.
Talem flumineæ quondam riſêre Sorores
Pana Deum Arcadiæ, taciti Ladonis ad amnem;
Scilicet Hio Nympham captans juvenile micantem,
Oſcula dum peteret, mediis effuſus in undis
Virgine pro tenerâ fœdam complectitur ulvam.
Aſt ubi jam Phœbi radiis Aurora rubeſcit
Pulchrior, & ſtellis acies obtuſa videtur,
Purpureo ſuperata die caput abdit Imago,
Et procul in tenues it Vita minutula ventos.
Haud ſecus ignaros duxit *Carteſius* olim
Philoſophos, rapiens deſerta per ardua cæcæ
Naturæ; demum NEWTONUS luce coruſcans
Eoâ, mundique ſagax arcana tueri,
Materiam pepulit *ſubtilem*, egitque ſub umbras.

Cantabr. in Comitiis Prioribus, 1730-1.

IGNIS FATUUS: *Or*, Will with a Wiſp.

DEEP in the ſilence of the graſſy plains,
Where *Flora*, dreſt in purple honours, reigns,
Ambroſial queen of flow'rets ſweet and fair;
Impregnated with vapours the thick air
Grows ſtagnant: here, at frequent births tranſpire,
Profuſe, the living particles of fire,
Which, from her lap, the Earth prolific flings,
The genial ſeeds, and origin of things:
Theſe, long time rip'ning, oft as *Titan*'s ray
Bright-burning blazes on the ſummer's day,
At length, emerging from the ſoil, repair,
And ſport, capricious, in the fields of air:

Some, lightly mounting in th' etherial ſky,
Expatiate freely, and in meteors fly:
Some, near the ground their vagrant courſe purſue,
And blend deluſion with the nightly dew:
For whether from the ſtrife of *moiſt* and *dry*,
Or from bitumen fiery ſparkles fly,
A ſudden flame the mingling vapours give!
That ſeems, to mortal eyes, to move and live.
Lo! when the beauteous landſcape fades in night,
In ſome irriguous valley, glimmering bright,
The *falſe flame* dances, or with quiv'ring gleam,
Skims on the boſom of the winding ſtream,
Sports with the Naiads, and in wanton play,
Kiſſes the ſiſters of the wat'ry way.
Now thro' the void the *vain, excurſive light*,
Fleet as the wind, precipitates its flight,
Unfix'd and volatile with inſtant bound
Now here, now there, and roves the country round.
Oft as the darkling owl renews his ſong,
Near hallow'd fanes it gleams the mournful graves among.
Shou'd ſome old woman hobling hither tend,
She ſpies, no doubt, the fiery-flaming fiend;
To her mind's eye a thouſand ghoſts appear,
The fooliſh apparitions of her fear:
Then all around tremendous tales are ſpread,
And the weak vulgar ſtand appall'd with dread;
For here they deem, depriv'd the golden light,
That ſpirits wander in the gloom of night;
Or that pale *Proſerpine*, fierce viſag'd, comes
To number all the melancholy tombs,
And dreadful, as ſhe frowns, the deadly dame
Shakes her dire torches tipt with livid flame.
Oft o'er the lonely waſte, or boundleſs plain,
This *bright deception* leads the nightly ſwain;
Thoughtleſs of harm he plods the foreſt o'er,
Where never wand'rer bent his way before,
At laſt it leaves him in ſome pool obſcene,
Wall'wing in mire, and vomiting his ſpleen.
Thus once, where *Ladon* rolls his ſilent flood,
Laught the fair Naiads at th' Arcadian God;
A blooming nymph he ſaw, admir'd, careſt,
And when he ſtrove to claſp her to his breaſt,
Plung'd in the waves among the wat'ry weeds
He loſt the virgin, and embrac'd the reeds.
But when the roſy morn her bluſh diſplays,
And all the ſplendor of the ſtars decays,
The light fantaſtic phantoms ceaſe to glare,
Loſt in the day, and flit in empty air.

Deſcartes thus, great nature's wand'ring guide,
Fallacious led Philoſophy aſide,
'Till NEWTON roſe, in orient beauty bright,
He roſe, and brought the world's dark laws to light,
The ſubtil matter ſaw, and fled before his ſight.

EUGENIO.

On PAINTING.

FIr'd with the love of ſacred Art, I rove
Thro' ſmiling fancy's pleaſing flow'ry grove:
A thouſand beauties charm my raviſh'd ſight,
Where'ere imagination takes her rapid flight;
But chiefly painting ſtrikes my wond'ring eyes,
Where art e'en beauteous nature's ſelf outvies.
With wonder let not future bards relate
Prometheus', action, and his wretched fate;
He with celeſtial fire a being made;
The painter with the ſimple Pencil's aid.
As nature from a chaos form'd the world,
And blended atoms into order hurl'd;
So from the cloth the painter's forming hand,
Divides the troubled ocean from the land;
Here plants the waving trees; there ſets the flow'rs;
And forms the caves, the grottos, and the bow'rs;
Here mountains tow'r above the fleecy ſky,
And at their feet the humble valleys lie:
The headlong ſtreams ſeem pouring down the rocks;
In meadows oxen graze, on hills the flocks,
Fir'd fancy thinks ſhe hears the murm'ring ſtream;
In hilly dimples flows the wat'ry gleam.
Now antient ruins pleaſe the curious eye,
Where broken architraves and columns lie:
Remnants of ſtatues here and there are found,
And *baſs relievos* buried in the ground.
Sometimes the ocean foams before the eye,
And light'nings flaſh acroſs the low'ring ſky;
The ſhip now hangs upon the tow'ring ſurge,
Th' affrighted mariners their clamours urge.
Here rolls the gentle brook where zephyrs play,
And pendent trees exclude the ſultry day.
The ſtately ſwan ſeems gliding down the ſtream;
And circling dimples overſpread the gleam.
Upon the peacock's beauty now we gaze;
When ſhe expands to *Sol* her waving blaze.

The

The glaring lion there majeſtic ſtalks:
The prowling wolf howls in his lonely walks:
The canvaſs ſcarce contains the flying deer;
We ſee upon her face the marks of fear:
There run the hounds; we hear them howl for blood:
In vain the harmleſs creature ſeeks the wood:
Where ſhould ſhe fly, beſet with dogs each way;
And men more cruel, baſe, and fierce than they!
Her flight no longer emulates the wind;
She droops; ſhe flags; the hounds are cloſe behind:
With ſorrow now her wonted haunts ſhe ſees;
The lawns, the coverts, and th' entangled trees:
The horn now cries with melancholy ſound;
The hounds relentleſs tear her to the ground.
O with what joy imagination roves,
Led, by the painter's hand, thro' fields and groves:
Another world exiſts at his command;
Creation riſes from his forming hand:
With life the human figures ſeem to glow;
And faces on the canvaſs paſſions ſhew.
But few in this delightful art excel;
Such genius is required in painting well.
Oh! whither, whither now, alas! are fled
The heav'nly muſes that inſpir'd the dead?
Where can we view great *Raphael*'s bold deſigns?
Cortona's where? where *Titian*'s noble lines?
See, ſee in foreign climes the muſe retir'd;
The noble muſe that *Raphael* once inſpir'd:
Once more ſhe viſits her lov'd *Italy*;
Now dwells again on earth, O! * * *,† with thee.
Let *Albion* boaſt this honour to her name;
Soon ſhall a ſecond *Raphael* ſound her fame.

W. D.

VERSES, *occaſioned by the Act to prevent clandeſtine Marriages.*

By a young Lady.

AND can this naſty act be true?
What! hinder us from wedding too!
In faith, good folks, 'tis ſomewhat odd,
Thus to diſpute the laws of God.
'Tis paſt a joke, nay, quite ſurprizing;
And worſe than — ay — than naturalizing.
For that indeed was no ſuch news,
As many *Gentiles* now turn *Jews*.
And birds of colour, kind, and feather,
Do, and will always, flock together.
But for this bill about preventing
A marriage, without friends conſenting,
'Twill ſpoil all courtſhip, love, and wooing,
And be our younger brothers ruin.
They who, alas! not long ago—
Dreſt out compleat as any beau;
With pleaſing mien, and carriage gay,
Stole hearts and fortunes quite away.
Ah! now, ye youths, lament and wail,
No wiles, no tricks will now prevail.
No more with mincing ſtep and air,
Approach the dear, forbidden fair.
Your ſnuff box now will uſeleſs be;
Your ſparkling rings, and ſmart toupee.
Perfumes will now be thought a jeſt,
Gilt-headed canes, and all the reſt.
'Tis a mere farce, not worth one ſhilling,
Ev'n tho' poor *Miſs* ſhould ſtill be willing;
For *Dadd* has other ſchemes in view,
And ſhe is not a match — for you.
If mother *Eve* could now appear,
And this ſad Tale ſhould reach her ear;
Good-lack-aday, with what ſurprize,
She'd ſtrait lift up her hands and eyes!
How blame the cowardice of men!
Then ſhrink into her grave again.
Oh! *Britain*, where's thy courage flown?
Where are thy boaſted warriors gone?
Rouze ye, each true-born *Engliſh* ſoul,
Not made for ſlav'ry and controul,
Rouze! ſoon this law ſhall be no more;
And then we'll marry as before.

† *An* Engliſh *Student now at* Rome.

An ODE.

Written among the Ruins of Barkham-ſtead *Caſtle.*

I.

CLoſe underneath thoſe antique tow'rs,
O! coolly let me lie,
And ſpend the ſultry noon-day hours
In ſweet obſcurity.
While *Sol*'s and *Sirius*' burning beams,
Reflected are from yonder ſtreams,
That gently gliding with a lover's pace,
Seem fond the antient ramparts to embrace.

II.

Here what an awful ſilence reigns,
Not a ſound
Is heard around,
Save the flocks upon the plains;
That as they crop their flow'ry food,
Bleating ſpeak their gratitude.

III.

'Twas here, as old traditions ſay,
* *William*, illuſtrious ſon of fame,
Charm'd with nature's pow'rful ſway,
A-while forgot ambition's claim;
And, pleas'd, to peaceful thought reſign'd
All the warrior in his mind.

But

* *William the Conqueror.*

IV.

But, hark! methinks, diſtinct and clear,
A voice with ſweeter ſounds ſalutes my ear:
It is the muſe, 'tis ſhe that calls,
And bids me leave theſe mould'ring walls;
Theſe mould'ring walls, and ruins hoar,
To trace with muſing ſtep the bulb'rous ſhore;
And view where armed hoſts have ſtood,
Threat'ning beſide the ſilver flood;
While ev'ry Naiad of the tide,
Beheld with native gore the current dy'd.

V.

But now no more theſe rural ſcenes
The ſteel-clad throng invades;
No more they preſs the riſing greens,
Or gliſten o'er the glades.
Here health with ruddy cheek appears,
And gay content the reaper chears;
Who with his ſycle in his hand,
Diſrobes of *Ceres'* pride the land.
While from yon barn within the vale
Is heard the threſher's ſounding flail;
Which as on high with toil he ſwings,
Some ſimple ſtrain he blithly ſings;
Beguiling with unpoliſh'd ſong
The hours that glide too ſlow along.

VI.

Here ſtop, my muſe, nor raſhly try,
Beauties ineffable to paint;
Graces on graces here ſo thick do lie,
As make the painter's art, and poet's, faint.
Would'ſt thou attempt to draw each ſcene divine,
Sweet *Horace'* ſprightly lyre ſhould be thine.

Barkhamſtead. J. GLASSE.

Advice in the Choice of a Huſband.

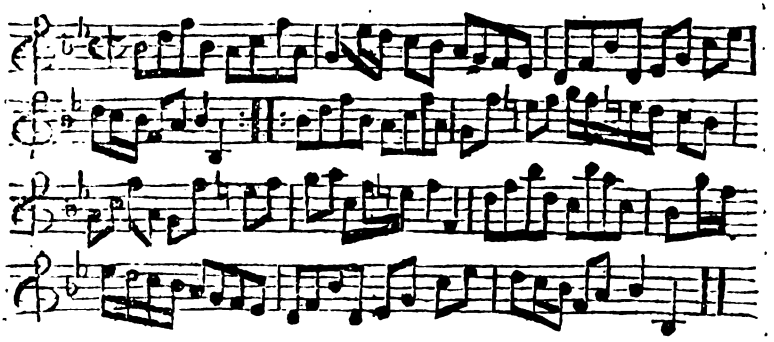
To CLOE.

THE taſk how difficult and nice,
T' inſtruct the fair in *Hymen's* choice,
To curb the thoughtleſs, giddy maid,
And make her liſt to reaſon's aid:
Reaſon, whoſe fett'ring ſhackles bind,
The thought, when roving, unconfin'd;
That checks the lover's headſtrong rounds,
And points where trueſt bliſs abounds.
The fav'rite idol of each laſs,
Is that in which ſhe ſees her face;
And females moſt exert their care,
When patching cheeks, or curling hair;
Dreſs, pleaſantry, and ſhow,
Is all they're taught, and all they know;
On pride and faſhion ſo intent,
On folly ſo entirely bent,
'Tis queſtion whether one in ten,
Knows how to ſpell her name: What then!
She's been three years, or more, at ſchool,
And learn'd to compliment by rule;
Learn'd how to dreſs, and how to dance;
Can tell what mode came laſt from *France*;
Can cut up fowl the modiſh way,
And knows the art of drinking tea.
On theſe acquirements, when compounded,
Is female education grounded.
But, *Cloe*, there's ſome better part,
Than frantic whims, and gaudy art;
Then pamper'd pride and vanity,
Dwells in thy looks, and courts the eye.
A brighter ſpark of ſenſe refin'd
Seems mildly glowing in thy mind.
Blind to the follies of thy ſex,
Unſkill'd in all their artful tricks;
Unpractic'd in the belle's intrigues,
The wanton's ſmiles, the coquet's leagues,
The whining of the inſincere,
And all the foibles of the fair.
Thy charms, what youth will not explore,
And ſue, and ſigh, for ſomething more?
But let ſlow caution be thy guide,
Nor hurry to be made a bride;
No haſty marriage celebrate;
Such often are bewail'd too late:
A cool, deliberate, cautious choice,
Precedes a round of laſting joys.
The ſuitor's heart's a puzzling maze,
Of which, time makes the beſt diſplays;
Time will unmaſk each falſe diſguiſe,
And ſhew where ev'ry failure lies.
Diſcreetly love, nor dare to truſt
Your heart, till you have prov'd him juſt.
If trial marks him out a ſop,
Diſband him, and acquaintance drop;
His wit, if any ſuch you'd find,
Seek it in's dangling tail behind;
You'll ſee it in his powder'd hair,
Or ſmell is in the eſſence there;
Elſe ſearch his ſnuff-box, this is full
As likely place as in his ſcull.
He's fooliſh, light, effeminate,
And all that woman ought to hate.
Avoid th' addreſſes of the rake,
He'll but a ruſtic huſband make;
Or only tell you, what before
He's, ſighing, told a thouſand more:
If once you meet, when prov'd him ſuch,
Believe me, 'tis a time too much:
Nor in *Hymenian* rites engage
With thoughtleſs youth, nor wrinkled age;
Tho' in a ſtrait you'll act the beſt;
Of evils two to chuſe the leaſt.
Fix not your confidence on thoſe
Who bind their promiſes with vows;
Deceit lurks underneath the cloak,
And truth, when ſworn, is ſooneſt broke.
But when, by long experience try'd,
You've found a man averſe to pride;
Found one, whoſe unaffected ſenſe
Can over-look a ſmall offence;

Whoſe

Whose soft, domestic, gentle sway,
Will make it pleasure to obey;
Whose breast with passion never boils,
Whose easy nature always smiles
At all the follies that are seen
Over the weaker sex to reign:
When you have fathom'd well his mind,
His morals prov'd, and prov'd him kind;
Experienc'd honour, virtue, truth,
And best of manners in the youth;
Then love in earnest; trust thy charms
Securely in his faithful arms:
Blush not to lull him on thy breast,
And make him blest, and doubly blest.

Dec. 20, 1756. J. RHODES.

WINDSOR FOREST. *A* COUNTRY-DANCE.

Lead down between the 2d and 4th Couple. Lead up to the Top, and cast off. Foot it, Corners, and turn. Lead Outsides, and turn.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* OCCURRENCES,

For *FEBRUARY*, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The following is a Copy of the Letter de Cachet which the King sent to M. de Machault the 1st of this Month.

THO' I am fully perſuaded of your Probity and the Rectitude of your Intention, yet the preſent Situation of Affairs renders it neceſſary to demand of you the Reſignation of your Place of Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine. You may always be aſſured of my Protection and Friendſhip. If you have any Favour to aſk in Behalf of your Children, you may at any Time make your Requeſt; but it is proper that you retire, for ſome Time, to Arnouville. Signed, LOUIS.

P. S. I have ordered your Penſion, as a Miniſter of State, of 20,000 Livres, to be continued you; and the Honour of being Keeper of the Seals.

The ſame Day the following Letter de Cachet was ſent to Count d' Arginſon.

" *M. d' Arginſon*,

" Having no further Occaſion for your Service, I order you immediately to reſign your Commiſſion of Secretary of War, and your other Employments; and to retire to your Eſtate at Ormes.

" Signed LOUIS."

Dreſ-

Dresden, Jan. 23. The Prussian Field Artillery is already prepared, and every Thing is kept in Readiness for marching All the Saxon Officers, who, when they were made Prisoners of War, engaged themselves to repair wherever his Prussian Majesty should think fit, are ordered to come here by the latter End of this Month.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, December 2, 1756.

'IN my last you had the bad News of the Loss of Oswego, taken by General Moncalm, with 3000 Soldiers and 200 Indians. After this Success, he returned with all Diligence to Montreal, and with all the Force he could collect, took the Rout to Crown Point, with a Design of forcing his Way through the New-England Army, in which Sickness had made great Havock, in order to seize on Albany. He knew our Forces were much divided, and that Col. Webb was on his Way to Oswego with two Battalions. But Lord Loudoun, apprised of this, ordered the several Posts that Way to be abandoned, and with all the Regulars proceeded to Lake George, in order to support the New-England Men lying there. He also ordered up the Recruits of the Royal American Regiment, being upwards of 1500, and received a Reinforcement from New-England; so that his Army amounted to about 11000. Since this the two Armies have been inactive, and about three Weeks ago they began to go into Winter Quarters, and are assigned as follows: Late Halket's and Dunbar's, to garrison the Forts between Albany and Crown Point; the Highlanders and Otway's at Senectady, Albany, and the Posts adjoining; the Royal American Regiment (now above 2500) one Battalion in New York, another in New Jersey, a third in this City, together with three independent Companies, and the fourth to the Southward of this City; and they are now on their Way to the Quarters.'

LONDON.

In our last, Page 478 *we mentioned that Admiral Byng had given in his Defence. Notwithstanding which, the Court found him guilty of the Breach of Part of the* 12*th Article, and recommended him to his Majesty's Mercy; that Defence being since come to Hand, with the Letter sent by the said Court, &c. we insert it, viz.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE Articles of the Charge exhibited against me, are of such a Nature, that every Thing which can be supposed interesting to a Man, is concerned in the Event of this Cause. My Character, my Property, and even my Life are at stake; and I should indeed have great Reason to be alarmed, were not I conscious of my Innocence, and fully persuaded of the Justice and Equity of the Court.

It is no new Thing, Gentlemen, to be accused: Court Martials have, of late, been very frequent. I have been a long Time under the disagreeable Situation of a confined Prisoner, of a Man accused, and consequently condemned by many. No Means, no Artifice has been omitted by my Enemies, to injure my Reputation. However, I will not take up your Time with a Detail of these Matters, but beg Leave to observe, that the Nature of a Sea-Service is complicated, depending on so many Circumstances, and subject to such Variety of Accidents, that for a Commander, even of the greatest Capacity, to provide against all Contingencies, is impossible. But to sit upon a soft Chair and censure, and, after the Event of an Action, to point out how, and by what Means it might have succeeded better, is extremely easy. This Sort of Science requires no other Abilities, than a great deal of Ill-nature, and a little Wit. Even those Actions which have been attended with the greatest Success, and reflected the greatest Glory on this Nation, have not escaped the Venom of these malicious Critics; and, perhaps, there never was an Action so compleat, but it might have been better conducted, were it possible to have foreseen all Circumstances attending it. But I confide in the Candour and the Equity of this Court, that my Enemies will be disappointed.

I

I ſhall now proceed to defend the ſeveral Articles of my Charge.

As to the Article exhibited againſt me, relating to my making any unneceſſary Delay in failing of the Fleet from St. Helen's to Gibraltar, and from thence to Mahon, the Teſtimonies of the Evidence have, doubtleſs, ſufficiently proved the contrary; I ſhall therefore trouble the Court with Nothing further on that Head.

As to the other Articles exhibited againſt me, I hope to make my Innocence appear, by a conciſe Relation of the whole of my Conduct.

On the 17th of May I was joined by his Majeſty's Ship the Phœnix, off Majorca, and got off Mahon the 19th. The Phœnix confirmed the Intelligence I received before at Gibraltar, of the Strength of the French Fleet, and of their being at Mahon. The Britiſh Colours were ſtill flying at the Caſtle of St. Philips, and ſeveral Bomb-Batteries playing upon it from different Parts: On the Weſt Part of St. Philip's we ſaw French Colours flying. I diſpatched the Phœnix, Cheſterfield, and Dolphin a-head to reconnoitre the Harbour's Mouth, and Capt. Hervey to endeavour to land a Letter for General Blakeney, to acquaint him that the Fleet was there to his Aſſiſtance, though every one thought we could be of no Service to him, as by all Accounts, could we have ſpared any People, no Place was ſecured for covering a Landing. The Phœnix was alſo to make the private Signal between Capt. Hervey and Capt. Scroop; but the Enemy's Fleet appearing to the South-eaſt, and the Wind coming off the Land, I was obliged to call thoſe Ships in, before they could get ſo near the Harbour as to diſcover what Batteries or Guns might be placed, to prevent our having any Communication with the Caſtle. Falling little Wind, it was Five before I could form my Line, or diſtinguiſh any of the Enemy's Motions, and was unable to judge of their Force more than by their Numbers, which were ſeventeen, and thirteen appeared large.

At firſt they ſtood towards us in a regular Line, and tacked about ſeven, in order, as I thought, to endeavour to gain the Wind of us in the Night; ſo that, being late, I tacked, in order to keep the Weather-gage of them, and alſo to make ſure of the land Wind.

After getting round the ſmall Iſland, called the Laire of Mahon, at Ten in the Morning I was within a League of the Port; but on ſeeing the Enemy's Fleet, I thought it more immediately my Duty to bear away at Eleven, to meet them. This obliged me to recal, with Reaſon, the three Frigates which I had ſent a-head of the Fleet, to reconnoitre the Harbour's Mouth, to land a Letter for General Blakeney, to acquaint him the Fleet was arrived to his Aſſiſtance, and to know in what Manner it could be of the moſt effectual Service.

The Behaviour will, I hope, appear to the Court to be ſuggeſted by Prudence, all that could have been attempted in the Space of an Hour, and the moſt advantageous Step which could have been taken on that Occaſion. It proves that I did not depend on the hear-ſay Evidence which I had received even from the beſt Authorities at Gibraltar, nor on the united Opinion of every Officer at that Place; but that I was determined to be certified of the true State of the Harbour and Citadel from General Blakeney himſelf, as I knew, that Captain Scroop, together with all the Soldiers and Marines of Mr. Edgcumbe's Ships and one hundred Seamen, had been left to reinforce the Garriſon, would come off in his Barge, and bring me a juſt Relation of every Circumſtance neceſſary to be known; and though I mentioned in my Letter of the 25th of May, 'That it was the Opinion of all the Sea and Land-officers, that they could render no Service to the Garriſon, as no Place was covered for the landing of any Men, could they have ſpared any;' in this I only gave my Opinion agreeable to that of all the other Officers. Their Opinion had no Influence upon my Conduct, and was only meant to ſignify what might have been the Event ſuppoſing the French Fleet had not appeared at that Time.

So far then I hope it will appear to the Court, that neither Knowledge of my Profeſſion, Prudence in conducting the Expedition, or Duty to my King and Country, appear to be deficient in me.

My Letter to General Blakeney, ſent by Mr. Hervey, tho' never delivered, for Reaſons immediately to follow, will, I think, evince this Truth.

My firſt Care, after coming in Sight of the Port, was to know the true State of the Harbour and Garriſon, to encourage the General and Soldiers, by acquainting him that I was arrived to his Succour, and deſiring to know how it might moſt effectually be put in Execution.

Thus then I hope all Things will appear to the Court, to be well conducted to the Time of the French Fleet's appearing in view; when, on ſeeing the Enemy, Conſiderations of another Nature took place, and it became neceſſary to defer the Execution of all Reſolutions which I had taken ſince I ſaw Mahon, and to recal the Men of War which I had diſpatched to reconnoitre the Harbour,

bour, and procure Intelligence from General Blakeney. It was now to no Purpoſe to know the State of the Citadel and Harbour, before I had engaged the French Fleet; I had no Soldiers to land, but what made Part of the Complement of my Ships, and ſerved as Marines; and if I had been provided with them, it would have been abſolutely imprudent to have landed them before the Engagement with the Enemy, and thereby render that Force leſs, which was already too little for the Intent it ought to have been ſent upon. Landing the Troops would have rendered the Fleet unfit for Action, and obliged it to flee before the Enemy. Had I behaved in that Manner, ſuch a prepoſterous Act could not have failed rendering me juſtly a Delinquent, and unequal to the Command I preſided in.

I was very ſenſible, that if Succeſs was the Conſequence of engaging the French, that I ſhould have it more in my Power to relieve the Citadel, as far as landing the Troops, which ſerved as Marines, could effect it. But I ſuſpected alſo, and with Reaſon, that I might probably be rendered unable to keep the Seas, tho' I obtained the Victory, and therefore prevented from effectually ſuccouring the Citadel.

So far all I hope will appear to the Court to have been conducted with Knowledge and Prudence.

Am I deſerving of Blame for not ſeeking the Enemy in the diſabled Condition I was in after the Engagement?

To what Purpoſe would this ſecond Engagement have been attempted with a Fleet originally ſo greatly inferior to the French, and now rendered much more ſo by the Damages received in the late Battle? A total Defeat, in all Probability, is the Anſwer of Reaſon; and if Monſieur La Galliſſonniere had fought it, which providentially he did not, it is a reaſonable Preſumption that the whole Engliſh Squadron would have periſhed, or fallen a Prey to the French, ſince there was no Port to ſhelter them. Whereas, had I been in the Mediterranean before the Arrival of the French at Minorca, a Defeat even on my Side, might have ſaved the Iſland: I could have then ſaved my ſhattered Remains in Mahon, and tho' conquered at Sea, by Means of the Sailors and Soldiers, have preſerved St. Philip's, and probably the Iſland. Thus a Defeat of our Fleet, had it been timely ſet out, would have done more Service than a Victory after St. Philips was inveſted.

It has been the ſettled Rule of all Generals, that no Commander ſhould ever riſque an Engagement, but when there is greater Expectations to gain by a Victory, than to loſe by a Defeat.

When then, from the Inferiority of the Engliſh, Nothing could reaſonably be expected but Misfortune and Diſgrace; or if, by the greateſt Efforts of good Fortune, Victory ſhould declare for our Fleet, that no Advantage could be drawn from it; when the Riſque of loſing the whole Fleet was the Reſult of an unanimous Council of War; and the Nation, conſidering the real State of the Engliſh and French Navies, ſo little able to ſuſtain a Loſs of that Kind; when Gibraltar would have been left defenceleſs, and fallen of Courſe to the Enemy; could the ſeeking the French Admiral, by a Commander who foreſaw theſe probable Conſequences, with not only an inferior, but a ſhattered Fleet, and no other Ships in the Mediterranean to reinforce him, have been juſtified in the Judgment of Men who have ſtudied the Nature of military Atchievements, or according to the Rules and Obſervations of ancient and modern Writers on this Head?

The utmoſt Advantage could have been but a Prolongation of the Siege, without the leaſt Probability of raiſing it; becauſe the Fleet, unable to keep the Seas, muſt have retreated to Gibraltar, the Port of Mahon being ſtill commanded by the Enemies Batteries.

Are Commanders then at all Events to ſhow no other Token of Generalſhip, but what is to be learned from Brutes? An Exceſs of Courage only? And are all who uſe the ſuperior Attributes of the human Underſtanding, to be conſidered as Delinquents in their Duty to their King and Country? What Commander of common Senſe will ſerve his Country under ſuch diſcouraging Conditions, where, unleſs he fights againſt all Kinds of Diſadvantages, he is to be ſtigmatiſed with the eternal Infamy of Cowardice; and if he does engage his Enemy, and does not ſucceed againſt this great Superiority of Force, he is to be deemed a Coward alſo, and be given up to the Rage of the Multitude? It appeared impracticable to relieve Mahon, and probable, that Gibraltar would be attacked, and therefore the Determination of proceeding thither, was become the moſt prudent Deciſion which could have been made, the moſt likely to conduce to the Nation's Service, and a juſt Reſolution of the Council of War.

It is a Matter of Conſequence to conſider, that though two Fleets may be of equal Number, they may yet be of unequal Force, as it has happened in this Inſtance; and a ſickly Squadron, without Means of providing for the Diſeaſed and Wounded, or recruiting their Seamen and Soldiers, of which, more than a thouſand ſick, which

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at their Return to Gibraltar, were ſent to the Hoſpital, was a Conſideration that ought greatly to influence at that Moment, eſpecially, when it was evident beyond all Contradiction, that the Enemy poſſeſſed every Advantage which I was in want of, having a Power of procuring Recruits of Seamen from the two hundred Tranſports, and Soldiers from the Camp of the Beſiegers.

At a Court Martial aſſembled on board his Majeſty's Ship St. George, in Portſmouth Harbour, upon the 27th of December, 1756; and held every Day afterwards (Sundays excepted) till the 27th of January 1757, inclusive.

PRESENT.

Vice-Admiral Smith, Preſident,
Rear-Admiral Holbourne,
Rear-Admiral Norris,
Rear-Admiral Brodrick,
Captain Holmes,
Captain Geary,
Captain Boys,
Captain Moore,
Captain Simcoe,
Captain Douglas,
Captain Bentley,
Captain Keppel, And
Captain Denis.

The Court, purſuant to an Order from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to Vice-Admiral Smith, dated Dec. 14, 1756, proceeded to enquire into the Conduct of the Hon. John Byng, Admiral of the blue Squadron of his Majeſty's Fleet, and to try him upon a Charge, that during the Engagement between his Majeſty's Fleet under his Command, and the Fleet of the French King, on the 20th of May laſt, he did withdraw, or keep back, and did not do his utmoſt to take, ſeize and deſtroy the Ships of the French King, which it was his Duty to have engaged, and to aſſiſt ſuch of his Majeſty's Ships as were engaged in fight with the French Ships, which it was his Duty to have aſſiſted; and for that he did not do his utmoſt to relieve St. Philip's Caſtle, in his Majeſty's Iſland of Minorca, then beſieged by the Forces of the French King, but acted contrary to, and in Breach of his Majeſty's Command: And having heard the Evidence, and the Priſoner's Defence, and very maturely and thoroughly conſidered the ſame, they are unanimouſly of Opinion, that he did not do his utmoſt to relieve St. Philip's Caſtle, and alſo, that during the Engagement between his Majeſty's Fleet under his Command, and the Fleet of the French King, on the 20th of May laſt, he did not do his utmoſt to take, ſeize and deſtroy the Ships of the French King, which it was his Duty to have engaged, and to aſſiſt ſuch of his Majeſty's Ships as were engaged in fight with the French Ships, which it was his Duty to have aſſiſted; and do therefore unanimouſly agree, that he falls under Part of the 12th Article of an Act of Parliament of the 22d Year of his preſent Majeſty, for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of his Majeſty's Ships, Veſſels and Forces by Sea; and as that Article poſitively preſcribes Death, without any alternative left to the Diſcretion of the Court, under any Variation of Circumſtances, the Court do therefore hereby unanimouſly adjudge the ſaid Admiral John Byng to be ſhot to Death, at ſuch Time, and on board ſuch Ship as the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty ſhall direct.

But as it appears by the Evidence of Lord Robert Bertie, Lieut. Col. Smith, Capt. Gardiner, and other Officers of the Ship, who were near the Perſon of the Admiral, that they did not perceive any Backwardneſs in him, during the Action, or any Marks of Fear, or Confuſion, either from his Countenance or Behaviour, but that he ſeemed to give his Orders coolly and diſtinctly, and did not ſeem wanting in perſonal Courage, and from other Circumſtances, the Court do not believe that his Miſconduct aroſe either from Cowardice or Diſaffection, and do therefore unanimouſly think it their Duty moſt earneſtly to recommend him as a proper Object of Mercy.

The above Sentence was attended with the following earneſt Repreſentation.

To the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c.

WE the underwritten, the Preſident and Members of the Court-martial aſſembled for the Trial of Admiral Byng, believe it unneceſſary to inform your Lordſhips, that in the whole Courſe of this long Trial, we have done our utmoſt Endeavours to come at Truths, and to do the ſtricteſt Juſtice to our Country and the Priſoner; but we cannot help laying the Diſtreſſes of our Minds before your Lordſhips on this Occaſion, in finding Ourſelves under a Neceſſity of condemning a Man to Death, from the great Severity of the 12th Article of War, Part of which he falls under, and which admits of no Mitigation, even if it ſhould be committed by an Error in Judgment only; and therefore for our own Conſciences ſakes, as well as in Juſtice to the Priſoner, we pray your Lordſhips in the moſt earneſt Manner, to recommend

commend him to his Majesty's Clemency. We are, My Lords, &c. &c.

St. George in Portsmouth Harbour, Jan. 27, 1757.

Twelfth Article of War, 13 of Charles II.

Every Captain, and all other Officers, Mariners and Soldiers of every Ship, Frigate, or Vessel of War, that shall in Time of any Fight or Engagement, withdraw, or keep back, or not come into the Fight and engage, and do his utmost to take, fire, kill, and endamage the Enemy, Pyrate or Rebels, and assist and relieve all and every of his Majesty's Ships, shall, for such Offence of Cowardice or Disaffection, be tried, and suffer Pains of Death, or other Punishments, as the Circumstances of the Offence shall deserve, and the Court-martial shall judge fit.

Twelfth Article of War, 22 of George II.

Every Person in the Fleet, who through Cowardice, Negligence, or Disaffection, shall in Time of Action, withdraw or keep back, or not come into the Fight or Engagement, or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every Ship which it shall be his Duty to engage and to assist and relieve all and every of his Majesty's Ships, or those of his Allies, which it shall be his Duty to assist and relieve, every such Person so offending, and being convicted thereof by the Sentence of a Court-martial, shall suffer DEATH.

We learn, that on the Court Martial's recommending Admiral Byng to Mercy, some Doubts arose of the Legality and Equity of their Sentence; which was referred to the Opinion of the Judges, and given in the Affirmative.

QUERIES *addressed to every Englishman's own Feeling.*

Is the Death of any one Man of such consequence, that to obtain it, would be worth while to break through the known Practice, and over-turn the settled Customs of all our Courts of Judicature?

Lenity is the established Spirit of the Laws of England: New and ambiguous Terms are never interpreted against a Prisoner. In doubtful Cases, the Judge always directs the Jury to find for the Prisoner: And even if he is condemned, if any favourable Circumstances appear for him, it is customary for the Court to recommend him to Mercy; and it is most unheard of, to execute a Prisoner so recommended.

Admiral Byng was not only most earnestly recommended to Mercy by his Judges, but they declared, that they only found him guilty by the Harshness and Obscurity of a new military Law. (p. 106.)

Who will advise the Throne of Mercy, in the tendereſt of all Cases, to contradict its usual Compassion?

Who would wish to have a Criminal executed by interpreting an obscure and severe Law in the worst Sense?

Who wishes to establish a Precedent for setting aside the Recommendation of Judges and Juries?

What can ever hereafter be pleaded as hard, if Admiral Byng is put to Death?

When can any Criminal hope for so favourable a Case, as to have his Judge declare, that he condemns him against his Conscience?

If the Conscience of a Judge is disregarded, is not the next Step to expect, that Judges should not regard their Consciences?

If Mercy does not preponderate in doubtful Cases, what Advantages have the Laws of England over the despotic Maxims of Turkey?

Does not, whoever demands the Death of Admiral Byng in the present Circumstances, give his Approbation to interpreting Military Law in the worst Sense? Does not he subject himself, his Friends, and his Posterity, to the worst of Precedents? And do not the People court arbitrary Power, if they countenance the utmost Rigour of a new Law, under which several Admirals have declared it impossible for them to serve?

If Admiral Byng should be executed, and yet this dreadful 12th Article of War should hereafter be repealed, will it not prove the Hardship of his Fate?

When this very Law was proposed, it was urged, that in a hard or doubtful Case, his M———y would have the Power of Pardoning. Can that Case be clear, or not hard, in which the Judges have declared, that they pronounced Sentence against their Consciences?

If an eminent Person of the Law has declared, that the very Sentence is illegal, will it not be a hard Case to put a Man to Death against such an Opinion?

Who can avoid hoping, that a very hard Precedent will not be introduced under the longest and mildest Reign since the Conquest?

QUERIES.

1. Whether Cowardice, Negligence, and Disaffection, are not three as distinct Offences, for each of which Commanders are to suffer Death by martial Law, as Burglary, Rape, and Robbery, by the common Law of England?

2. Whether a Malefactor, indicted for the three last Offences, found guilty of one only, and acquitted of the other two, be not

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as certainly executed by the known Practice of the Old Bailey, as he who is found guilty of all three?

3. Whether a Commander, who sacrifices the Honour of the British Flag, the Strength of the Kingdom, and almoſt a certain Victory, from a ſcandalous and avowed Neglect in the Day of Battle, does not deſerve to die for ſuch Neglect, equally with him who declines the Fight from apparent Cowardice, or ſuſpected Diſaffection?

4. Whether a Commander's Courage is to be tried by his Countenance (ſee p. 54.) or his Actions? (p. 49.)

5. Whether a Refuſal to fight, when ſtrongly importuned by the next Officer in Command on board his own Ship (p. 54.) in order to ſet a good Example, be not a ſtrong preſumption of a Diſlike to the Smell of Powder?

6. Whether a Neglect to engage properly for the Honour, Glory, and Welfare of Old England, be not a manifeſt Evidence of the Want of perſonal Courage?

7. Whether Neglect alone, attended with ſuch fatal and provoking Circumſtances as in this Caſe, be not deſerving of Death, equally with Cowardice or Diſaffection without ſuch Circumſtances, in which Caſes he would moſt certainly ſuffer?

8. Whether there may not be other Motives to Neglect beſides Cowardice or Diſaffection, which it may be impoſſible to prove from the Nature of the Tranſaction?

9. Whether Liars are not generally Cowards?

10. Whether to aſſert the French ſailed three Feet to his one, be not a notorious Lie?

11. Whether the French did or could receive any Reinforcement before a ſecond Engagement could be brought on, or whether ſuch Reinforcement was really *in eſſe*, in thoſe Seas?

12. Whether Mercy to this Man would not encourage the like Neglect in many of our now naval Commanders?

13. Whether 'tis not full Time to make one Example to animate thoſe few Commanders who have not been already tried or ſuſpected of Cowardice, Negligence, or Diſaffection?

14. Whether there can be a more proper Example than of him, who, by confeſſed Neglect, and ſuſpected Cowardice, has brought Diſgrace and Poverty on this once flouriſhing Kingdom?

To the Honourable J. Byng, Eſq;

Aux delices pres de Geneve.

SIR, Jan. 2, 1757.

"Though I am almoſt unknown to you, 'tis my Duty to ſend you the Copy of the Letter which I have juſt received from the Marſhal Duke of Richlieu: Honour, Humanity, and Equity order me to convey it into your Hands. This noble and unexpected Teſtimony from one of the moſt candid as well as the moſt generous of my Countrymen, makes me preſume your Judges will do you the ſame Juſtice.

I am with Reſpect,
Your moſt humble,
Obedient Servant,

VOLTAIRE.

Tranſlation of the Copy of Marſhal Richlieu's Letter to Voltaire, dated Paris the 26th December, 1756.

"Admiral Byng's Situation gives me great Concern. I do aſſure you, all that I could ſee, or learn of him, ſhould rather redound to his Honour, which ought not to be attacked, merely becauſe he was beat, after having done all that could be expected of him. When two Men of Honour engage, it muſt neceſſarily happen, that one of them ſhall have the worſt, without being liable to injurious Imputations. To ſpeak the Sentiments of all our Marines, Admiral Byng's Diſpoſitions were really admirable. The Strength of the Fleets was nearly equal, the Engliſh having thirteen Ships, and we only 12, but better formed, cleaner, and better manned. Fortune, that always preſides in warlike Operations, particularly at Sea, favoured us ſo far, as to make our ſhot take Place among the Enemy's Tackling; and I believe, it was univerſally underſtood, that if the Engliſh had obſtinately perſiſted, their whole Fleet would have been loſt; ſo that the Injuſtice intended to Admiral Byng is unparalleled, and ſuch as every Man of Honour, more eſpecially the Gentlemen of the Sword, ſhould intereſt themſelves about.

I received this original Letter from Marſhal Duke de Richelieu, the 1ſt of January 1757, in Witneſs of which I have ſigned my Name,

VOLTAIRE.

We hear the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, for the Year 1756, amounted to 200,304l. 7s. 10d.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put the St. George, a 90 Gun Ship, into Commiſſion, and given the Command to Capt. John Simcoe.

Alſo, the Achilles Man of War, and given the Command of her to Capt. Samuel Drake.

We learn, that there was diſtilled laſt Year, from Malt and Grain, 4435339 Gallons of Spirits,

Spirits, the Duty on which was 34497ol. 16s. 8d.

The Draper's Company have paid 100l. for the Uſe of the Marine Society: As have alſo the Stationers and Goldſmiths. Three hundred have been cloathed by the Society and ſent to Sea.

16. His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State, attended in the State-coach by the Duke of Dorſet and the Earl of Hyndford, and gave the Royal Aſſent to,

An Act for granting to his Majeſty a Sum to be raiſed by Way of Lottery.

An Act to diſcontinue, for a limited Time, the Duties upon Corn and Flour imported; and alſo upon ſuch Corn and Flour, as have been, or ſhall be taken from the Enemy and brought into this Kingdom.

An Act to prohibit, for a limited Time, the Exportation of Corn, Grain, Meal, Malt, Flour, Bread, Biſcuit, Starch, Beef, Pork, Bacon, and other Victual (except Fiſh, and Roots, and Rice to be exported to any Part of Europe Southward of Cape Finiſterre) from his Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in America, unleſs to Great Britain or Ireland, or to ſome of the ſaid Colonies and Plantations; and to permit the Importation of Corn and Flour into Great Britain and Ireland in neutral Ships; and to allow the Exportation of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Meal, and Flour, from Great Britain to the Iſle of Man, for the Uſe of the Inhabitants there.

An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

An Act for the ſpeedy and effectual Recruiting of his Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines.

To two Road-Bills, and to three private Bills.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majeſty in Council for 1757.

Berkſhire, William Reynolds, of Binfield, Eſq;
Bedfordſhire, John Capon, of Leighton Buzzard, Eſq;
Buckinghamſhire, Richard Lane, of Mile-End, Eſq;
Cumberland, Edward Stephenſon, of Kelwick, Eſq;
Cheſhire, William Robinſon, of Whatcroft, Eſq;
Cumbr' and Hunt' Thomas Dixon, of Upwell, Eſq;
Cornwall, John Luke, of Trevilas, Eſq;
Devonſhire, John Quick, of Newton St. Cyre, Eſq;
Dorſetſhire, John Gannett, jun. of Blandford, Eſq;
Derbyſhire, Thomas Rivett, of Derby, Eſq;
Eſſex, Humphry Bellamy, of Walthamſtow, Eſq;
Glouceſterſhire, William Mills, of Haſlehouſe, Eſq;
Hertfordſhire, Jacob Houblon, of Woſtmill, Eſq;
Herefordſhire, Robert Mynors Gouge, Eſq;
Kent, W. Glanveille Evelin, of St. Clere, Eſq;
Leiceſterſhire, Joſhua Grundy, of New Hall Park, Eſq;
Lincolnſhire, Charles Gore, of Horkſtowe, Eſq;
Monmouthſhire, John Lewis, of Landilo, Eſq;
Northumberland, Sir Edward Blacket, of Matfin, Bart.
Northamptonſhire, John Creed, of Oundle, Eſq;
Norfolk, Iſrael Long, of Dunſtan, Eſq;
Nottinghamſhire, John Hall, of Mansfield Woodhouſe, Eſq;
Oxfordſhire, Sir Francis Knollys, of Thame, Bart.
Rutlandſhire, John Digby, of North Luffenham, Eſq;
Shropſhire, St. John Charlton, of Appley, Eſq;
Somerſetſhire, John Collins, of Ilminſter, Eſq;
Staffordſhire, Walter Acton Moſeley, Eſq;
Suffolk, Henry Moore, of Melford, Eſq;
Southampton, John Chute, of the Vine, Eſq;
Surry, Joſ. Mawbey, of Kennington-Lane, Eſq;
Suſſex, James Ward, of Champions, Eſq;
Warwickſhire, Edward Jordan, of Birmingham, Eſq;
Worceſterſhire, T. Burch Savage, of Elmley-Caſtle, Eſq;
Wiltſhire, William Coles, of New Sarum, Eſq;
Yorkſhire, Henry Willoughby, of Birdſall, Eſq;

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon, Lewis Pryſe, of Llangorſe, Eſq;
Carmarthen, Griffith Jones, of Pantyrheith, Eſq;
Cardigan, John Griffiths, of Penypompren, Eſq;
Glamorgan, Thomas Lewis, of Newhouſe, Eſq;
Pembroke, John Allen, of Dale, Eſq;
Radnor, John Evans, of Llanellan, Eſq;

NORTH-WALES.

Angleſey, —— Owen Pritchard, of Beaumaris, Eſq;
Carnarvon, Robert Wynne, of Llanerch, Eſq;
Denbigh, John Lloyd, of Havod Ynos, Eſq;
Flint, Robert Parry, of Pwllglog, Eſq;
Merioneth, Peter Price, of Dolgamlodd, Eſq;

Mont-

Montgomery, Jenkin Parry, of Myvod, Esq;

Jan. 28. The Judges met in the Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield's Chambers in Weſtminſter-Hall, and choſe their Circuits for the enſuing Lent Aſſizes, viz.

Northern, Lord Mansfield and Mr. Juſtice Clive.

Home, Lord Chief Juſtice Willes and Mr. Baron Smyth.

Norfolk, Lord Chief Baron Parker and Mr. Juſtice Foſter.

Midland, Mr. Juſtice Deniſon and Mr. Juſtice Birch.

Weſtern, Mr. Baron Legge and Mr. Baron Adams.

Oxford, Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt and Mr. Juſtice Wilmot.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Ld. Chief Juſt. Willes and Mr. Baron Smyth.

Surry, Saturday March 19, at Kingſton.

Suſſex, Thurſday 24, at Eaſt-Grinſtead.

Kent, Tueſday 29, at Rocheſter.

Eſſex, Monday April 4, at Chelmsford.

Hertford, Monday 11, at Hertford.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Ld. Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Juſtice Foſter.

Bucks, Monday the 14th of March, at Aylesbury.

Bedfordſhire, Thurſday the 17th, at Bedford.

Huntingdonſhire, Saturday the 19th, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeſhire, Tueſday the 22d, at Cambridge.

Norfolk, Friday the 25th, at Thetford.

Suffolk, Tueſday the 29th, at Bury, St. Edmund's.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Serjeant Hayward, Mr. Juſtice Wilmot.

Staffordſhire, Wedneſday the 2d of March, at Stafford.

Shropſhire, Saturday the 5th, at Shrewſbury.

Worceſterſhire, Saturday the 12th, at Worceſter.

Worceſter, the ſame Day at Worceſter.

Herefordſhire, Wedneſday the 16th, at Hereford.

Monmouthſhire, Monday the 21ſt, at Monmouth.

Glouceſterſhire, Wedneſday the 23d, at Glouceſter.

Glouceſter, the ſame Day at Glouceſter.

Oxfordſhire, Monday the 28th, at Oxford.

Berkſhire, Wedneſday the 30th, at Reading.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield, Mr. Juſtice Clive.

Lancaſhire, Saturday the 12th of March, at Lancaſter.

City of York, Monday the 21ſt, at the Guildhall.

Yorkſh. the ſame Day at the Caſtle of York.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Deniſon and Mr. Juſtice Birch.

Rutlandſhire, Friday March 4, at Okeham.

Lincolnſhire, Monday 7, at the Caſtle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the ſame Day at the City of Lincoln.

Nottinghamſhire, Friday March 11, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Saturday 12, at the Town of ditto.

Derbyſhire, Tueſday March 15, at Derby.

Leiceſterſhire, Friday March 18, at the Caſtle of Leiceſter.

Borough of Leiceſter, Saturday 19, at the Borough of ditto.

Northamptonſhire, Tueſday March 22, at Northampton.

City of Coventry, Friday March 25, at Coventry.

Warwickſhire, Saturday March 26, at Warwick.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Legge and Mr. Baron Adams.

Southampton, Tueſday March the 1ſt, at Wincheſter.

Wilts, Saturday March the 5th, at New Sarum.

Dorſet, Thurſday March the 10th, at Dorcheſter.

Cornwall, Wedneſday March the 16th, at Launceſter.

Exeter, Monday March the 21ſt, at the Guildhall.

Devon, The ſame Day at the Caſtle of Exeter.

Somerſet, Monday March 28, at the Caſtle of Taunton.

NORTH-WALES.

The Hon. William Noel, Chief Juſtice, and Taylor White, Eſq;

Montgomeryſhire, Wedneſday the 30th of March, at Pool.

Denbighſhire, Tueſday the 5th of April, at Ruthin.

Flintſhire, Monday the 11th, at Flint.

Cheſhire, Saturday the 16th, at the Caſtle of Cheſter.

SOUTH-WALES.

Hon. John Williams, John Harvey, Eſqrs.

Cardiffe, Glamorganſhire, Wedneſday, March 30.

Brecon, Brecknockſhire, Tueſday, April 5.

Preiſteigne, Radnorſhire, Monday, April 11.

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 458.

Cutter Privateer, by the Eagle Man of War.

Cigalle ditto, from St. Malo, by the Unicorn.

Pondichery, 100 Ton, from China, by the Dover Man of War.

A Sloop, Letter of Marque, by the Otter Sloop.

One ditto, from St. Domingo, by ditto.

Neptune, from Bourdeaux, to Morlaix, by the Sheerneſs.

A Ship from Marſeilles, with Bale-Goods, by the Cheſterfield.

One ditto from ditto, by the Ambuſcade.

One ditto from Havre to Martinico, by the Oliver Cromwel Privateer, carried to St. Kits.

A Snow from St. Domingo, by the Rye Man of War.

Jupiter from ditto, a Dutch Ship from Roterdam for Bourdeaux, and Tyger Privateer retaken by the Defiance Privateer.

A Snow from Nantz to Marſeilles, by Capt. Cockburn, and ſent into Plymouth.

The Pretty Maid, Clarke, from Jamaica, retaken.

The Johnſon, Leſlie, from London, ditto, and carried to St. Kits.

The Concord, from St. Domingo, is taken by the Eagle Privateer of Briſtol.

A ſmall French Privateer, by the Ranger and Scorpion Sloops.

The Fanny, Smith, from North Yarmouth, retaken by the Kirke Privateer of Guernſey.

The St. Vincent for Cape Francois for Bourdeaux, by the Baltimore, Crookſbank.

French Privateer, 10 Guns, 150 Men, by the Porcupine Sloop of War.

The Poſt Boy, a Snow Privateer from Morlaix, of 10 Carriage, by the Prince Edward.

The Prince de Soubize for Martinico, laden with Sugar and Coffee, by the Tartar, Capt. Lockhart.

The St. Thomas Privateer from Dieppe, by the Hazard Sloop of War.

The St. Claude, a French Letter of Marque, 150 Tons, 100 Men, from Rochells for Miſſiſippe, with Proviſions and Ammunition for the King, by the Revenge Privateer of Guernſey.

The Charming Sally, from New York, for Amſterdam.

The William and Elizabeth, from Hull for Oporto, by the Diſpatch Sloop of War.

The Victory, a new Ship, laden with Bale-Goods, Powder and Wine, for St. Domingo, by the Iſaac Privateer of Liverpool.

The Mermaid, from St. Domingo, for Nantz, with 323 Hogſheads of Sugar, 4320l. of Indigo, and 15 Tons of Coffee.

The Griffen, a French Ship, from Martinico, taken by a Virginian, a Letter of Marque Ship, is carried into Kinſale.

The Duke de Penthievre, a French East-India Man, by the Antigalican Privateer.

A French Ship, Burthen 400 Tons, 10 6 Pounders, which had been long on the Guinea-Coaſt, laſt at Martinico, laden with Elephants Teeth, Gold Duſt, &c. by the Defiance Privateer, valued at 30000l.

A Ship, Name unknown, by the Eagle Privateer, and ſent into Briſtol.

The Jenne, Merrs, from Nantz, for Martinico, by the Otter Sloop of War.

The Increaſe, Cape, is retaken.

The Virgin de la Miſericordia, from Smyrna, by the Jerſey Man of War, into Meſſina.

The Mary Magdalen, from Scanderoon, by ditto, and ſent into Malta.

A French Snow, by the King George, Wright, a Letter of Marque Ship.

The Prince of Conti, from St. Domingo, to Nants, a Prize to the St. Alban's Man of War, arrived at Liſbon.

The Swan Privateer, by the Diligence Sloop of War.

A French Privateer of 10 carriage Guns, and 150 Men, by the Porcupine Sloop of War.

The Poſt-Boy, a Snow Privateer, of Morlaix, mounting 10 Guns, by the Fire-drake Sloop.

A large French Privateer, of 16 Carriage Guns, and great Number of Swivels, which Privateer had taken ſeveral Prizes, was taken by his Majeſty Ship Dunkirk, and brought to Spithead.

The Morning Star, from Martinico, for Havre, by the Harlequin Privateer, and carried to New York.

The Hero, Langloix, a Ship of 300 Tons, from Martinico, for Havre, by the Onſlow Privateer of Guernſey.

The Czar of Muſcovy, retaken by the Baltimore.

The Duke de Penthievre, by the Aldborough Man of War.

The Fanny, Smith, retaken.

A French Ship by the Tartar.

The St. Vincent, from Cape Francois, by the Baltimore, and ſent to Virginia.

A Ship from Salonica, and one from Smyrna, by the Thames, Capt. Saunders.

The Elizabeth, from Martinico, for Bourdeaux, by the Tartar.

LIST *of Ships taken by the* French.

The William Brig, Thompſon, from Seville, by a French Privateer, and carried to Fair Lee.

The Sally le Groſe, from Malaga, is taken.

The Zephyr, a French Frigate, has taken a New-York ſhip, and carried her into Vigo.

The Prince Edward, Cowie, from Briſtol, for Angola, by the Prince Soubiſe Privateer, afterward taken by the Dunkirk Man of War.

The Nancy, from Newfoundland, and carried to Bayonne.

St. Michael, ditto, to Feecham.

The Engine, for Briſtol, and ranſomed.

St. George, for London, for Carthagena.

The Induſtry, from London, for Leghorn, to Marſeilles.

The Hertford, from Jamaica, for England, to Martinico.

The Harliquin, from Demiara, for Smyrna, to Cyprus.

The Concord, from Maryland, for London, to Cherburg.

Fanny and Truelove, from Lynn, for Liverpool, to Havre.

Neptune, from North Carolina, for London, to Bourdeaux.

Adventure, from Newfoundland, for Pool, to Bayonne.

Endeavour, from ditto, for Briſtol, Greyhound, from ditto, for ditto, to ditto.

Neptune, from New England, for —— to ditto.

Weſthall, from ditto, for Hull, to ditto.

Newtown, from London, for Wales, to Dieppe.

Poſt-Boy, from Plymouth, for Naples, to Marſeilles.

John and Ann, from Georgia, for Santa Cruze, to St. Domingo.

Prince, from Topſham, for Leghorn, to Marſeilles.

Three Friends, from Newfoundland, to Alicant.

Edward and Suſannah, from St. Kits, for London, to Bayonne.

Lovely, from Dublin, for Cadiz, to ditto.

Robert, Cawſon, from Virginia, for London, to St. Sebaſtian.

Blakeney, from Briſtol, for Barbadoes, Guardaloupe.

St. Partrick, from Cork, for Leward Iſlands, to Ditto.

Penelope, from Liſbon, for London, carried to Dunkirk.

Edward, Dolton, from Jamaica, for London, carried to Bourdeaux.

Happy Return, from Liverpool, for Cadiz, Fiſher, from Maryland, for Liverpool, to Bayonne.

Betſey, from London, for Madeira, to Martinico.

The Hawke, from London, for Antigua, to Guardaloupe.

The Triton, Sconghall, from Maryland, to London, and carried to Bayonne.

The Ann, Ford, from Ryc, to Liverpool, by a Privateer Cutter. Alſo, A Brig, with Corn, from Lancaſter, for Cheſter. Alſo, A Veſſel from London, to Briſtol, with Grocery.

The Neptune, Park, from Cagliaria, for Villafranca, carried into Marſeilles.

The Elliſton, Marſh, from London, and the Longville, Staple, from Jamaica, to ditto.

The Boyd, Boyd, from Glaſgow, for Antegua, and the Samuel, Coffin, from Piſcataque, to ditto.

The Meſſelin, Power, from Cork, for St. Euſtatien, by a French Privateer.

The Mary Ann, Deas, from Malaga, to ditto.

The Eglington, from Maryland, to Briſtol, carried to Bayonne.

The Terrible Privateer, Capt. Death, by a French Privateer of 24 Guns, and carried into St. Maloes.

The John and Mary, Simpſon, from Yarmouth, for Cheſter, with Corn, taken and ranſomed.

The Loyal James, Hammond, from Dublin, for the Streights, carried into Malaga.

The Enterprize, from the Cape de Verd Iſlands, carried into Martinico.

The Eagle, Copple, from Yarmouth, to the Streights, is carried into Marſeilles.

The Hamſhire, from Guernſey, for London, to ditto.

The Minchead, from Antigua, for London, to the Mechault Privateer, and carried into Havre.

The Betſey, Quintin, from Antigua, for Limerick, to Morlaix.

The Buckland, Lyde, from Newfoundland, taken and carried into Alicant.

The Charles, Jameſon, from Jamaica, for London, by a Privateer, and racked near Bologne.

The St. Michael, King, from Jamaica, is carried into Havre.

The Orrell, Winter, from Saloe, for Liverpool, by a Frigate of 38 Guns, carried to Marſeilles.

The Winterbottom, from Jamaica, to London, carried to Calais.

The Diſpatch, Bowman, from Seville, for London, ditto.

A Ship with 200 Hogſheads of Blubber, by the Diligent Privateer of Bayonne.

An Engliſh Privateer, taken by the Zephyr Privateer, and carried to the Iſle of Daire.

The Eleanor, Gray, from Campvere, for the Iſle of Man, is carried to Calais.

The Severn, Rawlins, from Virginia, for London.

The Lewis, Bean, from Barbadoes, for London, and the Mulberry, from Londonderry, are ſent into Boyonne.

The Eſperance, Schall, from London, for Leghorn, carried to Marſeilles.

The William, Clarke, from Falmouth, for Leghorn.

The Mary, Thompſon, from Yarmouth, for ditto.

The Jane and Catherine, Hager, from Yarmouth, to Naples. And the Ann and Catherine, Hipſon, from Falmouth, to ditto, carried into Marſeilles.

The Diamond, Burges, from London, for Topſham, to Bayonne.

The Langwort, Martin, from North Yarmouth, for Liverpool, to Boulogne.

The Little John, from Valencia, for London, to Rochelle.

The Ann and Elizabeth, Turner, from Weymouth, for London, to Havre de Grace.

The Tryton and Henſey, both laden with Corn, ditto.

The John and Ann, laden with Salmon, carried into Calais.

The Elizabeth and Demontant, both laden, carried into Dieppe.

The Friendſhip, laden with Butter, Hides, carried into Havre.

The William, belonging to Cork, laden with Beef and Butter, carried into St. Valori.

B——KR——S.

Jan. 25. *Joſeph Littlefear and J. Muratt, of London, Merchants.*

29. *Iſaac Whitelock, Middleſex, Saleſm.*

Joſ. Joyce, of London, Gold Chain-maker.

Feb. 5. *W. Lake, of Newcaſtle, Attorney and Chapman.*

W. Hepworth, of Brentwood in Eſſex, Innholder.

James Watſon, of Watling-ſtreet, London, Merchant.

Rob. Scot, of Twickenham, Surgeon and Apothecary.

Rich. Wagh, of Bruton ſtreet, St. George's Hanover-ſquare, Lockſmith.

12. *Jas. Callinon, of Birmingham, Chapman.*

John Battiſon, London, Hatter and Hoſier.

15. *Joſ. Boyden, of Fetter-lane, Stationer.*

Richardſon Gale, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, Victualler.

Thos. Bingley, of Cheſter, Grocer.

17. *W. Harding, of Stepney, Middleſex, Victualler and Chapman.*

W. Sharp, of St. Luke, Middleſex, Stable-keeper.

Thomas Butler, of St. James's, Clerkenwell, Coffee-man and Chapman.

22. *Roger Price and John Bates, of Princes Street, Weſtminſter, Linnen-drapers.*

LIST of BOOKS.

THE Reprizal, or Tars of Old England, a Comedy. *Baldwin.* 1s.

Bower and Tillemont compared. 1s. 6d. *Morgan.*

Mr. Bower's Anſwer to the ſix Letters from A. B. to Father Sheldon. *Sandby.* 2s.

The Revolutions of Modeſty. *Cooper.* 2s.

Du Pleſſes' Memoires, or Variety of Adventures. 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s. *Reeve.*

Eſſay on the Nature and uſe of the Militia. *Sandby.* 6d.

An Alarm to the People of England; ſhewing their Danger from the Aſſociation for preſerving the Game. 1s. *Scot.*

A further Addreſs to the Public. Containing Copies of Letters between A. B. and S— of the A. with Remarks. 1s. *Baldwin.*

On the Eſtabliſhment of a national and conſtitutional Force in England. 2s.

The Equipoize: Or, the Conſtitution. To be publiſhed occaſionally. No. I. 6d. *Woodfall.*

Age of Dulneſs. A Satire. 1s. *Brotherton.*

Propoſals for carrying on the War with Vigour. 1s. *Cooper.*

A Diſſertation on the malignant ulcerous ſore Throat. By J. Huxham, M. D. 1s. *Hinton.*

Mr. Bowers's Anſwer to Bower and Tillemont compared. 6d. *Sanby.*

Expediency of a National Militia. 1s.

Conſiderations on the Revenues of Ireland. Shewing, that the Duties granted there for guarding the Seas ought to be applied to naval Services. 1s. *Sanby.*

The Trial of Ravillac for the Murder of Henry IVth of France. 1s. *Owen.* *See our laſt Magazine, Page 471.*

Two very ſingular Addreſſes to the People of England. 6d. *Scott.*

An Enquiry when the Reſurrection of the ſame Body, or Fleſh, was firſt inſerted into the public Creed. By the late A. Aſhley Sykes, D. D. 1s. *Davis.*

Remarks on Dr. Warburton's Account of the Sentiments of the early Jews, concerning the Soul. 1s. *Cooper.*

Elogies, with an Ode to the Tiber. By W. Whitehead, Eſq; 1s. *Dodſley.*

The Muſe in a moral Humour. 3s.

The bubbled Knights, or ſucceſsful Contrivances. 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s. *Noble.*

Propoſals for uniting the Engliſh Colonies on the Continent of America, ſo as to enable them to act with Force and Vigour againſt the Enemy. 1s. *Scott.*

A Letter to a Member of Parliament, on the Importance of the American Colonies. 6d. *Scott.*

A Letter to Bouchier Cleeve, Eſq; concerning his Circulation of Taxes. 1s. *Payne.*

Admiral Byng's Defence, as preſented to the Court-martial. 6d. *Lacy.* *See Page* 488.

Hiſtory of the Royal Society. By Dr. Birch. Vol. 3d and 4th. *Millar.*

The Principles of Agriculture and Vegetation. By Francis Horne, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh. Octavo. 3s. ſewed. *Millar.*

4 Diſſertations. By David Hume, Eſq; 12mo. 3s. *Millar.*

A Collection of ſelect Epitaphs. By J. Hacket. 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s. *Osborn.*

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The Author. A Comedy. By Mr. Foot. 1s. *Franklin.*

The Trial of Admiral Byng. By Authority. Folio. 6s. *Manby, &c. See the Supplement to the General Magazine for* 1756, *alſo for* Jan. 1757.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 22, 1757.

Amſterdam,	36 4	2 Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	36 1	
Rotterdam,	36 5	2 Uſ.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	36 7	
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	29	$\frac{3}{4}$
Bourdeaux Ditto,	29	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz,	38	$\frac{1}{2}$
Madrid,	38	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bilboa,	37	$\frac{7}{8}$
Leghorn,	47	$\frac{1}{2}$
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	46	$\frac{1}{4}$
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Liſbon,	5s.	5d. $\frac{1}{4}$
Porto,	5s.	4d $\frac{3}{8}$.
Dublin,	7	$\frac{1}{8}$

BILL *of Mortality from* Jan. 18. *to* Feb. 15.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males 1004	2046		Males 577	1156	
Females 1042			Females 579		
Under 2 years old	640				
Between 2 and 5	187		Buried,		
5 and 10 —	75		Within the walls		177
10 and 20 —	49		Without		490
20 and 30 —	138		*Mid.* and *Surry*		968
30 and 40 —	184		City & Sub. *Weſt.*		417
40 and 50 —	207				
50 and 60 —	217				2046
60 and 70 —	160				
70 and 80 —	126		Weekly *Jan.* 25.		502
80 and 90 —	48		*Feb.* 1.		467
90 and 100 —	15		8.		562
100 and 109 —	0		15.		515
	2046				2046

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

Jan.	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter	Hygrometer.
29	29 : 4	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 : 8	24M.
30	29 : 7	17	6 : 7	22
31	29 : 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 : 0	10
Feb. 1	30 : 1	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 : 0	39D.
2	30 : 2	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 : 0	38
3	30 : 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	15	0 : 0	37
4	29 : 8	15	0 : 0	40
5	29 : 6	17	12 : 0	51
6	29 : 5	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 : 0	58M.
7	29 : 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	8 : 0	56
8	29 : 9	19	2 : 0	42
9	29 : 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 : 0	68D.
10	30 : 0	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 : 0	26
11	30 : 1	21	0 : 7	30M.
12	30 : 3	21	0 : 0	34
13	30 : 2	21	0 : 0	36
14	30 : 1	21	0 : 0	3
15	30 : 2	22	1 : 2	30
16	30 : 2	22	0 : 0	26
17	30 : 4	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 : 0	12D.
18	30 : 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 : 0	21
19	30 : 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	0 : 0	41
20	30 : 1	23	0 : 0	39
21	30 : 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	1 : 6	28M.
22	30 : 1	24	0 : 0	34
23	30 : 0	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 : 0	23
24	29 : 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 : 2	00

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, *in* FEBRUARY 1757.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

	Bank Stock.	E. India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Pr. An. 1st Subsc.	3 Pr. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per C. Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	3½ Pr. An. 1756.	India Bonds	Pr. Cir.
22	116¼	No Price.	——	88⅛	87¼	87⅛	No Price.	88⅛	87⅛	86¼	86⅝	86⅝	93⅛	38s	£ 1 15 0
28	116	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	Do	88¼	87⅛	Do	86½	86½	93⅛	39s	Do
29	Do	133	——	Do	Do	Do	86¼	Do	Do	86⅛	86⅝	86⅝	Do	38s	Do
30	Sunday.														
31	116	133	——	88⅛	87¼	87¼	86¼	88⅛	87⅛	86¼	86¼	86¼	93⅛	39s	£ 1 15 0
1	Do	Do	——	88⅛	87¼	87⅛	86⅞	88¼	87⅛	86⅛	86¼	86¼	93⅛	41s	Do
2	116¼	133¼	——	88⅛	87¼	87⅛	Do	Do	87½	Do	Do	Do	93⅛	Do	£ 1 17 6
3	Do	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	86¼	Do	Do	87⅛	87⅛	87	93¼	40s	Do
4	Do	134	——	89	88	Do	86¼	88¼	87½	87⅛	87⅛	Do	Do	41s	Do
5	116¼	134¼	——	Do	88¼	88¼	87½	88⅜	Do	Do	Do	87¼	Do	Do	Do
6	Sunday.														
7	116¼	135	——	Do	88¼	88¼	87½	89⅛	88	87⅞	87¼	87¼	94¼	42s	£ 1 17 6
8	117¼	Do	——	89⅛	No Price.	88¼	No Price.	89¼	88¼	88¼	Do	Do	94¼	41s	Do
9	No Price	Do	——	89¼	88¼	Do	Do	89⅛	88	88	88	Do	94¼	42s	Do
10	117	Do	——	89¼	No Price.	88¼	Do	88⅜	87½	87½	87½	87½	94⅛	Do	Do
11	Do	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
12	No Price.	No Price.	——	89¼	88¼	Do	87⅛	89	88	87¼	Do	Do	Do	43s	Do
13	Sunday.														
14	No Price.	No Price.	99¼	89½	No Price.	88¼	No Price.	89	87⅞	87½	87½	87½	94½	44s	£ 1 17 6
15	116¼	Do	No Price.	89⅜	Do	88¼	Do	Do	88¼	87⅞	Do	Do	94½	43s	Do
16	117	135½	99¼	89⅜	88¼	Do	87⅞	89⅞	88	Do	Do	87¼	94¼	44s	£ 2 0 0
17	117¼	136½	Do	89½	Do	88¼	87½	89½	88¼	88⅛	88⅛	87½	Do.	45s	Do
18	Do	Do	100	90⅛	No Price.	Do	No Price.	Do	No Price.	88⅜	Do	87⅞	Do	46s	Do
19	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	90	88¼	Do	87¼	89⅛	88	Do	88	87¼	94½	Do	2 2 6
20	Sunday.														
21	No Price.	135¼	No Price.	89¼	88¼	88¼	Do	89⅛	88¼	87½	Do	87½	94½	Do	Do
22	117	Do	Do	89¼	Do	Do	Do	89	88	87⅞	Do	Do	94½	45s	Do
23	117¼	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	89¼	88⅜	87¼	Do	Do	94½	Do	£ 1 5 0

London. W. Pec. Loaf 2s. 9d.	Price Corn.	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.
	Wheat	50s. 00d. qr.	15l 05s 0d lo.	16l 05s 0d lo.	15l 05s 0d lo.	12l 15s 0d lo.	1l 19s 0d Sack	3l 00s 0d	9s 0d bush.	8s 6d bush.
	Barley	32s. 00d.	1l 08s 6d	1l 10s 0d	1l 10s 0d	1l 17s 0d qr.	1l 12s 0d qr.	1l 12s 0d	4s 8d	4s 9d
	Oats	20s. 00d.	19s 0d qr.	1l 1s 6d qr.	1l 00s 0d qr.	1l 01s 0d	1l 00s 0d	0l 19s 0d	2s 3d	2s 6d
	Beans	30s. 00d.	1l 14s 0d	1l 15s 0d	1l 18s 0d	1l 14s 0d		2l 00s 0d	4s 2d	4s 2d

☞ The Peck Loaf ought to weigh 17 Pounds, 6 oz. 1 dr. The Half Peck and Quartern Loaf in Proportion.

Books open at the Bank for Guinea Lottery, 1757. No Subscription for less than 20 Tickets.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

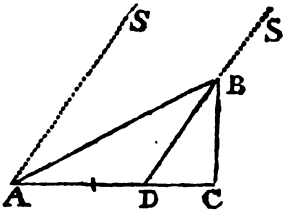
For *MARCH*, 1757.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 117, *anſwered by Mr.* GEORGE CRABBE.

AT the given Time, the Sun's Altitude being found $= 56° 36'$, make an Angle C A S equal thereto; on A C ſet off A D $= 3611 =$ the Spectator's Diſtance from the Shadow of the Cloud; draw D S parallel to A S. and make the Angle C A B $= 27° 00'$ the obſerved Height of the Cloud, and from B let fall B C, which will be the required Perpendicular.

Now the Angle D B C being equal to the Complement of the Sun's Altitude, the Angle A B D will be $29° 36'$, and the Side D B 3319 Yards, from whence B C will be found $= 2771$ Yards, the perpendicular Height of the Cloud.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Carter, *Mr.* Antrobus, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* R. Langley, *Mr.* Harris, *Mr.* Reeves, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Thompſon, *Mr.* Hicks, *Mr.* M. Storer, *and Mr.* Hartley.

Queſtion 118, *anſwered by Mr.* JOHN KNOX, *in the Iniſkillen Regiment of Dragoons, &c.* Northamptonſhire.

THE Solidity of the Globe is found 905.1428 Inches; and $.05 = \frac{1}{20}$ of an Inch. then $\sqrt{\frac{905.1428}{.7854 \times .05}} = 151.78$ Inches, or 12.64 Feet, for the Diameter.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Carter, *Mr.* Antrobus, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* Langley, *Mr.* Harris, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Thompſon, *Mr.* Reeves, *Mr.* Hicks, *Mr.* Storer, *Mr.* Hartley, *Mr.* Eling, *Mr.* Marſhall, *Mr.* Hammond, *Mr.* Farley, *Mr.* Stelling, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* Rice, *and Mr.* Yerburgh.

Queſtion 119, *anſwered by Mr.* YERBURGH.

FIRST let a repreſent Heads, and b Tails; then in the Binomial $a + b$ raiſed to the 4th Power, the Powers of b being rejected (as no winning Chances on either Side), will remain $a4 + 4a^3 + 6aa + 4a$, the Indices repreſenting the Chances, and Coefficients the Number of different Ways thoſe Chances may happen; the two laſt Terms being A's and the two firſt B's, in all 15.

$\frac{6}{15}$

$\frac{6}{15} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{7}{15}$ = Value of A's
$\frac{1}{15} + \frac{4}{15}$ of $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{15}$ = Value of B's
} first winning Tofs, Sum $\frac{11}{15}$.

Then $\frac{15}{15} - \frac{11}{15} = \frac{4}{15}$ whole Value of the ſecond Tofs. Now B's Chance of getting four Heads muſt ceaſe, ſo there can only remain ſeven winning Chances, *viz.* $a^3 + 3a^2 + 3a$, whereof only one, *viz.* the firſt, belongs to B.

$\because \frac{6}{7}$ of $\frac{4}{15} = \frac{24}{105}$
and $\frac{1}{7}$ of $\frac{4}{15} = \frac{4}{105}$
} = Value { A's / B's } ſecond winning Tofs.

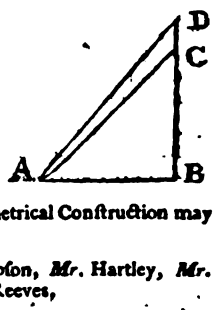
$\frac{7}{15} + \frac{24}{105} = \frac{73}{105}$
$\frac{4}{15} + \frac{4}{105} = \frac{32}{105}$
} Conſequently A's Chance to that of B's is as 73 to 32, *viz.* more than 9 to 4.

And the Value of A's Chance 2*l.* 18*s.* $4d.\frac{4}{7}$
And of B's but 1*l.* 5*s.* $7d.\frac{1}{7}$
before they begin to Toſs.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Farley, *Mr.* Knox, *Mr.* Peacock, *and Mr.* Little Hoole.

Queſtion 120, *anſwered by Mr.* DAVID HASTINGS, *of* Alnwick.

PUT D B $= n = 50$, C D $= b = 10$; Radius $= 1$, B C $= q = 40$; (rejecting the Height of the Eye) and A B $= x$.



The $\overline{n^2 + x^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}} =$ D B, and $\overline{q^2 + x^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}} =$ A C; (47,1).

Therefore, $\overline{n^2 + x^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}} : 1 :: x : \frac{x}{\overline{n^2 + x^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 3 \angle$ B A C;

and $\overline{q^2 + x^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}} : \frac{x}{\overline{n^2 + x^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} :: b : \frac{bx}{\overline{a^2 n^2 + a^2 x^2 + n^2 x^2 + x^4}|^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

$=$ a Maximum. In Fluxions $2a^2n^2b^2 \dot{x} x - 2b^2 x^5 \dot{x} = 0 \therefore x^4 = n^2 a^2$, and $x = \overline{an}|^{\frac{1}{2}} = 44.72$. From hence a Geometrical Conſtruction may be had.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. R. Hudſon, *Mr.* Thompſon, *Mr.* Hartley, *Mr.* Johnſon, *Mr.* Carter, *Mr.* Meeſon, *and Mr.* Reeves.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 137.
By Mr. THO. BARKER, *of* Weſthall, Suffolk.

GIven, in any right angled Triangle, the Diameter of its inſcribed Circle $= d$, and the Side of its inſcribed Square $= s$: 'Tis from thence required to find the Sides of the Triangle.

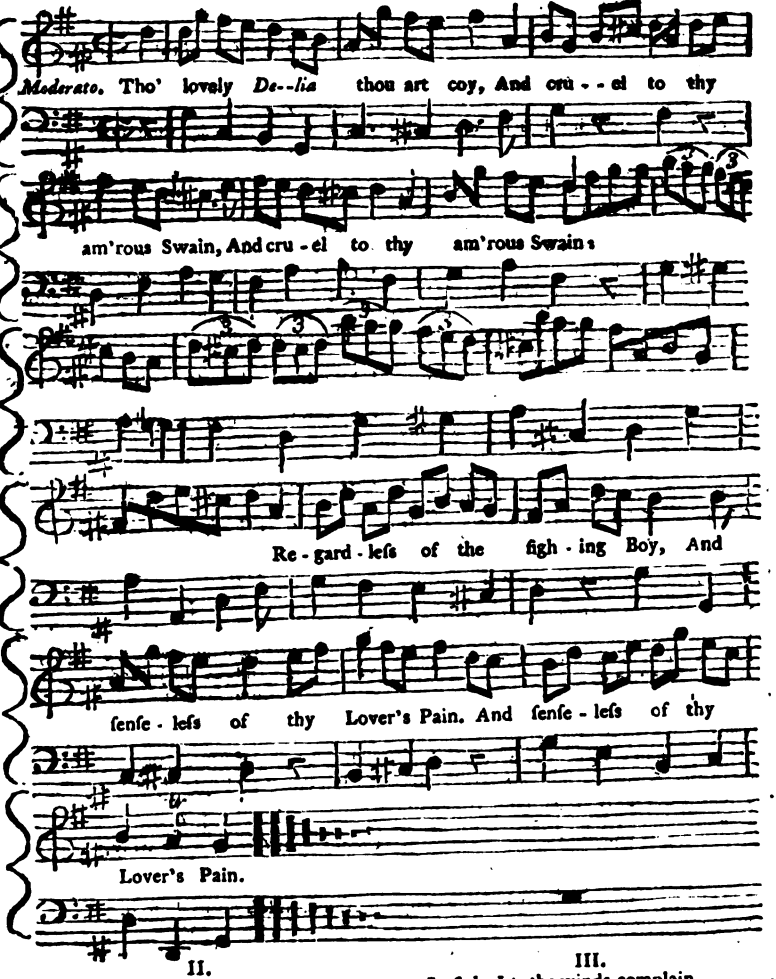
Queſtion 138.
By Mr. H. FARLEY, *of* Eythorn, Kent.

SUppoſe a Cannon 25 Rods from the Bottom of a Tree 100 Feet high, was to be projected ſo as to hit the very Top of the Tree, and the Ball was to fall at the Feet of a Perſon, ſome Diſtance off, the very Mo-

Moment he heard the Report of the Cannon. Query how far was he off from the Cannon?

Queſtion 139. *By Mr.* E. JOHNSON, *Teacher of the Mathematics, at* Hull.

A Perſon, P, bets ſix Pounds with another Perſon, Q, that in throwing up three Half-pence, they ſhall all come up the ſame Way, *viz.* all Heads or all Tails, once at leaſt, in three Trials. At the ſame Time Q bets 10 Guineas with R, that in throwing up four Half pence, they ſhall not all come up the ſame (*i. e.* all Heads or all Tails,) once in four Trials. Required each Perſon's Advantage, or Diſadvantage, with the true Odds in each Caſe, by an Arithmetical Computation only?

A New SONG. *Set to Muſic by Mr.* BAGLEY.

Moderato. Tho' lovely De--lia thou art coy, And cru - - el to thy
am'rous Swain, And cru - el to thy am'rous Swain
Re - gard - leſs of the ſigh - ing Boy, And
ſenſe - leſs of thy Lover's Pain. And ſenſe - leſs of thy
Lover's Pain.

II.

Yet ſtill I keep thee in my heart,
Thou art the nymph whom moſt I love;
I'll keep thy image, tho' with ſmart,
And try, if conſtancy can move.

III.

In ſighs I to the winds complain,
And to the harden'd rocks I weep;
By Day thou art my conſtant pain,
At night the viſion of my ſleep.

PHILANDER's COMPLAINT.

Multa gemens, magnoque Animum labefactus Amore,
Juſſa tamen Divûm exequitur. VIRG.

WHEN *Sol* had ſtreak'd the weſt with fainter Rays,
Late on the banks where winding *Calder* ſtrays,
Within the Umbrage of a gloomy grot,
Retir'd *Philander*, and each Joy forgot.
His ſoul, all virtues grace, and teach to move
With melting Sentiments of pious love.
But now no dawn of chearing hope he ſees,
Each pleaſure fled and baniſh'd all his eaſe;
A flood of tears his languid cheeks defiles,
Which late, unrivall'd, bloom'd in dimpled ſmiles.
Flat on the ground his liſtleſs length he throws,
His boſom heaves, oppreſt with ghaſtly woes.
Deſponding horror thrills thro' all his veins,
Each limb, each feature ſpeaks convulſive pains.
The baleful ſchreech-owl ſtreams thrice hideous round,
And ev'ry cavern ecchoes back the ſound.
The dreary ſcene, affrighted, *Cynthia* flies,
All nature, conſcious, ſeems to ſympathize.
At length, a wearied ſwain returning home,
In deep confuſion eyes the diſmal gloom.
When thus, with equal terror, —'Let me know,
'Dear friend, the cauſe of this diſaſtrous woe.
'Do ſlighted vows thy anxious mind annoy,
'Or injur'd love thy happineſs deſtroy?'
With lab'ring accents, ſlow, imperfect, faint,
Philander thus replies, in grievous plaint.
'No injur'd love, nor ſlighted promiſe pains;
'Far keener grief my tortur'd heart ſuſtains.
'But, ſtranger, ſince you aſk, I will obey,
'My fault'ring tongue can fcarce — This wretched day
'Relentleſs death has ſnatch'd (infernal ſpite!)
'My deareſt friend to ſhades of endleſs night.
'My lov'd, beſt lov'd *Fidelio*, bleſſed name,
'Of matchleſs virtues, and unſpotted fame.
'Thy worth, *Fidelio*, ſhould immortal ſhine,
'If with my ſwelling heart my tongue would join.
'Witneſs theſe conſcious ſtreams, if ever two
'Enjoy'd more bliſsful love than I and you.
'You taught me oft to tune the vocal reed,
'Thoſe plains be witneſs, and yon neigh-b'ring mead,
'Which lately ſmil'd, now wither'd ſeem to ſay,
'For thee, *Fidelio*, thee we ſmil'd ſo gay.'
Thus ſaid, he paus'd — then ſighs — now ſtrives to ſpeak;
But as he ſtrives his Words imperfect break;
'Till long within his breaſt deep ſorrow pent,
Buſts forth in tears — and thus he gives it vent.
'This day, foul Death, thy curs'd inſatiate rage
'*Florello* felt, in all the bloom of age.
'By nature's favour ev'ry grace combin'd,
'Divinely bright adorn'd *Florello*'s mind.
'Whene'er I ſpake of learning, fame or truth,
'It fir'd the boſom of th' ambitious youth:
'If vice I blam'd, he lent attentive ears;
'If him, he bluſh'd, he ſhed ingenuous tears.
'But now, *Florello*, thou ſhalt weep no more,
'Tis mine, alas! thy fortune to deplore.
'Ev'n diſtant climes thy ſudden fate ſhall mourn,
'And, ſighing, wiſh to deck thy ſacred urn.
'Did ever pangs like mine thy heart ſuſtain,
'Or equal loſs befal thee, gentle ſwain?'
'No; thank my ſtars:' — And with a piteous ſigh,
The ſwain replies, 'Yet all, you know, muſt die.'
'Tis true, *Philander* ſays, — I ceaſe to moan;
'So heav'n commands, and heav'n's great will be done.'

Yorkſhire,
Dec. 14. 1756. EBORACENSIS.

The INVITATION.

A SONG.

I.

WHilſt flow'rs adorn the verdant plains,
And ſwallows ſkim the glades,
Whilſt blithe and gay the jocund ſwains
Enjoy the rural ſhades:

II.

Whilſt, lo! the neighb'ring fields around
In blooming verdure clad,
Each hedge with twigs of oſier bound,
And lively nature's glad.

III.

Come, dear *Cleora*, haſte away,
Where cowſlips gild the mead,
Where plumed ſongſters chirp away,
And harmleſs flocks do feed.

IV.

Come, hear the lark and *Philomel*
Their tuneful voices raiſe;
Whilſt Bees upon each odour dwell
'Midſt ſmiling *Sol*'s ſoft rays.

V. Whilſt

V.

Whilſt *Zephyrs* fan each cool retreat,
And ſportive lambkins play;
Here's vernal ſweets, no ſultry heat,
My charmer, come away.

VI.

Whilſt each hill's deck'd with azure hue,
The fields enamel'd ſee,
The thorns array'd in ſpangling dew,
All's youth and jollity.

VII.

Whilſt from each neighb'ring ſhady grove,
The bounding fauns advance,
And waits for thee, the god of love,
To hail the chearful dance.

VIII.

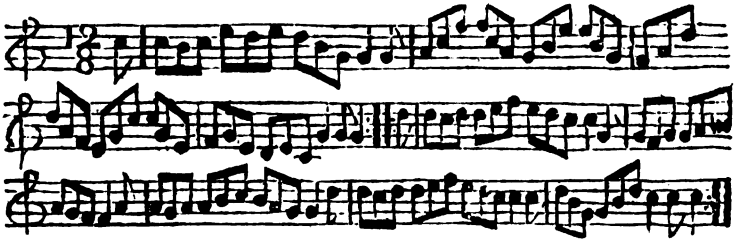
My gentle maid, then come away,
Upon the plain be ſeen;
No longer, dear *Cleora* ſtay,
But grace this ſmiling ſcene.

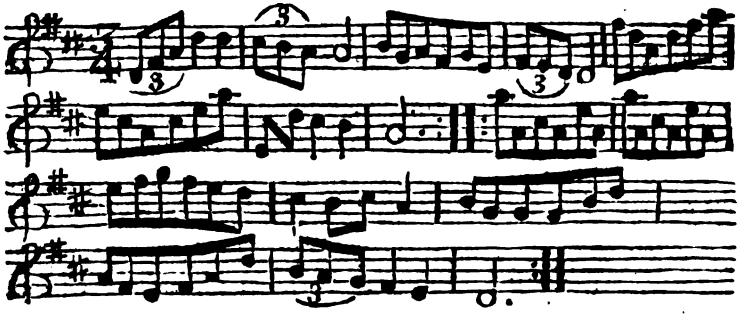
W. P.

Poeta valedicit Muſis ad alia ingreſſurus Studia.

VOS, O Pierii, nuper mea gaudia Colles
Vos liquidi fontes, et ſtagna tumentia rivis,
Et quæ laurigeræ colitis juga ſacra ſorores:
Accipite has tantum, neque enim mora longa, querelas,
Supremumque vale quod fletibus intermixtum
Et crebris repeto ſingultibus illia pulſans.
Me fortunatum! cum vos, mea maxima cura,
Oſtendiſtis iter Clarii ad faſtigia montis,
Lætaque magnorum docuiſtis carmina vatum:
Tunc ſas ire jugis et amatos viſere fontes
Tunc ſecura quies et Apollinis otia vitæ
Lætam oblectabant mirâ dulcedine mentem.
Verùm heu quam ſubito mutat ſors omnia! Nunc me
Imperiis urgent ingentibus aſpera fatæ:
Muneribuſque ſuis cumulantem altaria Phœbi
Vi magnâ aggrediuntur, et ipſâ vertice ſacras
Diripiunt vittas: miſerumque a limine pulſant.
Invitum & ſubigunt ignota capeſcere regna,
E veſtro procul aſpectu, & fælicibus ulnis.
"En erit illa dies tandem" volventibus annis
Cum poſſtas animum revocare licebit ad artes?
En unquam rurſus ſpirabit pectus ab *Oeſtro*?
Et juga ſacra redux dulcemque Helicona reviſam?
Atque colam veſtros iterum ſtudioſus honores?
Non equidem. Tenebris nigreſcunt omnia circum
Frigidus et circumfluit at præcordia ſanguis.
Quod ſupereſt, vos O Colles, non ſponte relicti,
Aonii Colles iterumque herumque valete.
Non ego vos rurſus, non roſcida ſtagna videbo!
Carmina nulla canam! — Dulces concedite muſæ
Pertractanda aliis ſtudia hæc præclara relinquo.

Carbonarius. X. X. P.

The TABERNACLE. *A new* COUNTRY-DANCE.

Firſt Couple lead through the ſecond Couple, outſide of the third, and foot it. ∴. The ſame back again, through the third Couple, outſide of the ſecond to the Top, and foot it ∴. Caſt off, arms round with the third Couple ⁘. Foot it, Right and Left with the ſecond Couple.

A new MINUET.

A QUESTION *in* SURGERY, *from the following Caſe.*

A Man had a Caries in the Joint of his Knee, which was ſo circumſtanced, as to make the Amputation of the Limb neceſſary, which was performed above the Knee, and the Veſſels were ſecured by Means of the reſtrictive Sutures. A few Days after the Operation, the crural Artery appeared ready to burſt with an aneuriſmal Dilatation; upon which the Operation of the Aneuriſm was performed about three Inches above the Stump, and to all ſeeming probability the Veſſel was ſecured above its diſtended Coats. About a Fortnight after this the Blood of the crural artery again appeared violently extravaſated amongſt the adjacent Cavities; upon which the Operation was ſucceſsfully repeated about three Inches above the Part where the former Operation was performed.

As I think it improbable that the Effects of theſe extraordinary Dilatations were owing to the too ſudden Check which the Blood met with, from the Extremity of the Veſſels being ſecured by Ligature; am induced to beg of the curious Surgeon the real Cauſe.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* OCCURRENCES,

For *MARCH*, 1757.

LONDON.

In our Three laſt Magazines, *viz.* the *Supplement*, *January*, and *February*, we gave an Abſtract of Admiral *Byng*'s Trial: In the Courſe of Admiral *Weſt*'s Examination, he produced the Three following Letters from Admiral *Byng*, which were read in Court. [*See the Folio Trial*, p. 19.]

D^r Sir

I Hope you are very well and have not received any Hurt yourſelf, tho' I ſee your Ship has greatly ſuffered,

I am to thank you a thouſand and a thouſand time for your fine and Gallant behaviour this Day, I wiſh you had been better ſupported, Im apprehenſive from the Motions I thought the french *were in in the Evening, that they were only forming their Line and intend us a Viſit again perhaps this night or to-morrow, I ſhould be for making of Sail to night but then we ſhall run great danger in Loſing the* Intrepide, *your Behav^r was Like an angel to day,*

Ramillies May 20 1756. — God bleſs you, Y^r M^t Ob^t Adm^l Weſt. — J Byng

D^r Sir — Ramillies May 22 1756

I Am extremely ſorry you have Occaſion to deſire Mr. Loyd *my Surgeon to ſee your Son, from which Im apprehenſive you think him worſe,*

worse, I hope it will not prove of any ill Consequence,

Mr. Marlow *in the* Dolphin *made me the Signal of Seeing our two Missing Ships I hope he is not Mistaken he has made Sail that way to go to them, And I have sent* Gilchrist *to make Sail that Way and to keep between us, as soon as the prisoners are shifted from the* Defiance *I shall fill and stand on after them with an easy Sail.*

To Rear-Adm[l] *West.*

I[m] D[r] Sir
Your Most obd[t] Ser[t]
J Byng

SIR, Ramillies *at Sea* May 23 1756.

WE Imagine we see the french *fleet in the N E, not plain enough to discern which way they stand; I do not think in the present Situation of our Squadron we are in a Condition to Lay for them, therefore if you are of my opinion, I propose wearing without Signal to the Southward after dark, and to Morrow we shall be a better judge of the Condition of our Squadron.*

I am S[r] Your Most Obd Serv[t]
J Byng.

I am sorry Your Son is not so well to day as you could wish.

A Recapitulation of the Resolutions of the Court Martial, upon which the Sentence of that unhappy Gentleman was framed.

1.

Unanimously. It does not appear, that any unnecessary Delay was made by Admiral *Byng*, in the Proceedings of the Squadron under his Command, from the Time of their Sailing from St. *Helens* on the 6th of *April*, to the Time of their Arrival off *Minorca* on the 19th of *May*.

2.

Unanimously. It appears, that upon the Fleet's getting Sight of *Minorca*, on the Morning of the 19th of *May*, the Admiral detached three Frigates (the *Phœnix*, *Chesterfield* and *Dolphin*) ahead, with Orders to Captain *Hervey* of the *Phœnix*, to endeavour to land a Letter from the Admiral to Lieutenant General *Blakeney*, and to make Observations of what Batteries or Forts the Enemy might be possessed of along the Shore.

3.

Unanimously. It appears, that those Frigates were got ahead of the Fleet, and in Shore, and the *Phœnix* close to the Lair of *Mahon*, and were endeavouring to execute those Orders till they were called off between eleven and twelve o'Clock, by Signal from the Admiral, upon Discovery of the *French* Fleet in the South-east Quarter.

4.

Unanimously. It appears that the Fleet stood towards the Enemy the remaining Part of the Day, with calms and little Winds, till they tacked in the Evening.

5.

Unanimously. The Court are of Opinion, that the Admiral proceeded properly, upon Discovery of the *French* Fleet, to stand towards them.

6.

Unanimously. It appears that Major General *Stuart*, Lord *Effingham*, and Colonel *Cornwallis*, with about thirty Officers, and some Recruits, amounting in the Whole to about One Hundred, belonging to the different Regiments in Garrison at St. *Philips*, were on board Ships of the Squadron.

7.

12 *Yeas for all the Officers.*
3 *for the General and Field-Officers only.*

The Court are of Opinion, that as so great a Number of Officers were on board the Fleet, belonging to the Garrison of St. *Philips*, where they must necessarily be much wanted, the Admiral ought to have put them on board one of the Frigates he sent ahead, in order to have been landed, if found practicable; and if not landed before he saw the *French* Fleet, he ought to have left the Frigate to have endeavoured to land them, notwithstanding he did see the Enemy's Fleet.

8.

Unanimously. It appears, that from the Time of first seeing the *French* Fleet in the Morning of the 19th of *May*, till our Fleet weathered the *French* about Noon of the 20th, the Admiral took proper Measures to gain and keep the Wind of the Enemy, and to form and close the Line of Battle.

9.

Unanimously. It appears, that the Van of our Fleet upon the Starboard Tack stretched beyond the Rear of the Enemy's Fleet, and that our whole Fleet then tacked all together by Signal; the Enemy's Fleet lying at the same Time to Leeward, in a Line of Battle ahead, on the Larboard Tack, under their Topsails, with their Maintopsails square.

10.

Unanimously. It appears, that immediately after our Fleet was about upon the Larboard Tack, our Rear was considerably farther to Windward of the Enemy's Rear, than our Van was of their Van.

11.

Unanimously. The Court are of Opinion, that when the *British* Fleet on the Starboard Tack

Tack were ſtretched abreaſt, or about the Beam of the Enemy's Line, the Admiral ſhould have tacked the Fleet altogether, and immediately have conducted it on a direct Courſe for the Enemy; the Van ſteering for the Enemy's Van, the Rear for their Rear, each Ship for her oppoſite Ship in the Enemy's Line, and under ſuch a Sail as might have enabled the worſt Sailing-ſhip, under all her plain Sail, to preſerve her Station.

12.

Unanimouſly. It appears, that ſoon after the Fleet were upon the Larboard-tack, the Admiral made Signals for leading two Points to Starboard, which brought the Wind upon or abaft the Beam: And the Ships continued that Courſe, nearly ahead of each other, till the Admiral made the Signal for Battle.

13.

Unanimouſly. It appears, that the Admiral made the Signal for Battle about twenty Minutes after two o'Clock.

14.

Unanimouſly. It appears, that at the Time the Signal was made for Battle, the *French* Fleet were ſtill lying to Leeward, with their Maintopſails ſquare, as before mentioned, and that our Van was conſiderably nearer to their Van, than our Rear was to their Rear.

15.

Unanimouſly. It appears, that upon the Signal being made for Battle, the Ships of our Van-diviſion bore down properly for the Ships oppoſite to them in the Enemy's Line, and engaged them, till the five headmoſt Ships of the Enemy went away to Leeward out of Gun-ſhot.

16.

Unanimouſly. It appears that the ſternmoſt Ship of our Van-diviſion, the *Intrepid*, having hauled up, and engaged about ten Minutes or a Quarter of an Hour, loſt her Foretopmaſt a little before three o'Clock.

17.

Unanimouſly. It appears, that the *Revenge*, the headmoſt Ship of our Rear-diviſion, bore down (after the Ships of the Van bore down) for the Ship oppoſite to her in the Enemy's Line, and that ſhe brought up upon the Weather-quarter of the *Intrepid*, upon the *Intrepid*'s Foretopmaſt going away; and that ſhe quickly afterwards, upon the *Intrepid*'s ſetting her Foreſail, bore down under the *Intrepid*'s Lee-quarter, and brought up there.

18.

Unanimouſly. It appears, that upon the Signal being made for Battle, and the Van putting before the Wind, the Admiral in the *Ramillies* edged away ſome Points, and the *Trident* and *Princeſs Louiſa* thereby becoming to Windward of him, the Admiral thereupon hauled up his Foreſail, backed his Mizentopſail, and endeavoured to back his Maintopſail, to allow of their getting into their Stations, and continued in that Situation for five, ſix, or ſeven Minutes.

19.

Unanimouſly. It is the Opinion of the Court, that the Admiral, after the Signal was made for Battle, ſeparated the Rear from the Van-diviſion, and retarded the Rear-diviſion of the *Britiſh* Fleet from cloſing with and engaging the Enemy, by his ſhortening Sail, by hauling up his Foreſail, backing his Mizentopſail and backing or attempting to back his Maintopſail, in order that the *Trident* and *Princeſs Louiſa* might get ahead again of the *Ramillies*.

20.

Unanimouſly. It is the Opinion of the Court, that inſtead of ſhortening Sail, the Admiral ought to have made the *Trident*'s and *Princeſs Louiſa*'s Signals to make more Sail; and that he ought alſo to have ſet ſo much Sail himſelf as would have enabled the *Colloden* (the worſt ſailing Ship in his Diviſion) to have kept her Station with all her plain Sail ſet, in order to have got down with as much Expedition as poſſible to the Enemy, and thereby have properly ſupported the Van-diviſion.

21.

Unanimouſly. It appears, that the Admiral, after ſhortening Sail as beforementioned, again ſet his Foreſail, and filled his Topſails, and ſteered with the Wind abaft the Beam a ſlanting Courſe towards the Enemy, under that Sail, till about three o'Clock, when the People in the *Ramillies* began to fire without Orders, at too great a Diſtance for engaging; but the firing was continued by the Admiral's Directions.

22.

Unanimouſly. It appears, that ſome little Time before this firing began in the *Ramillies*, the *Princeſs Louiſa* was ſeen from the *Ramillies* flung up in the Wind, with her Topſails ſhaking, and the *Trident* paſſing her to Leeward, the *Trident* being then a little upon the Weather-bow of the *Ramillies*; and that the *Revenge* had been alſo ſeen to bring to under the *Intrepid*'s Lee-quarter.

23.

Unanimouſly. It appears, that when the firing had been continued a little while in the *Ramillies*, an alarm was given of a Ship being cloſe under her Lee-bow, imagined to be one of our Ships, and which proved to be the *Trident*; that upon this alarm the Admiral immediately ordered the Helm to be put a Lee, the Foreſail hauled up, and the

the Topſails to be backed, and firing to ceaſe till the Men ſhould ſee *French* Colours, and made the Signal for the Fleet to brace to, the Rear to brace to firſt, in order that the Ships aſtern might not run on board him, but to prevent this Signal taking Effect upon the Ships ahead, he ordered it to be hauled down in a very few Minutes, and cauſed the Signal to be hoiſted for the Fleet to fill and ſtand on, the Van to fill firſt.

24.

Unanimouſly. It appears, that the *Princeſs Louiſa* was alſo ſeen, about the ſame Time, with her Maintopſail ſhivering, or aback, upon the Weather-bow of the *Ramillies*.

25.

Unanimouſly. The Court are of Opinion, that while the *Ramillies* was firing, in going down, the *Trident*, and Ships immediately or ahead of the *Ramillies*, proved an impediment to the *Ramillies* continuing to go down.

26.

Unanimouſly. The Court are of Opinion, that the Admiral acted wrong, in directing the Fire of the *Ramillies* to be continued, before he had placed her at a proper Diſtance from the Enemy; as he thereby not only threw away Shot uſeleſsly, but occaſioned a Smoke which prevented his ſeeing the Motions of the Enemy, and the Poſition of the Ships immediately ahead of the *Ramillies*.

27.

Unanimouſly. It appears, that ſhortly after the hauling up of the Foreſail and backing the Topſails, all firing ceaſed on board the *Ramillies*.

28.

Unanimouſly. It appears, that when the Smoke cleared up, upon the *Ramillies* ceaſing to fire, the Centre and Rear of the *French* Fleet, had filled their Maintopſails and ſet their Foreſails.

29.

Unanimouſly. It appears, that the *French* Centre and Rear ſtood on, and as they came near, the three then ſternmoſt Ships of our Van gave them their Fire; that ſome of their Shot fell ſhort, and ſome did the *Defiance* Damage; and then the *French* edged away to join their own Van to Leeward.

30.

Unanimouſly. It appears, that from the Time the Admiral firſt hauled up his Foreſail and backed his Topſails, to get clear of the *Trident*, to the Time of his filling his Topſails and ſetting his Foreſail again, was about twenty Minutes.

31.

Unanimouſly. It appears, that about the Time of the Admiral's filling, he made the Signal for the Rear of the Fleet to make more Sail and cloſe the Line, cauſed the *Princeſs Louiſa* and *Trident* to be hailed to make Sail into their Stations, and then ſetting his Mainſail, Jib and Stayſails, paſſed to Leeward of the *Intrepid*; ordered the *Deptford* to take the *Intrepid*'s Place in the Line, and the *Cheſterfield* to take Care of the *Intrepid*, and ſtanding on towards our Van, joined them a little after five o'Clock in the Evening.

32.

Unanimouſly. The Court are of Opinion, that after the Ships which had received Damage in the Action, were as much refitted as Circumſtances would permit, the Admiral ought to have returned with the Squadron off St. *Philip*, and have endeavoured to open a Communication with that Caſtle, and to have uſed every Means in his Power for its Relief, before he returned to *Gibraltar*.

33.

Unanimouſly. The Court are of Opinion, that Admiral *Byng* did not do his utmoſt to relieve St. *Philip*'s Caſtle, in the Iſland of *Minorca*, then beſieged by the Forces of the *French* King.

34.

Unanimouſly. The Court are of Opinion, that Admiral *Byng*, during the Engagement between his Majeſty's Fleet under his Command, and the Fleet of the *French* King, on the 20th of *May* laſt, did not do his utmoſt to take, ſeize and deſtroy the Ships of the *French* King, which it was his Duty to have engaged, and to aſſiſt ſuch of his Majeſty's Ships as were engaged in fight with the *French* Ships, which it was his Duty to have aſſiſted.

35.

Unanimouſly. It appears, by the Evidence of Lord *Robert Bertie*, Lieutenant Colonel *Smith*, Captain *Gardiner*, and other Officers of the Ship, who were near the Perſon of the Admiral, that they did not perceive any Backwardneſs in the Admiral, during the Action, or any Marks of Fear or Confuſion, either from his Countenance or Behaviour, but that he ſeemed to give his Orders coolly and diſtinctly, and did not ſeem wanting in perſonal Courage.

36.

Unanimouſly. Reſolved, that the Admiral appears to fall under the following Part of the 12th Article of the Articles of War, *to wit*, or ſhall not do his utmoſt to take or deſtroy every Ship which it ſhall be his Duty

to engage; and to aſſiſt and relieve all and every of his Majeſty's Ships which it ſhall be his Duty to aſſiſt and relieve.

37.

Unanimouſly. Reſolved, as that Article poſitively preſcribes Death, without any Alternative left to the Diſcretion of the Court, under any Variation of Circumſtances, that he be adjudged to be ſhot to Death at ſuch Time and on board ſuch Ship as the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty ſhall direct: But as it appears by the Evidence of Lord *Robert Bertie*, Lieutenant Colonel *Smith*, Captain *Gardiner*, and other Officers of the Ship, who were near the Perſon of the Admiral, that they did not perceive any Backwardneſs in him during the Action, or any Marks of Fear or Confuſion, either from his Countenance or Behaviour, but that he ſeemed to give his Orders coolly and diſtinctly, and did not ſeem wanting in perſonal Courage, and from other Circumſtances, the Court do not believe that his Miſconduct aroſe either from Cowardice or Diſaffection; and do therefore unanimouſly think it their Duty moſt earneſtly to recommend him as a proper Object of Mercy.

In Conſequence of theſe Reſolutions the Admiral was ſentenced to be ſhot to Death, *(Vide p. 491. in our laſt.)* But as that Sentence was attended with incompatible Circumſtances, ſuch as an unanimous Reſolution, that the Priſoner had fallen within the 12th Article, and unintelligible Diſtreſſes of Mind, together with Uneaſineſs of Conſcience, very feelingly expreſſed by the Court Martial; and as Lord *Torrington*, Nephew to Mr. *Byng*, made Application to the Admiralty; their Lordſhips preſented the following Memorials to his Majeſty.

Copy of a Memorial from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to the KING, *in Relation to the foregoing Sentence paſſed upon Admiral* BYNG.

May it pleaſe your MAJESTY,

BY an Act of the twenty ſecond Year of your Majeſty's Reign, entitled an Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of your Majeſty's Ships, Veſſels, and Forces by Sea, it is enacted, 'That no Sentence of Death given by any 'Court-martial held within the narrow Seas '(except in Caſes of Mutiny) ſhall be put 'in Execution till after the Report of the 'Proceedings of the ſaid Court ſhall have 'been made to the Lord High Admiral, or 'to the Commiſſioners for executing the 'Office of Lord High Admiral, and his 'or their Directions ſhall have been given 'therein.'

In Purſuance of this Act, the Proceedings of the Court-martial held upon Admiral *Byng* have been reported to us for our Directions therein; which Proceedings we have taken into our moſt ſerious and deliberate Conſideration, and Doubts having ariſen, with regard to the Legality of the Sentence, particularly whether the Crime of Negligence which is not expreſſed in any Part of the Proceedings, can, in this Caſe, be ſupplied by Implication; we find ourſelves obliged moſt humbly to beſeech your Majeſty, that the Opinion of the Judges may be taken, whether the ſaid Sentence is legal.

For this Purpoſe, we beg Leave to lay before your Majeſty a Copy of the Charge as delivered to Admiral *Byng*, and likewiſe a Copy of the thirty-ſeven Reſolutions of the Court-martial, upon which the Sentence is formed, together with a Copy of the Sentence itſelf, and of a Repreſentation of the ſame Date therewith, ſigned by the Preſident and Court-martial, and likewiſe Copies of two Petitions from *George* Lord Viſcount *Torrington*, in Behalf of Admiral *Byng*, moſt humbly ſubmitting the Whole to your Majeſty's Royal Wiſdom and Determination.

Temple
Geo. Hay
Admiralty Office *Tho. Orby Hunter*
9 Febr. 1737. *Gilb. Elliot*
J. Forbes

Copies of the Two Petitions from *George* Lord Viſcount *Torrington*, mentioned in the aforegoing Memorial.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great-Britain*.

The humble Memorial of *George* Lord Viſcount *Torrington*, Nephew to the unhappy Admiral *John Byng*, in Behalf of himſelf and the reſt of his Family.

Moſt humbly Sheweth,

THAT the ſaid Admiral, having been tried by a Court-martial for a Breach of the Articles of War, was adjudged by the ſaid Court to have fallen under Part of the 12th Article of an Act of Parliament paſſed the 22d Year of his preſent Majeſty for amending and explaining and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of his Majeſty's Ships, Veſſels and Forces by Sea: And the ſaid Court have ſentenced the ſaid Admiral

miral to be ſhot to Death, at ſuch Time and Place as your Lordſhips ſhall direct, but have in their Sentence unanimouſly declared, that they did not believe his Miſconduct aroſe either from Cowardice or Diſaffection, and therefore recommend him to your Lordſhips as an Object of Mercy, and declared, that the ſaid Court-martial were under a Neceſſity of condemning him to Death from the great Severity of the ſaid 12th Article of War, which admits of no Mitigation, though the Offence be a meer Error in Judgment only.

That by the Law of the Land every Perſon who is indebted for any Offence and has been tried and convicted upon ſuch Indictment, has a certain Time given him by Law for moving in Arreſt of Judgment and offering to the Court his Reaſons why the Judgment ſhould not be carried into Execution.

That from the Nature of Proceedings before a Court-martial no ſuch Motion can be made, as your Memorialiſt is adviſed, to the ſaid Court-martial, but by Act of Parliament of the 22d of his preſent Majeſty, It is enacted, that no Sentence of Death given by any Court-martial (except in Caſes of Mutiny) ſhall be put in Execution till after the Report of the Proceedings of the ſaid Court ſhall have been made to your Lordſhips and your Directions ſhall have been given therein.

That neither in the Sentence of the ſaid Court-martial, nor in the Letter of Recommendation accompanying the ſame, does the Admiral appear to have been Guilty, nor is he found Guilty of any Offence intended by the Law, and particularly the ſaid 12th Article to be puniſhed with Death; wherefore the Sentence paſſed upon the Admiral cannot, as your Memorialiſt is adviſed, be juſtified in Point of Law.

That the ſaid Admiral being now a cloſe Priſoner at Portſmouth, and incapable of taking proper Care of his own Defence, your Memorialiſt, as his Nephew, and at the Deſire of the reſt of his afflicted Family, being adviſed, that many very material Things may be offered to your Lordſhips to ſhew, that the ſaid Sentence of the Court-martial ought not to be executed upon the Admiral, are deſirous of laying the ſame before your Lordſhips, on Behalf of the ſaid Admiral, if indulged with an Opportunity of ſo doing.

Wherefore your Memorialiſt moſt humbly prays your Lordſhip's Permiſſion, to lay before your Lordſhips, by Council, to be appointed on Behalf of the ſaid Admiral, ſuch Reaſons as may be offered to your Lordſhips againſt the carrying the ſaid Sentence into Execution, or that the ſaid Admiral may have ſuch other Relief in the Premiſes, as to your Lordſhips, in your great Wiſdom and Goodneſs ſhall ſeem meet.

And your Memorialiſt ſhall ever pray, &c.

Torrington.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great-Britain*.

The humble Petition of *George* Lord Viſcount *Torrington*, Nephew of the unhappy Admiral *John Byng*, on Behalf of himſelf and the reſt of his afflicted Family.

Moſt humbly ſheweth,

THAT your Lordſhips having been graciouſly pleaſed, in Anſwer to your Petitioner's Memorial delivered this Day, to ſignify to your Petitioner by your Secretary, that your Lordſhips were ready to receive your Petitioner's Reaſons in writing as To-morrow, why the Sentence of the Court-martial ſhould not be executed on the Admiral, your Petitioner immediately thereupon applied to ſome Gentlemen of Eminence in the Profeſſion of the Law to adviſe and aſſiſt your Petitioner in aſſigning the ſaid Reaſons; which they are willing to do; but alledge, that by their indiſpenſable Attendance on the ſeveral Courts of Law and Equity towards the Cloſe of the Term, they cannot ſo ſoon be prepared to adviſe and aſſiſt your Petitioner therein.

Wherefore your Petitioner moſt humble prays your Lordſhip's Indulgence to grant him a few Days only to deliver to your Lordſhips the Reaſons in Writing againſt executing the ſaid Sentence.

And your Petitioner, &c.

Torrington.

His Majeſty in Council being pleaſed, upon this Repreſentation from the Lords of the Admiralty, to refer the Sentence to the twelve Judges, and report to his Majeſty at the Council-board their Opinion whether the ſaid Sentence was legal, their Report, dated *Feb.* 14, was in theſe Words:

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

In Obedience to your Majeſty's Commands, ſignified to us by Order bearing Date the 5th of this Inſtant *February*, whereby it is referred to us, to conſider the Sentence of the Court-martial of the 27th of *January* laſt, upon the Trial of Admiral *Byng*, a Copy whereof is

thereunto annexed, and to report to your Majesty at the Council-board, whether the said Sentence is legal.

We have considered the said Sentence, together with the twelfth Article therein referred to, and are unanimously of Opinion, that it is a legal Sentence.

Feb. 26. His Majesty in Council was pleased to order a Copy of the said Report to be transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty, who the same Day issued the following Warrant for carrying the Sentence passed upon Admiral *Byng* into Execution.

Copy of a Warrant from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for carrying the Sentence passed upon Admiral Byng *into Execution.*

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

WHereas at a Court-martial, assembled on board his Majesty's Ship the St. *George* in *Portsmouth* Harbour, upon the 28th of *December* 1756, and held every Day afterwards, *Sundays* excepted, 'till the 27th of *January* 1757, inclusive, *Thomas Smith*, Esq; Vice admiral of the Red, President, a Sentence was given to the Effect following, *viz.*

The Court, pursuant to an Order from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Vice-admiral *Smith*, dated the 14th of *December* 1756, proceeded to enquire into the Conduct of the Hon. *John Byng*, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, and to try him upon a Charge, that during the Engagement between his Majesty's Fleet under his Command and the Fleet of the *French* King on the 20th of *May* last, he did withdraw or keep back, and did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the Ships of the *French* King, which it was his Duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his Majesty's Ships as were engaged in fight with the *French* Ships, which it was his Duty to have assisted; and for that he did not do his utmost to relieve St. *Philip*'s Castle in his Majesty's Island of *Minorca*, then besieged by the Forces of the *French* King, but acted contrary to and in Breach of his Majesty's Command; and having heard the Evidence and the Prisoner's Defence, and very maturely and thoroughly considered the same, they are unanimously of Opinion, that he did not do his utmost to relieve St. *Philip*'s Castle, and also that during the Engagement between his Majesty's Fleet under his Command and the Fleet of the *French* King on the 20th of *May* last, he did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the Ships of the *French* King, which it was his Duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his Majesty's Ships as were engaged in fight with the *French* Ships, which it was his Duty to have assisted; and do therefore unanimously agree, that he falls under Part of the 12th Article of an Act of Parliament of the 22d Year of his present Majesty, for amending explaining and reducing into one Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of his Majesty's Ships, Vessels, and Forces by sea; and as that Article positively prescribes Death, without any Alternative left to the Discretion of the Court under any Variation of Circumstances, the Court do therefore hereby unanimously adjudge the said Admiral *John Byng* to be shot to Death, at such Time, and on board such Ship, as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall direct.

And whereas, upon laying the said Sentence before the King, his Majesty hath been pleased to consent, that the same shall be carried into execution; we do therefore, in Pursuance of his Majesty's Consent, hereby require and direct you to carry the Sentence of the said Court-martial into Execution accordingly on *Monday* the twenty-eighth Instant, by causing him the said Admiral *John Byng* to be shot to Death, by a Platoon of Marines, on board such one of his Majesty's Ships in *Portsmouth* Harbour as you shall think proper. For which this shall be your Warrant. Given under our Hands, and the Seal of the Office of Admiralty, the sixteenth Day of *February* 1757.

To the Hon. *Edward Boscawen*, Vice Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships at *Portsmouth*; or, to the Commander in Chief there, for the Time being.

Temple
Geo. Hay
Tho. Orby Hunter
Gilb. Elliot.

By Command of their Lordships,
J. Cleveland.

Before the Day of Execution appointed in the above Warrant was arrived, Matters of so extraordinary a Nature arose in the great Council of the Nation, that a Report was made to his Majesty, who, agreeably to his usual Tenderness for the Lives of his Subjects, was induced, on *February* the 26th, to deliver the following most gracious Message to Mr. Secretary *Pit*, to be by him presented to the Honourable the House of Commons.

GEORGE

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty, agreeably to his Royal Word, for the Sake of Justice, and of Example to the disciplining of the Navy, and for the Safety and Honour of the Nation, was determined to have the Law take its Course, with Relation to Admiral Byng, *as upon* Monday *next, and refisted all Solicitations to the contrary.*

But being informed, that a Member of the House of Commons, who was a Member of the Court-martial, which tried the said Admiral, has, in his Place applied to the House, in Behalf of himself, and several other Members of the said Court, praying the Aid of Parliament to be released from the Oath of Secrecy imposed on Courts-martial, in order to disclose the Grounds whereon Sentence of Death passed on the said Admiral, the Result of which Discovery may shew the Sentence to be improper; his Majesty has thought fit to respite the Execution of the same, in order that there may be an Opportunity of knowing, by the separate Examination of the Members of the said Court, upon Oath, what Ground there is for the above Suggestion.

His Majesty is determined still to let this Sentence be carried into Execution, unless it shall appear, from the said Examination, that Admiral Byng *was unjustly condemned.*

G. R.

In Compliance with his Majesty's Royal Pleasure, a Bill was accordingly brought into the House of Commons, and being passed, was sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence. The next Day the Members of the Court-martial were called up to the House of Peers, and examined upon Oath concerning the Sentence they had passed. Ten of these Gentlemen appearing to be satisfied with what they had signed, and not one of them asserting that he had any new Matter to offer, which might shew the Sentence to be unjust, or incline his Majesty to Mercy, the Right Honourable the House of Lords unanimously agreed to reject the Bill, and ordered their Proceedings upon it to be forthwith printed and published.

Mar. 14. Orders being given for all the Men of War at Spithead, to send their Boats with the Captains and all the Officers of each Ship, accompanied by a Party of Marines in each Boat under Arms, to attend the Execution of Mr. Byng, they, in pursuance of that Order, rowed from Spithead, and made the Harbour a little before Eleven o'Clock with the utmost Difficulty and Danger, it blowing a prodigious hard Gale, the Wind at W. N. W. and ebbing Water, it was the more difficult to get up so high as the Monarque lay, on board which Ship the Admiral suffered. Notwithstanding it blew so hard, and the Sea ran very high, and with great Violence, there were a prodigious Number of Boats round the Ships on the Out-side of the Men of War's Boats, which kept off all others. Not a Soul was suffered to be on board except those belonging to the Ship. But those Ships that lay any Way near her, were greatly crowded with Spectators, all their Shrouds and Tops being full, altho' it was then difficult to see any Thing on board the Monarque. Mr. Byng walked out of the great Cabin to the Quarter Deck, where he suffered on the Larboard Side, a few Minutes before Twelve o'Clock, accompanied by a Clergyman who attended him during his Confinement, and two Gentlemen, his Relations. He was dressed in a light grey Coat, white Waistcoat, and white Stockings, and a large white Wig, and had in each Hand a white Handkerchief. He threw his Hat on the Deck, kneeled on it, tied one Handkerchief over his Eyes, and dropped the other as a Signal, on which a Volley from six Marines was fired, five of whose Bullets went thro' him, and he was in an Instant no more. He insisted on not having any Thing before his Face, but was greatly prefsed to it, being persuaded it was no otherwise than decent, and the Marines might be intimidated from taking proper Aim. His coming out of the Cabin was not above two Minutes to his Death. In short, he died with great Resolution and Composure, without the least Sign of Timidity; and the Moment the Muskets went off, there was a blue Pendant thrown out at the Fore-Top-mast-Head, which continued flying about five Minutes, and was then struck; on which all the Men of War's boats went off to repair on board their respective Ships.

The Ramillies, the Ship the Admiral had in the Mediterranean, was riding at her Moorings in the Harbour; and about half an Hour before he suffered, she broke her mooring Chain, and only held by her Bridle, which is looked on as a wonderful Incident by People who do not consider the Wind at that Time.

A Copy of a Paper delivered by the Hon. Admiral Byng, *to* William Brough, *Esq; Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, immediately before his Death, having first spoke as follows:*

SIR,

These are my Thoughts on this Occasion, I give them to you, that you may authenticate them, and prevent any Thing spurious being published, that might tend to defame me.

me. I have given a Copy to one of my Relations.

" A few Moments will now deliver me from the virulent Perſecution, and fruſtrate the further Malice of my Enemies. Nor need I envy them a Life ſubject to the Senſations my Injuries and the Injuſtice done me muſt create. Perſuaded I am, juſtice will be done to my Reputation hereafter. The Manner and Cauſe of raiſing and keeping up the popular Clamour and Prejudice againſt me will be ſeen through. I ſhall be conſidered (as I now perceive myſelf) a Victim, deſtined to divert the Indignation and Reſentment of an injured and deluded People, from the proper Objects. My Enemies themſelves muſt even now think me innocent. Happy for me! at this my laſt Moment, that I know my own Innocence, and am conſcious that no Part of my Country's Misfortunes can be owing to me. I heartily wiſh the ſhedding of my Blood may contribute to the Happineſs and Service of my Country; but cannot reſign my juſt Claim to a faithful Diſcharge of my Duty, according to the beſt of my Judgment, and the utmoſt Exertion of my Ability for his Majeſty's Honour and my Country's Service. I am ſorry that my Endeavours were not attended with more Succeſs, and that the Armament under my Command proved too weak to ſucceed in an Expedition of ſuch Moment.

" Truth has prevailed over Calumny and Falſhood, and Juſtice has wiped off the Ignominious Stain of my ſuppoſed Want of perſonal Courage, or Diſaffection. My Heart acquits me of theſe Crimes. But who can be preſumptuouſly ſure of his own Judgment: If my Crime is an Error in Judgment, or differing in Opinion from my Judges; and if yet, the Error in Judgment ſhould be on their Side, God forgive them, as I do; and may the Diſtreſs of their Minds, and Uneaſineſs of their Conſciences, which in Juſtice to me they have repreſented, be relieved and ſubſide, as my Reſentment has done!

" The ſupreme Judge ſees all Hearts, and Motives, and to him I muſt ſubmit the Juſtice of my Cauſe."

On board his Majeſty's Ship
Monarque, *in* Portſmouth Harbour, March 14, 1757. J. BYNG.

Admiral Byng ordered Ten Guineas to be given to the Marines who put the Sentence in Execution.

Mar. 11. The Lord Preſident of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and ſeveral other Lords, being authorized by Virtue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion, declared the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, viz.

An Act to prohibit, for a limited Time, the making of Low Wines, and Spirits, from Wheat, Barley, Malt, or any other Sort of Grain, or from any Meal or Flour.

An Act for the Regulation of his Majeſty's Marine Forces, while on Shore.

Two Road Bills. And to two private Bills.

Extract of a Letter from Cheſter, March 16.

" Yeſterday, about Eleven o'Clock, began one of the greateſt Hurricanes that has been know in the Memory of Man, which laſted till about Five. The Shipping at Park-Gate received but little Damage; ſeveral Houſes were blown down, and all the Windmills round the Country; ſo that the People are afraid of not being able to get their Corn ground. At Cheſter, above 100 Chimneys were blown down, moſt of the Houſes ſtripped of their Slating; the Chimnies at the Minſter, and all the Windows on one Side are blown to Pieces: A Stable was blown down in which were ſix or ſeven Horſes; alſo a Barn, in which were as many Cows, but they were got out with little Hurt; a poor Boy was killed, and another had his Thigh broke, and all along the Road the Houſes and Barns were ſtript, and hundreds of large Trees blown up by the Roots. The Damage here is computed at ſome Thouſand Pounds.

" At a little Town called Acton, within a Mile of Nantwich, in this County, the Top of the Church Steeple is blown down, which beat in the Roof of the Church, and likewiſe the Bells; ſo that there are not above four or five Pews now ſtanding in the Church; the Damage there is computed at about 2000l. And at Nantwich, they have received the like Damage; their Church alſo is much ſhattered, and their Houſes moſtly ſtripped. I could ſay much more, but the Poſt is this Minute ſetting out."

Extract of a Letter from Worceſter, Mar. 17.

" On Tueſday laſt, between Two and Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, a ſudden violent Guſt of Wind blew down a Stack of Chimnies at the Town-hall, which beat through the Roof, and thence through the Ceiling over the Niſi Prius Bar, while the Court was ſitting. Mr. Juſtice Wilmott was ſitting on that Bench, but his Lordſhip happily received no Hurt, and there luckily happened to be only five of the Counſellors preſent, tho' four of them were hurt, but not dangerouſly, viz. Mr. Moreton, Mr. Aſton, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Aſhurſt; Mr. Aſton

Aſton prevented further Damage to himſelf by inſtantly ſlipping under the Council Table; but Mr. Moreton was preſently jammed in by the Rubbiſh, and remained ſo ſome Time. The ſix following Perſons loſt their Lives on this Occaſion, viz. Mr. Lawes, the Cryer of the Court; Mr. Chambers, an Attorney of Kidderminſter, (one of the Coroners for this County;) Mr. Freme, an Ironmonger in this City; Mr. Hurtle, of Hartlebury; and Mr. Shaw, of Ombersley; all of whom were taken out dead from amongſt the Rubbiſh, and moſt diſmal Spectacles they were; as was likewiſe Mr. Wainwright, of Bromſgrove, who did not die till ſome Time after he was carried out of the Hall. Divers other People were greatly hurt, amongſt whom were Henry Dowler, Eſq; of Bromſgrove; Mr. Thorneloe, an Attorney, of this City; Mr. Purcell, an Attorney of Bromſgrove; Mr. Marſon, a Diſſenting Teacher; Mr. Jacob Baylis, of Kidderminſter; Mr. Edward Betsford, of Welland; Mr. William Sheen, of Pendox; Mr. William Winnall, Mr. John Gardner, jun. and Mr. Pardoe, all of Ombersley; Mr. Henry Webb, of Droitwich; Mr. R. Walker, of Kidderminſter; Mr. W. Greaves, of Bromſgrove; Mr. Witherington of Mancheſter. It is not to be conceived what Confuſion the Court was preſently in, or what Miſchief enſued from the People's hurrying out of the Hall, and in going down the Hall Steps, whereby ſeveral were thrown down, and trampled upon a conſiderable Time; nor is it eaſily to be deſcribed the Anxiety of ſuch People who happened to be at home, while ſome of the Family were out, and ſuppoſed to be gone to the Hall. Mr. Baron Adams, who ſat at the Crown Bar, at the other End of the Hall, had adjourned the Court, and was gone to his Lodgings but a few Minutes before this melancholy Accident happened, which put an entire Stop to the Buſineſs of the Aſſizes; and Yeſterday Morning their Lordſhips ſet out for Hereford, it being Commiſſion-day for holding the Aſſizes there. It is thought there will ſhortly be a ſpecial Commiſſion for finiſhing the Aſſizes here.

"Upon Enquiry this Morning, we hear that Mr. Baylis and Mr. Marſon lie dangerouſly ill; but that Counſellor Moreton, Mr. Dowler, and Mr. Thornloe, are in a very fair Way of Recovery. The Counſellors Aſton, Nares, and Aſhurſt, were ſo ſlightly hurt as not to be prevented going with the Judges to Hereford."

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, Mar. 18.

"On Tueſday Morning, about Nine o'Clock, a violent Gale of Wind, at Weſt, preceded by a dreadful Roaring of the Sea, aroſe here. At Ten it blew a Storm, and about Eleven veered to the W. N. W. and was attended with ſuch heavy Squalls of Wind, that the oldeſt Perſon here don't remember the like. The Sloop Duke, Tho. Deaz; a River Sloop, Tarlton; and Brigantine Queſter, Potter, ſunk: Brigantine Drogheda Merchant, James Heys, and the Brigantine Mancheſter, Randle M'Donald, overſet, ſunk, and ſtranded, all of them oppoſite to the Town.

The Snow Monmouth, Twentyman; Ship John, Gawith; Snow Swale, Pollard; Ship Trafford, Clarke; Snow Hopewell, Langford; Snow Mears, Barrell; and a Sloop, Williams, all riding at Anchor at the Black Rock, parted their Cables, and were put aſhore in Bootle Bay. The Marlborough, Ward; Rainbow, Harriſon; and St. Andrew, Berton, were the only Veſſels that rode it out there. The Ship Great-Britain, Hicks; and the Brig John, Clifton; were put on Shore near Knott's Hole. The Liverpool Exchange, Urmſon; Smith, Saluſbury; and Barneveſt, Howard, were forced on Shore near Highlake; a Dutch Veſſel, Name unknown, and all her Crew periſhed. A Pilot Boat, William Cerlett, met with the ſame Fate. Duke of Argyle, Hardy; Caroline, Erſkine; with many others, parted their Cables. Ship Alice, Briggs, cut away her Maſts, and the Ince-Boat, with ſeveral others, were bulged and ſtranded.

All the Veſſels, put on Shore in Bootle-Bay, except the Monmouth, (who is bulged) are ſince got off, though ſeveral of them have received very conſiderable Damage both in their Cargoes and Hulls.

Brig. John, of Yarmouth, has loſt her Cargo of Salt, &c. and it is feared that the Veſſel will not be got off again.

One Boy, belonging to the Drogheda Merchant, was drowned, though ſeveral Maſters of Ships, and others, joined Hand to Hand, waded into the Water, and the outermoſt Perſon had hold of him, but the Sough of the Sea waſhed him from them. ——— Williams, Maſter of the Sloop, was got aſhore alive, but periſhed through Cold, after they had carried him into an adjacent Field; and one of his Men was found dead on board when the Tide left the Sloop.

The Damage in the Town was very conſiderable. Numbers of Chimneys, Houſes, and Walls, were levelled with the Earth: Roofs unſtripped, and the Showers of broken Slates, Bricks, &c. rendered the Streets impaſſable. About 42 Feet of the lofty Spire of St. Thomas's Church (which was eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful in Europe) fell

fell upon the Body of the Church, broke through the Roof, and has tore down the Weſt Gallaries.

We have hourly Accounts from the different Parts of the adjacent Country of Barns, Houſes, and other Buildings being ſtript, and many levell'd with the Ground. Conſiderable Damage is done at Knowſley Hall, the Seat of the Earl of Derby. Croſbie, Sephton, Woolfall, Spellow, and ſeveral other Mills are blown down, and Ricks of Hay entirely deſtroyed and carried away. Happily for the Sea-Coaſt the Tides were at the loweſt, or in all Probability there would have been conſiderably more Damage done; for though it was Ebb-Tide in Courſe, yet the Flood returned, or rather did not go out of the River. The Gale abated and backed to N. N. W. and N. about One o'Clock in the Afternoon."

Anſwers to the principal Objections againſt the free Importation of American Bar-Iron.

Firſt Objection, IF American Bar-Iron be admitted duty-free, it will deſtroy our own Works, becauſe American Iron is of a ſimilar Nature with the Engliſh.

Anſwer. As much the greateſt Part of the Iron manufactured in England comes from Sweden and Ruſſia, and American Iron will anſwer the ſame Purpoſes. Such Importation will only introduce the Uſe of American Iron, inſtead of Swediſh and Ruſſian.

Second Objection. The Admiſſion of American Bar-Iron duty-free, will deſtroy the tanning Trade.

Anſwer. The preſent Scarcity and high Price of Cord-wood manifeſtly prove, that if we had more Forges and Furnaces than we have, they could not be ſufficiently ſupplied with Charcoal; that in a little Time there would be no Timber, nor would the Tanner have any Bark; for the preſent Price of Cordwood tempts the Owners to cut down at twelve or fourteen Years Growth, and as it makes much better Charcoal with the Bark on, and will bring more Money for that Purpoſe than if they were to be ſold ſeparately, they cut it all down together in the Winter Seaſon, and none is reſerved for Barking; and as a ſpeedier Advantage ariſes from Cordwood than Timber, the Samplers which uſed to be preſerved for Timber, are now generally cut down, leſt they ſhould injure the Growth of the Underwood by their Shade and Dripping. Theſe are Facts uncontrovertable, the Source of which is the vaſt Conſumption of Charcoal made by the Forges and Furnaces. If there be any who ſhall be unwilling to admit this, 'tis hoped they will aſſign the real Cauſe of theſe deſtructive, untimely Falls, that proper Means may be taken to prevent them for the future.

Third Objection. If we encourage the Colonies in making Bar-Iron, they will proceed to manufacture it in all its Branches.

Anſwer. The Colonies will be glad to take our Manufactures in Payment for their Bar-Iron; but if we will not allow them to do ſo, their own Intereſt will of Neceſſity lead them to manufacture for themſelves.

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 497.

A Brigantine, from Guardaloupe, to Nantz, by the Eagle Privateer, and ſent into Falmouth.

A French Privateer, 16 Guns 150 Men, by the Badger, to the Downs.

A large French Ship, by the Alderney Privateer.

Twelve Privateers have been taken and deſtroyed by Admiral Frankland, on his Station, and 3 have been taken by Captain Cook, and carried to Antigua.

The Entrepenant Privateer, of 16 Guns, by the Lime Man of War, and ſent into Portſmouth; ſhe had not been out but 4 Days.

A French Snow, deemed worth 2000l. and another laden with Sugar, by the Baltimore.

A ſmall French Privateer, by the Grampus.

A large French Ship of 30 Guns, homeward bound from the Eaſt-Indies, is taken by Admiral Sanders, and carried into Gibraltar.

A French Snow, from Cape Francois, to Bourdeaux.

LIST *of Ships taken by the* French, *from* p. 498.

The Thomas and Mary, Johnſon, and carried to Calais.

The Lewis, Bean, from Barbadoes, to St. Malo.

The Hardy, Favier, from New York, to St. Malo.

The Black-Joke, Stubbs, from London, to Martinico.

A Sunderland Brig, by a Dogger of Flamborough-head.

The Ann Catherine, Hobſon, and the William, Clarke, from Yarmouth to Leigh, to Marſeilles.

The Diana, Clarke, of Lynn, the Claret, from Saloe, and the Virgin of Montongrea, to Marſeilles.

The

The Roebuck, Binfield, from Cape-fear, to Bologne.

The Seville Frigate, from Yarmouth, to Naples.

The Counteſs of Murray, from Dundee, to Dieppe.

The Carolina, Doleman, from Briſtol, to Granville.

The Two Brothers, Mathewſon, from Sunderland, to Calais.

The Elizabeth, Morris, from Cork, to Guardaloupe.

The John and Mary, from Little Hampton, to Bologne.

The Margaretta, Hamley, from Liverpool to London, to Havre de Grace.

The John and Mary of Sandwich, by a Privateer, to Calais.

The Swan, Peacock, from Yarmouth, to Havre.

The Rebecca, Bartlet, ditto.

The Africa, from Fowey to Venice, is taken and carried to Bayonne.

The Mary Ann, Metor, taken and ranſomed for 400l.

A Gemrie Ship, from Edinburgh, by a French Privateer of 12 carriage Guns 150 Men. Alſo the Jean, of Cordigno, Capt. Nicol, ranſom'd. Alſo Brown, of Leith, by ditto.

The Friendſhip, Dublin, from St. Lucar for Dublin; the Providence, Newton, from South Carolina, and the Brilliant, Jefferys, from New York for London, by the St. Michael Privateer of Granville.

The Ranger, from Bolton, ———, to Guardaloupe.

The Happy Jane, from Dumfries, to Calais.

The Three Friends, from Denia, and the Mary, Printer, into Malaga.

The Centurian, Roe, from Kellebegs to Leghorn, and carried into Marſeilles.

Three Veſſels, taken near Hull, by a Privateer, 16 Guns.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 4. The Lady of Aſheton Curzon, Eſq; of a Son.

9. The Lady of George Onſlow, Eſq; Son to the Rt. Hon. the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, of a Son.

Feb. 22. The Lady o the Right Hon. Henry Legge, of a Son.

March 1. The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Cathcart, of a Daughter.

4. The Lady of Antho. Sawyer, Eſq; of a Daughter.

5. The Wife of —— Bedford, Eſq; of a Son.

The Lady of Henry Burrard, Eſq; of a Son.

9. The Counteſs of Ancram, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 22. Thomas Walker, of Thames Street, Merchant, to Miſs Neal of Monument-yard.

27. John Clitheroe, of Boſton-houſe, Middleſex, Eſq; to Miſs Ann Kemys, Daughter of Capt. Kemys.

Mr. Wolley, to Miſs Clive, Daughter of Richard Clive, Eſq; and Siſter to Col. Clive, Governor of Fort St. David's, in the Eaſt-Indies.

Feb. 1. Mr. Allen Kenner, Wine Merchant, to Miſs Day of Greenwich.

22. Mr. Jeremiah Long, to Miſs Worrell.

Mr. William Hawkins, Surgeon, of Alderſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs March, of the ſame Place.

28. The Rev. Mr. Morgan, to Miſs Denne, Daughter of Mr. Denne, an eminent Banker.

March 2. Sandys Miſl, Eſq; Capt. of Dragoon Guards, to Miſs Wilde, of Worceſter.

4. Mr. Richard Willis, Merchant, to Miſs Legg, of the Iſle of Wight.

Dr. Aſkew, Phyſician to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, to Miſs Holford.

6. Mr. Mark Ridgway, Merchant, to Miſs Vowell.

7. Mr. Charles Frederick Sandys, to Miſs Purfield.

9. John Moxham, of Gray's Inn, Eſq; to the Widow of Counſellor Lee.

DEATHS.

Jan. 17. Mr. Midwinter, Bookſeller, who bequeathed 200l. to the Foundling Hoſpital, 100l. to Chriſts, and 100ol. to be diſpoſed of at the Direction of the Company of which he had been a Member 60 Years.

25. Cranfield Spencer, Eſq; at Bath.

Miſs Wyche, Daughter of Peter Wyche, Eſq;

Feb. 6. Rt. Hon. Horatio Walpole, Lord Walpole of Woolverton, in Norfolk, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, Auditor General of the Plantations, one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

Ofmond Beauvoir, at his Seat at Downham-Hall, in Eſſex.

7. Mr. John Knight, Table-decker to the Princeſſes.

14. Edward Richbell, Eſq; Major Gen. of his Majeſty's Forces, and Col. of the 17th Regiment.

21. The Widow of his Excellency Governor Mathew.

22. The Rt. Hon. Lady Dowager Bingley.

24. Capt. Durell, late Commander of a Man of War.

The Right Hon. the Lord Elphingſtone.

Dr. Monſon, Uncle to the preſent Lord Monſon.

March 1. Mr. Bateman, a Quaker, who has left 50l. to the Foundling Hoſpital.

The Hon. Capt. Leſlie of the 3d Regt.

5. Mr. Anthony Lutkins, Merchant.

Sir Oſwald Moſeley, Eſq;

Sir William Keat, Bart.

8. Pennyſtone Powney, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for Berks.

13. The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Herring, Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, and one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council.

Robert Blyford, Eſq; one of the Surveyors of the General Poſt Office.

Mr. Shadrick Shurmadine, of Derby; aged 105.

21. The Right Hon. Henry Bowes Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire.

Civil and military Preferments.

Geo. Turner, Eſq; Comptroller of the Hawkers Office.

Artillery, Borgard Mitchelſon, Col. Commandant.

George Williamſon and Thomas Deſaguliers, Lieut. Colonels.

John Chalmers, and Thomas Flight, Majors. And,

Jacob Gregory, and Samuel Streechy, Captains,

The Hon. Robert Boyle, Commander of his Majeſty's Store-ſhip the Crown.

Admiral Moyſton to the Degree of Vice Admiral of the blue.

John Forbes, Eſq; Col. of the 17th Regiment of Foot.

Capt. Tayler, of the Badger Sloop, is appointed Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Princeſs Amelia,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Home, to be Sheriff of the County of Berwick.

Edw. Willis, Eſq; appointed Lord Chief Baron of Ireland.

Mr. Edward Naſh, one of the Clerks in the Tax Office.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Francis, to the Vicarage of Batterſea.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Singleton, to the Rectory of St. Mary, Without.

The Rev. Nathaniel Sandford, M. A. to the Rectory of Purton in Wilts.

The Rev. Peter Lock, B. L. to the Vicarage of Daloombe in the County of Wilts.

The Rev. Henry Baldwin, M. A. to the Vicarage of Sandbach in Cheſhire, with the Living of Wynbury in the ſame County, worth 270l. per Ann.

The Rev. James Foſter, M. A. to the Vicarage of Burford and Alderbury, and Chapels of Potton and Furley, Wilts.

The Rev. Mr. Plumtree, aſſiſtant Preacher to St. James's Pariſh.

The Rev. Mr. Jonathan Yates, to the Vicarage and Living of Bowlderby in Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Sam. Knight, M. A. to the Rectory of Stanwick, County of Northampton.

Rev. David Williams, to the Rectory of Aſerton, Glamorganſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Merrick, duly elected a Lecturer of St. Ann's, Weſtminſter.

William Delves, M. A. to the Rectory of Frent, in the County of Suſſex.

The Rev. John Davidſon, B. A. to the Rectory of Windlay, in Bucks.

The Univerſity of Oxford conferred the Degree of Maſter of Arts on the Right Hon. the Marquis of Titchfield.

The Rev. Mr. Cumberland, to the Vicarage of Fulham.

The Rev. Mr. Henry Stebbing, appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty.

John Pitman, M. A. to the Rectory of Poltmore, and to the Rectory of Elfington, both in the County of Devon.

Sam. Rolt, Junr. to the Rectory of Coxtowe, Lincoln.

The Rev. Wm. Barry, to the Rectory of St. Peter, Briſtol.

The Rev. Mr. James Brown, Lecturer of the Church of St. Nichols.

The Rev. Mr. Rob. Wheeler, to the Rectory of Dulverton.

The Rev. Mr. Tho. Coombs, to the Vicarage of Bray.

Rev. Mr. Atkinſon, of Thorn, to the Rectory of Full Sutton.

Rev. Mr. John Woodcock, to the Rectory of Byford, in Hereford ſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Tho. Hewet, to the Rectory of Ridlington, in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. John Boſtock, Prebend of the Chathedral Church of Windſor.

The Rev. Mr. Birkhead, to the Vicarage of Wallington, Oxfordſhire.

John Hooper, M. A. to the Rectory of Steyning, in Suſſex.

Rev. Mr. Stevenſon, to the Rectory of Foulmire, in Cambridgſhire.

B——KR——S.

Feb. 22. Robert Sorman, of Lombard-ſtreet, Banker.

26. John Carter, and Jonathan Waterhouſe, London, Cheeſemongers.

Charles Hanning, of Middleſex, Apothecary.

Bankrupts

March 1. Robert Raſton, of Ipſwich, in Suffolk, Merchant.

William Cauty, of Middleſex, Upholſterer.

George Baſcubee, Middleſex, Bricklayer, and Chapman.

5. Robert Hawkſworth, of Waterhall, Yorkſhire, Dealer and Chapman.

William Ellworthy, of Middleſex, Dealer and Chapman.

8. John Davis, of London, Linnen-draper.

William Hosner, of London, Broker, Dealer and Chapman.

12. Abſalom Robinſon, of Southwark, Victualler.

Henry Hammond, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, Furrier.

Samuel Clouds, of King's Lynn, Framework-Knitter.

Alexand. Gordon, late of London, Merchant.

15. Robert Bright, of White Roothing, Eſſex, Butcher.

Iſaac Jeffreys, and William Butler, of Pulchroon, Chapmen.

19. George Brown, and John Pearleſs, Southwark, Diſtiller.

John Shipman, of Middleſex, Taylor.

Howell Thomas, of Middleſex, Coachmaker.

James Kennard, of Ramſgate, Kent, Merchant.

Henry Steel, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, Merchant.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, March 25, 1757.

Amſterdam,	36	6
Ditto at Sight,	36	3
Rotterdam,	36	7 2½ Uſ.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	36	9.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	29	¼
Bourdeaux Ditto,	29	½
Cadiz,	38	½
Madrid,	38	½
Bilboa,	37	⅞
Leghorn,	47	⅜
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	46	⅛
Venice,	49	
Liſbon,	5s.	5d. ¼
Porto,	5s.	4d ¾.
Dublin,	7	⅜

BILL of *Mortality from* Feb. 15. *to* Mar. 22.

Buried		Chriſtened	
Males 1288 / Females 1186	2474	Males 728 / Females 702	1430
Under 2 years old	928	Buried,	
Between 2 and 5	239	Within the walls	193
5 and 10 —	95	Without	582
10 and 20 —	72	*Mid.* and *Surry*	1093
20 and 30 —	197	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	506
30 and 40 —	210		2374
40 and 50 —	226		
50 and 60 —	186	Weekly *Feb.* 22.	464
60 and 70 —	156	*Mar.* 1.	474
70 and 80 —	117	8.	460
80 and 90 —	38	15.	592
90 and 100 —	10	22.	488
100 and 109 —	0		2474
	2474		

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Feb.	25	29 : 7	24	1 : 7	26M.
	26	29 : 8	24	0 : 9	48
	27	30 : 3½	21½	5 : 9	76D.
	28	30 : 3	20	5 : 2	44
Mar	1	30 : 3⅝	21	0 : 0	47M.
	2	30 : 3	23½	1 : 9	36
	3	30 : 0	24	0 : 0	14
	4	30 : 0	23½	0 : 0	
	5	29 : 9	22½	0 : 0	
	6	30 : 3	17	0 : 0	30D.
	7	29 : 9¾	19	9 : 2	
	8	29 : 9	19	1 : 4	60
	9	29 : 3½	19½	21 : 8	59
	10	29 : 6	18¼	20 : 3	36M.
	11	29 : 7	18	2 : 2	
	12	29 : 7½	19	0 : 0	70
	13	29 : 8	22	1 : 4	35
	14	29 : 7	22½	0 : 0	7
	15	29 : 3½	22	11 : 5	83
	16	29 : 7	19¾	3 : 6	45
	17	30 : 1	19½	1 : 0	11
	18	30 : 1½	21	0 : 0	70
	19	30 : 0	23¼	0 : 0	77
	20	30 : 0	22	13 : 1	14D.
	21	30 : 0	23	0 : 0	4M.
	22	29 : 9½	23	0 : 8	
	23	29 : 6	22	1 : 5	54
	24	29 : 9	22½	11 : 1	
	25	29 : 7	23	10 : 2	47
	26	30 : 1½	22	0 : 4	
	27	29 : 8½	24	0 : 0	39

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, *in* MARCH 1757.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bon.	B. Cir. l. s. d.
24	117¼	136	No Price.	89¼	88¼	88¼	87⅞	89¼	88¼	87¼	87¼	87½	94½	45⅞	2 5 0
25	Do	No Price.	Do	90	No Price.	Do	No Price.	89⅜	88¼	Do	Do	Do	94⅜	46s	Do
26	Do	135½	Do	90¼	88⅛	Do	87½	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
27	Sunday.														
28	117¼	136	Do	90	88¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	87⅞	Do	94¼	Do	Do
1	118¼	136½	99⅞	90⅛	Do	88¼	Do	90¼	No Price.	87⅞	Do	Do	94¼	Do	Do
2	Do	Do	99¼	90	Do	88¼	Do	89⅞	88¼	88	88	87¼	Do	Do	Do
3	118¼	141	Do	Do	Do	88¼	Do	90	Do	87⅞	Do	Do	94⅞	Do	Do
4	118¼	No Price.	99⅞	90⅛	88¼	88¼	Do	90⅛	88¼	88¼	Do	87⅞	95	Do	Do
5	No Price.	——	No Price.	Do	88¼	89	87¼	90	88⅜	88	Do	——	94¼	Do	Do
6	Sunday.														
7	No Price	——	Do	Do	88¼	88¼	87¼	90⅛	Do	88¼	88⅛	——	95	Do	2 7 6
8	119½	——	100	Do	Do	88¼	88	Do	88⅞	88¼	Do	——	Do	47s	2 12 6
9	——	——	Do	90¼	89	89	88¼	90¼	89	88¼	88⅜	——	Do	48s	2 15 0
10	——	——	No Price.	Do	89¼	89¼	Do	90⅜	89¼	Do	Do	——	95¼	50s	3 0 0
11	——	——	100	90¼	89	88⅜	Do	90	89⅛	88¼	Do	——	Do	49s	2 15 0
12	——	——	Do	90⅜	89⅛	89¼	88¼	Do	Do	88¼	88¼	——	Do	Do	2 7 6
13	Sunday.														
14	——	——	100½	91	89¼	90	89	91⅝	90¼	89¼	89⅞	——	95¼	Do	3 0 0
15	——	——	No Price.	91½	No Price.	90¼	No Price.	91⅜	90¼	89⅞	89⅞	——	96	50s	Do
16	——	——	Do	91	89¼	90¼	88⅞	91	90	89¼	89¼	——	95¼	Do	3 7 6
17	——	——	100¼	90½	No Price.	89⅞	No Price.	——	89⅞	Do	Do	——	96	Do	Do
18	——	——	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	Do	Do	Do
19	——	——	No Price.	91	90¾	90	89⅛	——	——	89½	89⅛	——	96⅛	Do	Do
20	Sunday.														
21	——	——	100½	91¼	Do	90⅛	89⅛	——	——	Do	89⅝	——	Do	51s	Do
22	——	——	Do	Do	Do	90¼	89⅛	——	——	89⅛	Do	——	96¼	Do	3 10 0
23	——	——	100¼	Do	Do	Do	89⅜	——	——	89¼	89¼	——	Do	Do	Do
24	——	——	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	——	——	89⅜	89⅛	——	96⅛	Do	Do
25	——	——	Do	91⅛	Do	Do	Do	——	——	Do	89½	——	Do	Do	3 12 6

London. W. Pec. Loaf 2s. 8d.

Prices Corn.

Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glocester.	Birmingham.
Wheat 53s. ood. qr.	15l 00s od lo.	17l 07s 6d lo.	15l 15s od lo.	16l 10s od lo.	1l 14s 6d Sac.	3l 14s od	9s od bush.	9s od bush.
Barley 27s. ood.	1l 06s 6d	1l 08s 9d	1l 06s od	1l 09s od qr.	1l 13s 6d qr.	1l 14s od	4s 9d	4s 8d
Oats 20s. ood.	17s od qr.	1l 01s od qr.	0l 19s od qr.	1l 01s od	1l 02s od	1l 04s od	2s 3d	2s 8d
Beans 31s. ood.	1l 14s od	1l 14s od	1l 16s od	1l 13s od		2l 04s od	3s 8d	4s 2d

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *APRIL*, 1757.

As, according to ſome late Accounts we have of the Diſpoſition and Motion of the Forces of the King of Pruſſia, *we may ſuppoſe it probable, that the Operations of War will be extended to the Kingdom of* Poland *the enſuing Campaign, we preſume a general Account of that Kingdom, as well as that of* Germany, *illuſtrated by a Map thereof, will enable our Readers to view the whole Seat of War, and prove very acceptable to them at this critical Conjuncture.*

A GENERAL ACCOUNT *of the* KINGDOM *of* POLAND.

THE Kingdom of *Poland* is of a very large Extent, and is bounded on the North by *Livonia*, *Muſcovy* and the *Baltic*; on the South by *Upper Hungary*, *Tranſilvania* and *Wolachia*; on the Eaſt with *Muſcovy* and *Little Tartary*; and on the Weſt with *Germany*. It includes *Lithuania*, the Leſſer, or Red *Ruſſia*, *Podolia*, *Volhinia*, *Poleſia*, *Maſſovia*, *Pruſſia*, *Samogitia*, and Part of *Livonia*. Its Extent is from the Frontiers of *Pomerania* on the Weſt to the Frontiers of *Tartary* on the South-eaſt about 700 Miles; and from the Frontiers of *Livonia* to the *Crapach*, or *Carpathian* Mountains, which are the Limits of *Hungary* on the South, above. By the Situation which is from 15 and 34 Degrees, and between 48 and 57 Degrees of North Latitude, it may be gueſſed, that the Climate is temperate, and the Air not exceeding cold; yet ſometimes its Lakes and Rivers are ſo frozen, that Coaches and Carts paſs over them for five or ſix Months together. The Soil is generally fertile, fit for Tillage and Paſture, and produces a vaſt Quantity of Corn and Cattle, and chiefly ſupplies *Holland*.

The Country of *Poland* produces alſo all Kinds of Fruits and Herbs, and a good Breed of Horſes; ſo that their Cavalry is numerous, and well mounted. In the Mountains there are Mines of Lead, Silver, Copper, and Iron; but the moſt conſiderable of all, are their Mines of Salt, in Leſſer *Poland*; which are the chief Riches of the Country, and bring moſt Money into the Exchequer.

They work in theſe Mines as the Colliers do in our Coal-pits; the Salt is generally of a bluiſh Colour, but ſome of it white and tranſparent; when firſt dug, it has a brackiſh Taſte; but, when expoſed to the Air, it becomes brittle, and more ſweet. They have alſo ſome Veins of *Sal Gemmæ*. The Woods are well ſtored with Hares, Coneys, Squirrils, Deer, Foxes, Bears, Wolves, and Boars. The *Maſſovian* Foreſt has plenty of Elks, wild Aſſes, wild Oxen, called *Uri*, and Buffaloes, whoſe Fleſh, when powdered, the *Poles* eſteem a great Dainty. In the *Ukrain*, there are wild Horſes alſo, whoſe Fleſh is equally eſteemed by the Nobility. The Wolf, reſembling a Hart, or the *European* Lynx, called *Lupus Cervarius*, and by the Natives *Ris*, with Spots on its Belly and Legs, afford the beſt Furs in *Poland*. The Quails in *Podolia* have green Legs, and their Fleſh is thought unwholeſome.

It is a plain, flat Country, rather inclined to Marſh-lands, ſo that no conſiderable Woods or Mountains are found here, except thoſe that make the Frontier to *Hungary*, which is a craggy Ridge of 300 Miles in Length, and called the *Crapach*, or *Carpathian* Mountains. The Eaſtern Part of the Country indeed, is full of Woods, Foreſts, Lakes, Marſhes, and Rivers, which afford a delightful Proſpect to that Part of it which is open. As for its Rivers, the moſt conſiderable are the *Viſtula*, the *Niemen*, or *Crenus*, the *Nieper*, or *Boryſthenes*, the *Nieſter*, or *Tyras*, the *Bog*, or *Vegus*, whoſe Springs and Courſes are more diſtinctly perceived by the Map.

The main Strength of the *Poles* conſiſt in their Horſe, of whom it is ſaid, that they can, upon Occaſion, raiſe about 100,000. Their Infantry is for the moſt Part hired from *Germany*, and other foreign Nations, and ſometimes exceeds 300,000 Men; for

their own Peaſants are ſo diſpirted by Slavery, that they are not fit for Soldiers. The ſtanding Army in *Poland* is 36,000, and for Beauty their *Huſſars* are moſt admired.

A Deſcription of PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA extends from 50 to 56 Degrees North Latitude, and from 15 to 23 Degrees Eaſt Longitude. It is bounded by the *Baltic* Sea on the North; by *Lithuania* and *Samogitia* on the Eaſt; by *Poland* proper and *Maſſovia* on the South; and *Pomerania* on the Weſt. It is about 250 Miles in Length; and in Breadth about 140, in the Weſt Part, and in the Eaſt Part, more than 170. Some extend it to 30 Miles more in Length and Breadth. It contains a vaſt Number of fine trading Towns, beſides many populous Villages, equal to ſome Cities; has the moſt Inland Navigation of any Country in *Europe*, except the *Netherlands*, and is ſaid to be the richeſt in Soil, and the moſt plentiful in Produce.

It abounds with Cattle, wild Beaſts, and Fruits of all Sorts; and has great Number of Rivers and Lakes, that plentifully ſupply the Inhabitants with Fiſh.

It has a conſiderable Trade by many convenient Ports to the *Baltic*, as well as by the *Weiſſel*, which falls into the *Baltic* at *Dantzick*. The Inhabitants are allowed to be richer, and live better than any other Province of *Poland*. Its Woods furniſh plenty of Veniſon, and its Sea-coaſt a great Quantity of Amber.

Their ſeveral remarkable Towns are *Dantzick*, *Culm*, *Ploczko*, *Mariemburg*, *Thorn*, and *Ebbing*. Which the following *Diſtich* peculiarly characterizes.

Dantzick *the Rich*, Culm *the Delightful, and*
Ploczko *the Long*,
Mariemburg *the Handſome*, Thorn *the Devout, and* Ebbing *the Strong*.

The Forces which this Province is able to ſupport is eſtimated at about 70,000.

LITHUANIA.

The Dutchy of LITHUANIA was formerly Independent, but in 1501 was united to the Kingdom and Republic of *Poland*. It has greater *Poland*, and *Pruſſia* on the Weſt; Part of *Moſcovy* on the Eaſt; *Livonia*, the *Baltic* Sea, and Part of *Moſcovy* on the North; Red *Ruſſia*, *Volhinia*, and *Podolia* on the South; and the *Ukrain* on the South-eaſt. The greateſt Extent from the Frontier of *Moſcovy*, on the South-eaſt, to the Extremity of *Courland*, on the North-weſt, is about 510 Miles, and the greateſt Breadth from *Pruſſia*, on the Weſt, to the Borders of *Moſcovy*, on the Eaſt, about 400.

Its chief Rivers are the *Boriſthenes*, alias, the *Nieper*, and the *Vilia*, which both riſe in *Lithuania*: The *Dwina* alſo croſſes it, as does the *Niemen*, which, being formed of ſeveral other Streams, falls into the Gulph of *Courland*. Its Rivers as well as its Lakes abound with Fiſh.

The Air is, for the Generality, thick and foggy; ſo that it is not eſteemed ſo healthful, nor ſo fruitful as *Poland*; yet it has Plenty of Wax, Honey, and Mead, as well as Pitch, Tar, and Timber; with good Store of Veniſon, and other Game in their Woods. There is one Foreſt ſaid to be 100 Miles in Length; and though the Country, which is champaign and level, be in ſome Places fruitful; yet the extreme Cold frequently ſpoils their Harveſt.

Though *Lithuania* is ſubject to the King of *Poland*; yet it is a diſtinct Nation, having ſome different Laws, Cuſtoms, and Dialect.

The firſt Palatinate of *Lithuania* is *Vilnia*, which comprehends three large Diſtricts, divided by the River *Wilia*, &c.

The 2d Palatinate is *Poleſia*; the 3d is *Minſki*; the 4th *Miſlaw*; the 5th *Vitepſko*; and the 6th *Poloczko*.

This Province is able to raiſe about 70,000 Forces.

In the Kingdom of *Poland* is *Samogitia*, which lies on the North of *Pruſſia*, in a triangular Form, between *Courland* and *Semigallia* on the North; *Lithuania* on the Eaſt, and South-eaſt; Part of *Pruſſia* on the South-weſt; with a ſmall Part of it extending Weſt, quite to the *Baltic*. From thence to *Braſlaw* on the Eaſt; 'tis about 130 Miles, but it is much contracted at both Extremities, and the greateſt Breadth from South to North is about 90. It is a marſhy Soil, has Abundance of Rivers and Lakes, that at ſome Seaſons overflow great Quantities of Land, which yield Corn, and Paſture. Here are inacceſſible Mountains, and 'tis much over-run with Woods, wherein the Inhabitants find great Quantities of Honey.

There is a ſmall Breed of Horſes here, which are ſprightly, ſwift, and hardy. Tho' their Soil is ſtiff, the Inhabitants are ſo ſtupid, that they uſe none but wooden Ploughſhares. Their Houſes are generally mean, and their Proviſion coarſe, but they drink hard; their Apparel is plain and little; yet they are for the moſt Part active and robuſt.

This

This Province has no Palatinate, but 3 Diſtricts. *Rozien* is its Capital, though ſome reckon *Medniki* equal to it.

The Dutchy of COURLAND.

This Country is by ſome reckoned one of the Diviſions of *Litbuania*, and was formerly reckoned Part of *Livonia*, from which it is divided by the *Dwina* on the North; it has the Gulph of *Riga* alſo on the North; the *Baltic* Sea on the Weſt; *Samogitia* on the South; and *Litbuania* on the Eaſt; it is about 190 Miles from North-weſt to South-eaſt; but in Breadth only about 80, where broadeſt, and not above 20 in the Eaſtern Part. It is in general a plain, fruitful, Country; abounding with Corn, and Honey; though ſome Parts are fenny, and full of Lakes and Rivers. This Country is pretty populous, but greatly liable to be haraſſed, when there is a War between the *Poles* and the *Muſcovites*, or *Swedes*. They dry their Wheat and Barley before they threſh it, which makes it greatly preferred by the *Dutch* to that produced in other Parts of *Poland*. Their other chief Commodities are Oats, Flax, Hemp, Yarn, Honey, Wax, Linſeed, Tar, Maſts, Timber of all Sorts, Pot-aſhes, Tallow, and Goat-ſkins; they have alſo plenty of black Cattle, and Horſes; and they have many Commodities from *Riga*.

The Air of this Country is clear and healthy, and though the Winters are ſevere and tedious, and the Summers not very long; yet the Excellency of the Soil, the cool Summer Nights, and refreſhing Dews, and ſucceeding hot Days, ripen both their Summer and Winter Corn. The principal Rivers that water *Courland*, are

1. The *Dwina*, over half of which determines the Limits between *Sweden* and *Semigallia*.

2. The *Aa*, which paſſes by *Mittaw*, and falls into the former.

3. The *Windaw*, which riſes in *Samogitia*, and falls into the *Baltic*, under the Walls of its Name.

There are alſo ſeveral Lakes abounding with Fiſh, where any Nobleman has the Privilege of fiſhing; for in this, as well as every other Inſtance, Gentlemen have almoſt abſolute Dominion over the Peaſants.

The Dutchy is divided into *Courland* proper, on the Weſt-ſide; and *Semigallia*, on the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Maſſa*; and each of theſe into two Captainſhips.

The Province of *Maſſovia*, or Dutchy of *Warſaw*, may be reckoned moſt conſiderable; becauſe it is honoured with the Reſidence of the King, and moſt of the Nobility, as well as with the Aſſemblies of the general Diet. This is alſo eſteemed a very polite Part; and more ſo, than any in *Poland*, and even equal to *Paris*.

RED RUSSIA.

Geographers divide this Country into the three Provinces of *Red Ruſſia proper*, *Volhilnia*, and *Podolia*; each of which have their Sub diviſions: And they make together a large Country, extending from the Frontiers of *Litbuania* to the Mouth of the *Nieper*, on the Black Sea, which River ſeparates it from *Moſcovy* on the Eaſt, as the *Carpathian* Mountains do from *Hungary* to the South-weſt. It extends 400 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and 265 from North to South, including the *Ukrain*, a great Part of which is now *Moſcovite*. It was formerly called *Roxallana*, but laterly *Red Ruſſia*, from the red Clay.

It is ſomewhat mountainous, but watered with Abundance of Rivers.

Red Ruſſia proper, includes *Lemburg Palatinate*. *Lemburg* is the capital City, and the Towns of *Javarow*, *Premiſlaw*, *Jaroſlaw*, *Reſovia*, *Lencut*, *Peculia*, *Halica*, *Coloni*, &c.

The Palatinate of *Belez* is divided into ſeveral Territories, but has no Palatine or Senators, and 3dly, the Palatinate of *Chelm*. We muſt not attempt to enter on the Subdiviſion, and Deſcription of thoſe Provinces. It may ſuffice, that the Soil, the roduce, the Government and Manners of the People are much the ſame as thoſe of *Courland*, &c.

An Account of rational and eaſy Methods to purify the Air, and regulate its Heat, in Melon Frames and hot Green-houſes. By the Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, *Clerk of the Cloſet to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales.*

I. BY taking a Pane of Glaſs out, at each End, of the upper Side of a Melon-Frame, or Hot-houſe; and then fixing to the Rails of the Frame a Board over the Hole, with a round Hole in it, near four Inches in Diameter; the Board to be like a Wedge, ſo much thicker at its lower End than the upper, as to have its Surface horizontal; on which to fix (by ſliding under ſmall Ledges or Mouldings, the lower ſpread-out Part, ſo as readily to take off or put on) a Tin Tube four Inches in Diameter, and a Foot high, with a Cowl on it, made readily to turn to and fro' by Means of a Vane, ſo as to have its cloſed Side always to the Wind, and its open Part from the Wind, for the foul Vapour which ariſes from the Dung and Perſpiration of the Plants to paſs off inceſſantly as they riſe. And this without admitting any cold Air, as is done in the common Method, by raiſing the Glaſs Covers a little, which endangers the Plants ſuffering by Cold. It is probable, that more than two of theſe Tubes with Vanes will be wanting, in long Frames.

When, therefore, Plants, by this Means, enjoy a conſtant freſh Air, they will probably thrive with Vigour, and alſo become more hardy, by being always in a temperate Air, than when they are ſometimes ſtewed in the foul, hot, and cloſe confined Vapour of the Hot-bed, and Perſpiration of the Plants; freſh, pure Air, being as requiſite and ſalutary for Plants as for Animals. There is in the Middle of the Tin Tube a round Valve, which turns on an Axle, ſo as to open or cloſe the Tube more or leſs, if it be found needful, in Proportion to the different Degrees of the Heat of the Dung or Bark, and the different Temperatures of the outer Air. Or there may be a ſliding Shutter at the lower Wedge-like Board, on which the Tin Tube is fixed.

It is very probable, that the Flavour of Melons and Pines will, by this Means be conſiderably more delicate, than when, in the common Way, they are long ſtewing in the foul Vapour of Dung or Bark, and of what perſpires from the Plants. For it is a Matter of common Obſervation, that the Fruits on Trees both thrive moſt kindly, and are alſo the better flavoured, the more freely they perſpire in a pure Air.

II. There is alſo another Improvement, which, as I have lately found on Trial, will be of further conſiderable Benefit in Melon-Frames and Hot-Houſes; *viz.* I laid ſloping in a Heap of Dung, a leaden Pipe, which was eight Feet long, and an Inch and quarter wide within. The lower End of the Pipe, which was bent a little downward, was near the Surface of the Ground. The upper End of the Pipe, being bent upwards, came upright out of the Top of the Dung-Heap, near the other End.

The next Morning, at Seven, a mercurial Thermometer being let down eight Inches into the upper Part of the Pipe, the Heat of the aſcending Air raiſed the Mercury 111 Degrees above the freezing Point. So the cool Air was heated 95 Degrees in two Seconds of Time, in paſſing the Length of eight Feet up through the Pipe: Whence it may be eſtimated, that there paſſes through the Pipe about ſeven Tuns of Air in an Hour, and in 24 Hours 169 Tuns; and this inceſſantly, Day and Night, as long as the Dung retains its Heat. And as its Heat abates, ſo will the Heat and Quantity of the aſcending Air abate.

In order, therefore, to have a conſtant Supply of freſh warm Air, it may be well to have three or four Pipes in each Melon-Frame, or ſeveral more in Hot-houſes, to reach five or ſix Feet beyond the Back, or North Side of the Frame; to be covered ſucceſſively with freſh hot Dung, as the former grows cold; And there may be more than one Pipe in each Dung-heap, if required: and if the the Bottom of the Dung-heap is a Foot under Ground, to give the Pipe a greater Slope, the more Air will aſcend up it.

And where there are Fires to heat the Flues in the Walls, a ſpiral Coil of Pipe may be placed in a Veſſel of Water, warmed by that Fire; and freſh warm Air, thro' the Pipes will be better than ſtagnant warm Air heated by Flues. Qu. Will it not be well to have each ſeparate Dung-heap incloſed with Boards at the Sides?

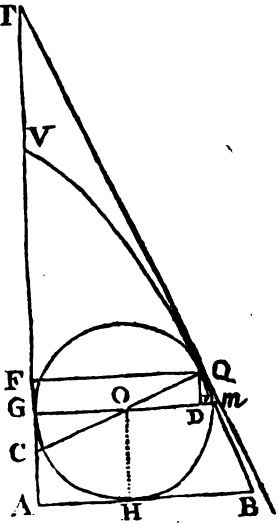
And as Hot-houſes will by this Means be filled with a conſtant Succeſſion of warm, wholſome, freſh, unburnt Air; and the natural Earth of the Floor of a Hot-houſe or Melon Frame on the Ground, thereby ſufficiently warmed for the Growth of ſeveral Kinds of Plants; it ſeems probable, that they will grow and thrive there in the Midſt of Winter, covering the Glaſſes with Mats in very cold Weather.

S. H.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 121, *answered by Mr.* EDW. JOHNSON, *of* Hull.

PUT Q D = F G = x; O G = O Q = A G = 10 = r; then we have O D = $\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$; and because T Q is a Tangent to the Parabola and Circle in Q, by similar Triangles, as $\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} : x :: r : \frac{rx}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}$ = G C; hence $x + \frac{rx}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}$ = C F = half the Parameter of the Parabola, by Property of the Curve. And, *per* Figure, F Q (G D) = $r + \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$; MOREOVER, $x : \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} :: r + \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} : \frac{r\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + r^2 - x^2}{x}$ = F T; whence T G (F T + F G) is = $\frac{r\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + r^2}{x}$. Let G D, produced, meet the Parabola and Tangent in n and m; then, by the Nature of the Curve, G n $(\overline{TG \times CF}|^{\frac{1}{2}})$ = $x + \frac{rx}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} \times \frac{r\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + r^2}{x}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$; and by Property of the Figure, D m = $\frac{xx}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}$; whence, G m (G D + D m) is = $r + \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + \frac{xx}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}$. Now by Proposition 19.



Page 12. of *Steel*'s Conics, we have $\overline{Gn + Gm} \times \overline{Gn - GD} = \overline{Gn + GD} \times Dm$; in which Equation, by writing for G n, G m, G D, &c. their Equals, found above, the Value of x may be found; and from thence the Height of the Rock A V, &c.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Reeves, *Mr.* J. Hudson, *and Mr.* Allen.

Question 122, *answered by the Proposer, Mr.* REEVES.

LET $\left\{\begin{matrix} p, q \\ b, d \\ x, y \end{matrix}\right\}$ Sine Cof. $\angle \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{A D B} \\ \text{A D C} \\ \text{D A B} \end{matrix}\right\}$ s = A D = 12 Chains; by Trigonometry, Sine $\angle$ A B D = $py - qx$, and A C D = $bx - dy$; then $py - qx : s :: p : \frac{sb}{py - qx}$ = A B, $bx - dy : s ::$ $b : \frac{sb}{bx - dy}$ = A C, then $\frac{sp}{py - qx} - \frac{sb}{bx - dy}$ = 10, reduced and solved, x = 36° 42′ 53″ = $\angle$ D A B; hence A B = 40 Chains, A C = 30, and Area = 60 Acres. W. W. R.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Hudson, *and Mr.* R. Hudson, *but not in Numbers.*

Question 123 *is answered by several Correspondents, many of whom give no Solution in Numbers, and those that do differ widely from each other: Mr.* Butcher, *the Proposer, makes the Side* A B = 176; *Mr.* S. Towndrow *makes it* 138,24, *and Mr.* J. Thompson *makes it equal to* 95,658; *from hence it appears, this Question has not been rightly considered: And we must beg the Favour of our Correspondents, for the future, instead of literal to send numerical Solutions, if possible.*

N. B. *The* 124*th Question is pirated from the Palladium,* 1752; *and as such we shall pass Now it by without any further Notice.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 140.

By Mr. J. SHIPMAN, *of* Hull.

HULL bears Eaſt from *Heſsle*, diſtant three Miles and an half, both lying on the north Side of the River *Humber*; and *Heſsle* bears N. ¼ E. from *Barton* Ferry-houſe (on the ſouth Side of the ſaid River) diſtant two Miles. A Meſſenger, being diſpatched from *Barton* to *Hull*, agrees with the Ferryman to row him there. Now, ſuppoſe the Meſſenger can travel on Foot four Miles and an Half per Hour, and they can only row the Boat three Miles per Hour; at what Diſtance from *Heſsle* muſt he be put on Shore, ſo that he may arrive at *Hull* in the ſhorteſt Time poſſible?

Queſtion 141.

By Mr. J. CARTER.

GIven the Altitude of *Caſtor* [whoſe right Aſcention = 109° 45′, and Declination = 32° 24′ N.] = 49° 34′. And 28 Minutes after, the Altitude of the bright Star in the right Shoulder of *Orion* [whoſe right Aſcention = 85° 29′, and Declination = 7° 20′ N.] = 44° 13′. Required the Latitude North?

A CALCULATION *of an* Eclipſe *of the Moon, that will happen in the Year* 1758, *(from Dr.* HALLEY's Tables) *by Mr.* REEVES.

January 24th, in the Morning, the Moon will be eclipſed in *Leo* 4° 20′

Apparent Time at *Bourton on the Water*, of the

	H	′	″
Beginning — —	4	23	31
Beginning of total Darkneſs	5	28	35
Middle — —	6	18	48
Ecliptic Oppoſition —	6	18	56
End of Total Darkneſs —	7	9	1
End of the Eclipſe —	8	14	21
Duration of total Darkneſs	1	40	26
Total Duration of the Eclipſe	3	50	50

To LUCINDA.

WHY, my *Lucinda*, why deny'd a kiſs?
That frown informs me I have done amiſs.
What are the crimes which your reſentment move?
None am I conſcious of, but that of love.
In happier days, far other looks you wore,
Cheriſh'd my hopes, and bad me ſigh no more:
But now (the common error of your ſex,
Whoſe whole delight and ſtudy is to vex)
The brighter ſcene is chang'd;—y'avoid my ſight,
You fly me as a ſpectre of the night.
Has ſome new object fir'd thy various mind?
To me unfaithful, as thou art unkind:
Grant him by art and nature form'd to pleaſe,
A dignity of form and graceful eaſe,
Muſic his voice; of all the ſkill poſſeſt
T' excite a flame, and heave the female breaſt;
Yet will he love?—vain ſuppoſition, hence!
Love is my crime; yes, love is my offence!
It melts me now—ſpight of my wrongs—I bear
Thy lovely image fix'd for ever here.
Ah, will this rage of paſſion never ceaſe?
That racks my heart and murders all my peace.
I'm full of thee. Did kingdoms own my ſway,
Kingdoms with pleaſure at thy feet I'd lay,
And for a ſingle ſmile give crowns away.
Touch'd with the pangs you caus'd, no longer wear
The look of anger.—Save me from deſpair.
Oh! let me ſhare your favours as before;
Be bleſt again, and meet your frowns no more;
But ſhould you ſtill unkind and cruel prove,
Mock at my pangs, and ſcorn my proffer'd love;
I will reſume myſelf, aſſert the man,
And drive thee from my boſom—if I can.

J. RHODES.

An ODE.

I.

HOW few the bliſs of ſacred ſcience know!
Few taſte thoſe joys that from the muſes flow:
The lib'ral arts for ever are confin'd
To a ſelected number of Mankind;
And paſs unnotic'd by the vulgar mind,
That no delight can of itſelf receive,
Save the forbidden joys, fallacious ſenſe give.

II.

Superior pleaſures only they can feel,
Whoſe minds are poliſh'd, like the glitt'ring Steel;
Whoſe tow'ring ſouls, unbounded as the ſky,
On pow'rful fancy's ſoaring pinions fly;
Who, rich with treaſures of th' immortal mind,
Their genius quicken'd, and their taſte refin'd,
Mount to the ſtars, and leave the duller ſons of earth to plod behind.

III.

They can prize the poets art,
Who the nobleſt thoughts impart,
To pleaſe the mind, and mend the heart.
Thoughts ſublime and ſenſe that's clear,
Knit in graceful verſe
Such as the ſoul may pierce,
And even fetch a tender tear.

IV.

The painter's wond'rous works with joy they view,
And ſee his pencil form the world anew:
Surpriz'd, they view his bold deſign,
Where nature lives in ev'ry line;
Here in each object life appears,
And ev'ry form the painted canvas wears.

V.

What awful wonder now attracts their eyes!
See! *Roman* buildings mount into the ſkies!
And well-proportion'd pillars greatly riſe:
Stupendous Pomp! ſurprizing majeſty!
That ev'n in ruins charms the raviſh'd eye!

VI.

They, whom fancy does inſpire,
They, who feel the genial fire,
View ev'ry object with delight,
And prize each gift of nature right:
They live content, and happy, here below,
And ſound his fame, who did theſe joys beſtow.

A SONG.

THE fair *Florella* now I ſing
In am'rous woodland lays;
I'll make both hills and vallies ring
With dear *Florella*'s praiſe.

Each moſſy bank, and ſhady beach,
That courts my ready lays,
Shall hear my flute: the warblers teach
My dear *Florella*'s praiſe.

The warblers of the tuneful grove
Shall gladly learn my lays,
And join with me in mutual love
To ſing *Florella*'s praiſe.

The thruſh, the lark, and feather'd choir,
That love melodious lays,
With me ſhall join, in fond deſire,
To ſing *Florella*'s praiſe.

When *Phœbus* ſtreaks the eaſtern ſky
With bright and ruddy rays,
Then to the bleating plain I'll hie,
To ſing *Florella*'s praiſe.

And when he ſinks below the hill,
I'll not forget my lays;
But, on the ſide of yonder rill,
Will ſing *Florella*'s praiſe.

But ſhould my ſtrains *Florella* ſpurn,
Unheeded be my lays;
My labour'd ſong meet no return,
Nor know *Florella*'s praiſe;

I'd to ſome moſs-grown cot retire,
And ſing my luckleſs lays;
Florella will my theme inſpire,
Whilſt I can ſing her praiſe.

Malling, Jan. 30, 1757.

To a young Lady. Occaſioned by the Death of Mrs. E——.

WEEP not, my *Delia*, 'tis in vain,
To ſwell the eye with anxious pain;
Life is a ſea where ſtorms muſt riſe,
But death tranſports to peaceful ſkies.
Search all this noiſy world around,
A laſting peace cannot be found.
Troubles aſſault who e'er draws breath;
The only cure for life, is death.
'Tis for the bliſs we have in eye,
We hope to live, or dare to die.
That welcome gale much comfort yields;
Which wafts to bright, *Elizian* fields;
To happy *Canaan*'s peaceful ſhore,
Where ſtorms and tempeſts are no more;
Where all believers ſhall unite;
And join the blaze of endleſs light.
Then dry thoſe weeping, lovely eyes,
And huſh thoſe unavailing ſighs.
How great ſoe'er our mortal ſtrife:
Short is our day of mortal ſtrife,
Soon, thro' the ſable-veſted night,
The tranquil morn will pour her light;

N

No low'ring clouds will then obſcure,
But all be calm, ſerene, and pure;
Some guardian angel of the ſkies,
Propitious waits your cloſing eyes:
To tow'r my fav'rite maid away,
To raptures, and eternal day.

D.

An ACROSTIC.

M ov'd with repulſe, the god of love
I n anger fought th' *Idalian* grove.
S ha'l *Corydon*, ſays he, alone
S till my all-conqu'ring pow'r diſown?
A gainſt his proud, his ſtubborn heart,
R evenge ſhall point my ſharpeſt dart.
R evenge, quoth *Venus*, for our ſakes,
O 'er him a nymph already takes.
W ith ſcarce inferior grace to mine
S he charms; ſhe ſmiles, ſhe looks divine.
M ark how the ſwains, where e'er ſhe moves,
I n tranſports all confeſs their loves!
T o her he yields; for her in abſence ſighs,
H e doats on her; for her he pines, he dies.

Jan. 4, 1757. C.

EXTEMPORE VERSES, *written in a dark Night.*

HOW awful is the ſilence of the night!
Majeſtic darkneſs now ſucceeds the light:
Bright *Phœbus* down the weſtern ſkies is gone,
And leaves the world as dreary as the tomb.
No pleaſing views the fair creation yields;
Black look the hill's, and diſmal are the fields;
The ſable clouds now hide the ſtarry train,
And mortals ſee with awe the gloomy ſcene.
O *Phœbe*, here, thou ſilver queen of night,
Quickly ariſe! diſplay thy ſacred light!
Gild, with thy feeble beams, the ſolemn ſhade,
That I may view the hills and op'ning glade!
And may thy train, the ſtars and planets, ſhine,
Proclaiming him that made them is divine.*
But hark! What harmony? What notes I hear?
Phil'mel in yonder grove the night doth cheer;
'Tis her harmonious voice; for well I know,
She nightly thus doth warble forth her woe;
Then I, like her, in midnight hours will ſing
A ſong of praiſe to our eternal king.

* *Addiſon.* E. L.

Extempore Advice to a Friend in Love.

I.

THAT penſive look, and riſing ſigh,
My friend, if I may gueſs,
Are ſigns that cruel love is nigh,
Or does within oppreſs.

II.

Soon has the tyrant ſeiz'd your breaſt,
And ſtruck your youthful heart;
By that ſworn foe to human reſt,
Too ſoon you've felt the ſmart.

III.

But oh, my friend, advice receive,
Whilſt Paſſion's immature;
The Method I propoſe to give
How you may find the cure.

IV.

Tho' *Cupid* has to love compell'd
A poor infetter'd ſwain;
Remember I the tyrant quell'd
With Bumpers of Champaign.

V.

More ſober council you may take,
If that you diſapprove;
Then you the galling chains may break.
By learning how to rove.

VI.

There's *Kate*, and *Prue*, and *Amaryl*,
With equal beauty ſhine;
Let each in turn your boſom fill,
Be each in turn divine.

VII.

Then baniſh *Cupid* from your heart,
Ne'er think on *Cloe*'s mind;
For all the fair ſome charms impart,
In each ſome grace you'll find.

VIII.

Let lovely *Celia* ſhare your time,
Florella have a part,
And *Phillis* too, in youthful prime,
Subdue your yielding heart:

IX.

So ſhall you freedom's joys poſſeſs,
Loſt liberty regain;
Whilſt ſmiling hours your time ſhall bleſs,
Exempt from love-ſick pain.

Feb. 27. 1757. W. P.

A Paſtoral Ballad.

Damon.

SEE, charmer, ſee yon myrtle grove,
So fragrant, freſh and gay,
Invites my *Flora*, queen of love,
To hail the infant *May*.
Now whilſt each feather'd choriſt ſings
His love exciting ſtrains,
Whilſt ev'ry vale with muſic rings,
Oh, mitigate my pains!

Flora.

By *Damon*'s fond deluſive ſtrain
Poor *Lucy* was undone;
And but laſt eve, upon the plain,
I *Damon* met with one,
Who hail'd me with her tender ſighs,
And cry'd ſhe was bereav'd

Of

Of that young maidens moſtly prize,
That *Damon* her deceiv'd.
Damon.
Why ſhou'd you, *Flora*, ſo much ſtrive
To vex your fetter'd ſwain;
I ſwear 'tis falſe, I'd ſooner die.
For *Flora*, hide my pain,
Than by deluſive words or arts
A ſimple maid beguile.
My tongue nought elſe but truth imparts;
I live in *Flora*'s ſmile.
Flora.
I, *Damon*, muſt ſome doubt ſuſtain;
My boſom ſwells with care,
Leſt ſilly I ſhould eaſe your pain,
And you your love forbear.
Damon.
Sure heav'n has formed for delight
That charming form of thine;
No, no, my maid, I ne'er can ſlight,
Nor e'er my love decline.
Flora.
May ev'ry day your love renew!
Still *Damon* wiſer be;
Let's each our tender Flock purſue,
Both happy whilſt we're free.

March 30, 1757. W. P.

PROLOGUE *to the Tragedy of* DOUGLAS.

Spoken by Mr. SPARKS.

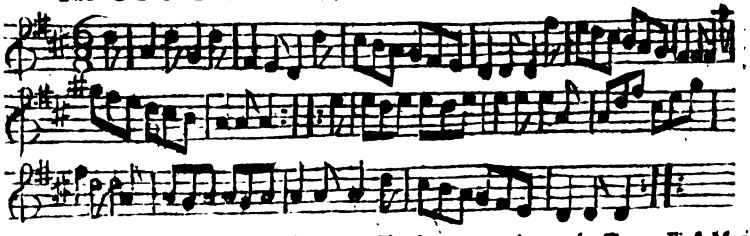
IN antient times, when *Britain*'s trade was arms,
And the lov'd muſic of her youth, alarms,
A god-like race ſuſtain'd fair *England*'s fame:
Who has not heard of gallant *Piercy*'s name?
Ay, and of *Douglas*? Such illuſtrious foes
In rival *Rome* and *Carthage* never roſe.
From age to age bright ſhone the *Britiſh* fire,
And every hero was a hero's ſire.
When powerful fate decreed one warrior's doom,
Up ſprung the Phœnix from his parent's tomb.
But whilſt theſe generous rivals fought and fell,
Theſe generous rivals lov'd each other well:
Tho' many a bloody field was loſt and won,
Nothing in hate; in honour all was done.
When *Piercy* wrong'd, defy'd his Prince, or peers,
Firſt came the *Douglas*, with his *Scottiſh* ſpears;
And, when proud *Douglas* made his king his foe,
For *Douglas*, *Piercy* bent his *Engliſh* bow.
Expell'd their native homes by adverſe fate,
They knock'd alternate at each other's gate:
Then blaz'd the caſtle at the midnight hour,
For him whoſe arms had ſhook its firmeſt tow'r.
This night a *Douglas* your protection claims;
A wife! a mother! pity's ſofteſt names;
The ſtory of her woes indulgent hear,
And grant your ſuppliant all ſhe begs, a tear.
In confidence ſhe begs; and hopes to find
Each *Engliſh* breaſt, like noble *Piercy*'s kind.

EPILOGUE *to the Tragedy of* DOUGLAS.

Spoken by Mr. BARRY.

AN Epilogue I aſk'd; but not one word
Our bard will write. He vows 'tis moſt abſurd
With comic wit to contradict the ſtrain
Of tragedy, and make your ſorrows vain.
Sadly he ſays, that pity is the beſt,
And nobleſt paſſion of the human breaſt:
For, when its ſacred ſtreams the heart o'erflow,
In guſhes pleaſure with the tide of woe;
And when its waves retire like thoſe of *Nile*,
They leave behind them ſuch a golden ſoil,
That there the virtues without culture grow,
There the ſweet bloſſoms of affection blow.
Theſe were his words: void of deluſive art,
I felt them; for he ſpoke them from his heart.
Nor will I now attempt, with witty folly,
To chaſe away celeſtial melancholy.

The CITY-MALL. *A New* COUNTRY-DANCE.



Foot it, Croſs over, Foot it, Croſs over. The ſame up again to the Top. Firſt Man foot and turn with the ſecond Woman, Firſt Woman the ſame with the ſecond Man. Caſt off, and Right and Leſt.

As the Controverſy about the Character of Mr. Archibald Bower, *Author of the Hiſtory of the* Popes, *has appeared of ſo much Importance, that even in this Time of War and Diſpute, it has greatly ſhared the Attention of the Public, and as we have now Reaſon to apprehend that Diſpute is concluded, we thought it might be agreeable to our Readers to give an impartial Hiſtory of the moſt intereſting Particulars, and leave our Readers to form the moſt natural Concluſions from thence.*

THE general Character given includes in it ſeveral Charges, *viz.* That Mr. *Archibald Bower*, who came over from *Italy* to *England*, in the Year 1726, ſoon after his arrival at *Dover*, with an Intent to ſettle in *England*, endeavoured after an Acquaintance and Favour with ſeveral Gentlemen, firſt and principally, with Perſons of the *Romiſh* Profeſſion; and for a conſiderable Time reſided at the Houſe of a *Roman* Catholic; kept up a Correſpondence with ſome foreign Jeſuits, and uſed to aſſociate frequently with Mr. *Gordon*, a popiſh Prieſt, and frequented the Lodgings of the Provincials of the Jeſuiſts; particularly Mr. *Gay*, now of *Park-ſtreet*, *London*, and then lived a Servant to the Provincial of the Jeſuits, ſays, that to his Knowledge he was eſteemed one of the Order of Prieſts, and that afterwards, when he kept a Houſe himſelf for the Reception, *&c.* of ſome Catholics, after the Deceaſe of Mrs. *Fleetwood*, that Mr. *Bowers* continued to viſit Father *Turbiville*, *Richardſon*, *Brown*, *Bolt*, and others, during the Time they lived there.

It is not inſinuated, from the Time of his coming to *London*, that he had been an Emiſſary employed by the Order of Jeſuits abroad, but that he was fond of aſſociating with his old Friends; nevertheleſs, theſe were not his only Acquaintance; according to all Accounts, at other Intervals, he made his Court and ingratiated himſelf into the Favour of Proteſtants, *&c.*

To theſe, the Cauſe or Occaſion of his Converſion, and ſome Evidences of his Conviction of, and Reformation from the Errors of Popery, and his conſequent inexpreſſible Satisfaction of Mind, appears to have been the Subjects of his Converſation. Thus, according to ſome Accounts, he conducted himſelf with much Prudence and Ingenuity for many Years ſince he reſided in *England*, not only maintaining a conſtant Friendſhip, but making even an advantageous Uſe of that Friendſhip with both Papiſts and Proteſtants, to ſubſerve the Purpoſes of his religious Zeal, or worldly Profit; and this, for ought appears, a conſiderable Time without incurring any Suſpicion of his Integrity or Covetouſneſs.

How far this general Account is juſt, will better appear from ſome following Particulars: In the Year 1747, Mr. *Bower* publiſhed Propoſals for the Hiſtory of the *Popes*, in the Title of which he gives himſelf many Titles, to which his Claim has been publickly queſtioned; among others, that of Counſellor *(which in the Style of foreign Courts is ſaid to imply Judge)* of the Inquiſition at *Macerata*. It is further alledged, that *(to give his Hiſtory Credit)* he declares he was employed in the *Vatican* to write in Defence of the Pope's Supremacy, but that the farther he advanced in the Work, the more he was convinced that the Supremacy of the Pope was not to be defended; and that he then, in his Heart, abjured the Religion of *Rome*: And in the Accounts which Multitudes have heard from him, he has always aſcribed his Converſion to the Sight of the Cruelties of the Inquiſition.

But though his Integrity had remained ſo long unſuſpected, about 1750 it became a general Surmize, and as Mr. *Barron*, a diſſenting Teacher, had been formerly ſo curious as to take the Hiſtory of Mr. *Bower*'s Converſion, *&c.* from his own Mouth, he then publiſhed it, from whence we make the following Abſtract. He ſays,

Mr. *Bower* declared, after the Relation of three remarkables Inſtances of Cruelty in the Inquiſition, that "being ſtruck with Horror, he reſolved to make his Eſcape, and to quit a Religion which ſanctified ſuch Villanies. He procured from the Inquiſitor a general Leave to make a Pilgrimage to *Loretto*, but ſhaped his Courſe over the Mountains to *Switzerland*, armed with a Pocket Piſtol, in a Reſolution to diſpatch himſelf for fear of Torments, in Caſe he could no ways eſcape. Both he and his Horſe were growing faint when he arrived among the *Switzers*: But whilſt he was refreſhing himſelf in a Catholic Canton, he ſaw himſelf deſcribed, with a great Reward for apprehending him, on which he diſguiſed himſelf, and got away immediately. From *Berne* he fell down the *Rhyne* to *Straſburg*, to avoid paſſing through Popiſh Countries, and from *Straſburg* he came on Poſt-horſes to *Calais*. No ſooner was he alighted at his Inn there, but Advertiſements were fixed upon the Gate, deſcribing him, and promiſing a Reward to apprehend him. He endeavoured to croſs the Sea in a Fiſhing-boat, but was forced back to *Calais*, the Weather being

ing too boiſterous. Luckily Lord *Baltimore* took him into his Yacht. The Day he landed at *Dover*, he was ſurprized to receive a Letter directed to him from the Inquiſitor-General, with Promiſes of Honour and Reward if he would return; but the Perſon had diſappeared before he could enquire after him."

This Account Mr. *Bower* publickly diſowned in two Advertiſements; in the Firſt of which, he declares it *in almoſt every Particular abſolutely falſe*; in the Second, *very imperfect, and falſe in many Particulars*; promiſing, when he had compleated his 2d Volume, to publiſh his own Story.

This Promiſe, however, being not performed, gave Mr. *Barron* further Occaſion to charge him with denying at one Time what he aſſerted at another.

Mr. *Bower*'s Relation agrees as to the Time of his coming to *England*, and from that Time begins the Hiſtory of his Proteſtantiſm. "I continued, ſays he, ſometime, a Papiſt and a Jeſuit; I had rejected the Pope's Supremacy, but other Points I had to ſtudy. I applied to Dr. *Aſpinwal*, who had been likewiſe a Jeſuit, and was by him introduced to Dr. *Clarke*, by whoſe Converſation, I was prevailed upon to quit the Communion of the Church of *Rome*; and I remained ſix Years a Proteſtant, but of no particular Denomination. I then conformed to the Church of *England*." In his Defence, he alſo mentions Dr. *Dalton* and Lord *Aylmer*, who had made Enquiry into his Character at *Italy*, and was ſo well ſatisfied of his Veracity, that, by his Recommendation, he ſays, he became acquainted with ſeveral of his Relations, and among others, with his Neice in 1730. And while I was yet with Lord *Aylmer*, ſaid he, I wrote the *Hiſtoria Literaria*, in which are ſome convincing Proofs of my being a Proteſtant. In 1735, I undertook Part of the Univerſal Hiſtory, and continued employed in it to 1744, and might have compiled the Modern Hiſtory, but for the Sake of confining myſelf to the Hiſtory of the Popes.

It is objected, that he calls himſelf a Counſellor of the Inquiſition; the Exiſtence of this Title is doubted; becauſe no Jeſuit is an Inquiſitor — and his Veracity is ſomewhat queſtioned; becauſe Mr. *Hill* was ſent by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to know of Mr. *Bower*, why he contradicted Mr. *Barron*'s Account, and came away much diſſatisfied as to Mr. *Bower*'s Sincerity.

It is alſo obſerved, that Mr. *Bower* had been near 20 Years in *England* when he publiſhed his Propoſal, in which he declares, that from the Time he had diſcovered the Falſehood of the Pope's Claim to Supremacy, he reſolved, as ſoon as he came into a Country where Truth might be uttered without Danger, to write an Hiſtory, to undeceive the many Proteſtants who are not ſufficiently guarded againſt Popiſh Emiſſaries. Yet now there is Reaſon, ſays our Author, to ſuſpect that; for many Years after this Converſion and Reſolution, Mr. *Bower* continued to correſpond with Jeſuits, and to act in all Reſpects as a Papiſt.

Again, as to the Cauſe of Mr. *Bower*'s coming away, it is ſaid, that Mr. *Bower* was charged with being too familiar with a Nun at *Macerata* of the Family of *Buonacorſi*; that *Bower* being the Lady's Spiritual Father, the Affair belonged to the Inquiſition, and was brought before them; that according to the Account of Mr. *Lunardi*, *Bower* denounced himſelf, and adviſed her to do the ſame, but the Inquiſition proceeding to take farther Information, his Superiors removed him to *Perugia*, where he was informed a Capiter was iſſued out, and fled.

This Mr. *Bower* partly denies, and repreſents to be full of Abſurdities and Miſrepreſentations.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *APRIL*, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dantzick, March 9.

ACcording to Letters from Konigſberg of the 4th Inſt. the Ruſſian Troops were ſtill in the ſame Poſition. The Pruſſian Army is cantoned in ſuch a Manner that it can be aſſembled in a few Hours. A Battalion has been ſent from Konigſberg to guard a Magazine on the Borders of Courland: Two Regiments of Dragoons are alſo marched the ſame Way; which has occaſioned ſome Regi-

ments of Infantry to draw nearer to Konigſberg. The Pruſſian Army is ſo well poſted, that it cannot be attacked with any Proſpect of Advantage, and the Inhabitants of Pruſſia go to Bed every Night without any Uneaſineſs. Proviſions are very cheap in that Kingdom.

Dreſden, Mar. 9. We are extremely embarraſſed here by the Orders given to our Magiſtrates to provide a further Sum of 900000 Crowns for the Pruſſians Military Cheſt; the Whole to be furniſhed between the 1ſt of April, and 1ſt of May.

Paris, Mar. 19. They write from Beſançon, that 34 Members of the Parliament of that City, have received Letters de Cachet, baniſhing them to different Places. This is owing to the Order given by the Parliament to take into Cuſtody the Intendant, employed by the King, to collect the Twentieth Penny in Franche Compté.

Hague, Mar. 31. The French King hath demanded of the States General a Paſſage on the Meuſe, by Maeſtricht, for the Artillery and warlike Stores, deſigned for the Army of the lower Rhine; which their High Mightineſſes have begg'd his Majeſty not to inſiſt on, as it would be a Breach of their Neutrality. Later Advices mention their Conſent to it.

Bruſſels, Mar. 27. Several French General Officers narrowly eſcaped being carried off by a Party of Pruſſians, diſguiſed like Peaſants, in the Road to Stockholm.

Hague. The Friends of the Court of Berlin, in Holland, give the following Account of the Number and Situation of the King of Pruſſia's Forces, viz.

In Pomerania —	27,000
In Pruſſia — —	36,000
In Sileſia — —	60,000
In Saxony and Luſatia —	75,000
At Madgburgh —	30,000
With the Hanoverians	30,000
Making in all	258,000

[*See the Map of* Poland, *annexed to this Magazine.*]

Paris, April 8. Laſt Friday we had a moſt violent Storm here, which threw down Chimneys, tore up Trees by the Roots, and damaged the Roofs of high Buildings: Upwards of 10,000lb. of Lead, which the Wind had roll'd up and ſwept off, has been brought to the King's Magazine. At Havre de Grace the Play-houſe was blown down, while Sampſon was acting, and upwards of 100 Perſons either killed or very much hurt; and the Candles ſetting fire to the Houſe, the whole was reduced to Aſhes.

Paris, April 28. This Day Damien was executed much in the ſame Manner as Ravilliac. [*See our Magazine for January, p.* 471.]

PLANTATION NEWS.

New York, Feb. 3.

SInce my laſt, the 50 Gun Ship and five more Tranſports are arrived: The 20 Gun Ship and ſeven more Tranſports are yet wanting. God grant they may come ſafe; for with theſe and the Fleets that are expected from England in April or May next, we hope a new Turn will be given to our Affairs, and better Succeſs attend our Arms. The People here flatter themſelves that ſome important Blow will be ſtruck next Summer. The Lord Ruſſel, Capt. Hawthorn, and the Hawke, Capt. Wilſon, are arrived from Belfaſt; the latter is greatly damaged, and will be condemned. Wheat and Flour advance daily, by the large Orders from Ireland and Liverpool. All our Ships are now taken up for that Purpoſe, though our Markets are much higher than in Maryland.

St. Kitt's, Nov. 12. The Legiſlature of this Iſland, as well as Antigua, have paſſed a Law to grant a Bounty of 5l. per Head for each Man, and as much for each Gun, of every French Privateer, which ſhall be taken within a certain Diſtance of this Iſland.

New York, March 12. The Shawenaſe King ſent to Sir William Johnſon, about the latter End of laſt January, acquainting him, there were 1500 French Troops come to the River Oubach from the Miſſiſippi, as he imagined, going to Canada; further Accounts of them he ſoon expected, as Indians were ſent out to get all the Intelligence they could. Lord Loudon has been at Boſton and Connecticut, where he ſucceeded to his Wiſhes, and the ſame Succeſs he met with from our Aſſembly: He is now ſet out for New Jerſey and Philadelphia.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE high Winds, in many Parts, have done almoſt incredible Damage. At Bolton, in Leiceſterſhire, the 15th ult. 25 Feet of the Spire was blown down; and very great Damage done to Houſes, &c.

Norwich, March 29. The Peſt-boy coming

ing with the Norwich Mail, from Epping, was ſtopped by the High Stone, near Layton-Stone, about Four in the Morning, by a ſingle Highwayman, who took the Bags, in all about 18, and rode off with full Speed.

Liverpool, April 22. Laſt Monday Night, between Eleven and Twelve, the French Priſoners, under Confinement here, found Means to take out a Window; and by the Help of a Rope four of them got down into the Street, and made their Eſcape; but the Noiſe they made alarmed the Neighbourhood, who immediately ſecured the others.

Reading, April 23. Yeſterday a Team belonging to Farmer Tanner, croſſing the River Lodden, juſt above Swallow-field Bridge, was carried through the Arch by the Violence of the Stream, occaſioned by the Snow and Rain that fell laſt Thurſday, and three of the Horſes were drowned.

Edinburgh, March 26. The Storm laſt Wedneſday, appears, by all Accounts, to be the moſt violent, and general, accompanied with Thunder and Lightening. A Boy about eight Years old was ſtruck dead; ſeveral Trees were blown down, and ſome blown aſunder in the Middle. At Greenock three Veſſels were drove from their Anchors upon the oppoſite Shore, and many other melancholy Wrecks.

LONDON.

March 18. THE Commiſſioners of the Navy have hired ſeveral Veſſels of about 200 Ton, that are to be employed in carrying freſh Proviſions to the Fleets when at Sea.

According to private Letters from Dreſden, the Queen of Poland complains bitterly, and not without Reaſon, that ſhe has no Money. On the other Hand, the King of Pruſſia maintains, that he has offered, and ſtill offers, her any Sum ſhe deſires; but on Condition that ſhe gives a Receipt for it: To which the Princeſs will not conſent, from a Delicacy, of whoſe juſt Value her Majeſty, no doubt, is very ſenſible. She wrote lately to Count Bruhl, aſking a Remittance. The Prime Miniſter's Anſwer was, That the preſent Situation of Affairs put it out of his Power to ſend her even an hundred Florins. This Letter, when brought to the Poſt-Houſe at Dreſden, was carried to his Pruſſian Majeſty, and, according to the Ceremonial now in Mode at Dreſden, opened by him. At the ſame Time, there was carried to him another Letter from the ſame Miniſter to a celebrated Actreſs, incloſing two Bills of 2,000 Crowns each. His Majeſty took Care to ſend both the Letters to the Queen of Poland, whoſe Reflections on this Occaſion the Ladies will more eaſily imagine, than we can expreſs them.

The Letter ſent by the Pope to the French King, on Occaſion of the Attempt made on his Majeſty's Life, and his ſpeedy Recovery, was as follows:

'We were ſo ſtruck by the ſudden News 'of the horrible and infamous Attempt on 'your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon, that for 'ſome Time we knew not where we were. 'At laſt recovering ourſelves, we immedi-'ately addreſſed ourſelves to the Almighty, 'and returned him our warmeſt Thanks 'for preſerving your Majeſty's precious 'Life: And, as we have been informed, 'all our Court followed our Example.

'As to what your Majeſty did after this 'unparalleled Attempt, we can aſcribe it 'only to the particular Providence of God, 'who intereſts himſelf in your Preſervation, 'in Recompence, as we may piouſly believe, 'of that deep Senſe of Religion of which 'your Majeſty hath always given Proof; of 'your Zeal for Juſtice, and of your Attention to maintain the Rights of the Church, 'which will ſoon render her Power reſpectable to Many, if not to All.

'As for our Part, we endeavour to diſtinguiſh ourſelves by our Love for your Soul: 'And proſtrating ourſelves before the Lord, 'implore that your Majeſty's Reign may 'be long and proſperous; and that your 'Soul may continue till the laſt Moments of 'your Life in that happy State in which it 'appears to have been in ſince the late Accident, by ſuch exemplary Diſpoſitions. 'And may your Majeſty never forget that 'eminent Prerogative you poſſeſs, of being 'eldeſt Son of the Church.

'In the Overflowings of our Heart, we 'give your Majeſty and your Royal Family 'our Apoſtolic Benediction.' &c.

For the better Supply of Seamen, to ſerve on board Merchant Ships, the King has been pleaſed to permit, during the Continuance of War, Merchant Ships, or other trading Veſſels, or Privateers, to be navigated by foreign Seamen, provided their Number ſhall not exceed three-fourths of the Ship's Crew.

The Chevalier d'Abreu, the Spaniſh Miniſter, hath again declared to our Miniſtry, that the King his Maſter ſtill perſiſts in his Reſolution to obſerve a ſtrict Neutrality. The Suſpicion occaſioned by certain Armaments in the Ports of Spain, are entirely removed by

by that Minister's Declaration, that these Naval Preparations solely regard New Spain; and with this the late Dispatches from Sir Benjamin Keene, exactly correspond.

April 1. A Commission was granted by his Majesty, empowering the Lord Sandys, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Duke of Dorset, to declare the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill for regulating the Woollen Manufactory.

The Bill to enable Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, to make a Settlement on Lady Mary his Wife.

The Bill for settling a Jointure on the Earl of Euston's Lady. To nine other public, and eight private Bills.

The Number of Forces provided for by Parliament this Year, amount to 49749 Men, including 5008 Invalids.

4. Letters from New York mention, that a general Embargo was laid upon Shipping, on Account of a private Expedition which was soon to be executed: And that Lord Loudon's Army had been joined by a great Number of provincial Troops; and that they were about proceeding to Action with great Harmony; also the Transports, with 2000 Men from Ireland, are safely arrived, except one Ship, put into Virginia in Distress with 150 Men.

6. The Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, by his Majesty's Command, resigned the Seals of Secretary of State, for the Southern Department.

The Right Hon. Henry Fox obtained a Grant of Clerk of the Pells in Ireland of 2000 l. a Year in Reversion, after the Death of the Right Hon. George Bub Dodington.

9. This Morning about 6 o'Clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland set out for Harwich, to embark in his Way for Hanover.

Some public-spirited Ladies have opened a Subscription at Sir Charles Asgill's, in Lombard-street, to fit out three large Privateers against the French; and the Subscriptions are many and generous, 8000 l. being already subscribed; at the Head is the Countess of Northumberland.

At the anniversary Meeting of the Gentlemen and Governors of the Small-pox Hospital, the Collection at the Church and Hall amounted to 608 l. 8 s. 9 d. and a Declaration was made of three Legacies of 100 l. each.

On the 30th of March, two Carpets, made upon the Principle of Turkey Carpets were produced before the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c. in Consequence of Premiums, proposed for making such Carpets; it was agreed that both were made in the Manner of Turkey Carpets, and superior to them in Beauty and Goodness, and they being deemed equal in Goodness, the Premiums of 30 l. and 20 l. was equally divided between Mr. Moore, of Chiswell street, London, and Mr. Tho. Whitby, of Axminster in Devon.

The L'Alcide an Royal William Men of War are put in Commission; the latter is called the Triumph.

The Tartar's Prize is put into Commission, and the Command given to Capt. Bailey, who took her.

Also the Achilles Man of War, and the Command given to Capt. Barrington.

We learn from Hanover, that Col. Amhurst has concluded a Convention with the Langrave of Hesse Cassel for taking 6000 more of that Prince's Troops into British Pay.

A List *of* Ships, *taken by the* English, *continued from Page* 516.

The Infernal Privateer of Havre de Grace, commanded by the notorious Swiss, who has done great Damage, by the Happy Sloop, carried into Guernsey.

The Young Margeretta, Bley, by the Scorpion Sloop of War, and sent into Dover.

The Nancy, Buckhouse, is retaken and carried into Guernsey.

A Ship of 400 Tons off the Banks of Bourdaux River, a St. Domingo Man, and a French Bark, laden with fine Wines, Hams, &c. by the Charming Nancy Privateer, and carried into Jersey.

The Industry, Boreland, retaken by the Lion Privateer of Bristol.

The Fly, by the Olave Privateer.

The Faro, Pecket, by the Charming Nancy of Guernsey.

The Bien Acquiese, of 300 Tons, from Rochelle for Mississippi, with 1346 Casks of Flour, 60 Barrels of Gunpowder, three 24 Pounders, 30 18 Pounders, 64 Bombs, by the Tyger of Bristol, and King of Prussia of London.

The Judith, Spencer, retaken by ditto.

The L'Ompiade, taken by the Antilope Privateer of London.

The Leostoff Man of War has taken a Ship from St. Domingo, 400 Tons.

The

The Muſketo Privateer, Capt. Pinnell, has taken a Brig from Martinico, to Bourdeaux, and carried her into Charles-town, in South Carolina.

The Neptune, Rutherford, is retaken.

The Marie Eleanor, from Bourdeaux, for St. Domingo, by the Surprize Man of War.

A fine large new Privateer, called the Victory, from Havre de Grace, 230 Men, by the Tartar Man of War.

A French Privateer of 10 carriage Guns, 9 Swivel, and 80 Men, by the Lion Privateer, and carried into Falmouth.

The Union, a French Letter of Marque Ship, by the Hawke, Capt. Wilſon, of London, for Louiſburgh, with Stores and Proviſion, mounting 22 9 Pounders.

The Henry, from St. Maloes for ditto.

The Don Dieu, for Miſſiſippi, with Stores, by the York Man of War.

The Maria and Joſeph, from Smyrna, to Marſeilles, by the Joſeph, Teague, and carried into Cagliari.

A Privateer of 10 Guns is taken by the Flamborough Man of War, and brought into the Nore.

A Swediſh Ship, from Marſeilles, is taken and ſent into Gibraltar.

The Prince Henry, Normont, from Martinico, taken by the Defiance Privateer, and ſent into Jerſey.

The Fortune Sloop of War took a French Ship laden with Barilla, and carried her into Gibraltar.

The Two Siſters, Daſſier, laden with Wine and Brandy, from Bayonne, to Quebeck, by the Devonſhire, and ſent to Dartmouth.

The Monreal, of Bourdeaux, from Martinico, is taken by the K. of Pruſſia Privateer, and ſent into Falmouth.

The Joſeph, Ollive, of 16 Guns, and 43 Men, by the Eagle Privateer, and ſent into Briſtol.

L'Amiable Marie, from St. Domingo, to Bourdeaux, is taken by the Charles-town, Webb, and ſent into Madeira.

A large Swediſh Ship, by the Riſing Sun, Capt. Bently, a Letter of Marque Ship.

The Hercules Privateer has taken a French Privateer, and carried her into Barbadoes.

The Negrillen, from Rochelle, to Martinico, by the Sarah Privateer of Barbadoes.

The Mary, Elenore, from Bourdeaux, to St. Domingo, by the Surprize Man of War.

A Sloop of War has taken the French Privateer, cruiſing off Whitby, which had done conſiderable Damage, after a bloody Engagement.

The Swift, Heron, of Cork, is retaken.

The Prince de Soubize, a French Privateer, fitted out by the Ladies of France, that had taken 14 Prizes, is now taken by the Dunkirk Man of War, ſince purchaſed for 2,500l. by the Union Society, and going out by the Name of the Boſcawen Privateer.

The Liverpool, Walker, retaken.

A Privateer of Calais, Capt. Soubetz, of 4 Guns, and 30 Men, by the Duke William Privateer.

A French Privateer of 6 Guns, and 40 Men, by two Greenland Ships of Newcaſtle.

The St. David's Privateer of Beaumaris took a new French Privateer of 16 Carriage, and 12 Swivel Guns, and carried her in there.

The Jantille, from Martinico, to Bourdeaux, and the Sagatarre, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux, are taken by the Amazon Privateer of Guernſey.

A Swediſh Ship, with contraband Goods, is taken and brought into Dover, by the St. George Privateer.

Les Deux Amis, from Bourdeaux to Breſt, with Wines; and the St. Roſa, with Proviſions for Breſt, taken by the Charming Nancy Privateer, and carried into Guernſey.

The Princeſs Mary, a large French Ship, outward bound, taken by one of our Men of War, and ſent into Jamaica.

The Ruby, of and from St. Maloes.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 517.

A Brigantine Cut, of Carrick-road, near Falmouth, by a French Privateer of 20 Guns.

Two other Veſſels taken by the ſame.

The Union, Way, from Cheſter for London, taken and ſent to Folehamp.

The Weſten's Adventure, Lamb, from Seville for London, carried to St. Malo.

The Providence, Cole, from Seville for London, to ditto.

The Tuſcany, Malon, from Falmouth, carried to Marſeilles.

The Old Simon, Boſen, the Frederica of Sophia, Nelſon, and the Gottenburg, Talbury, to Morlaix.

The Providence, Dane, from Leigh to ditto.

The Martha, Curry, from London to Gibraltar, carried into Cadiz.

The Gare, Bibble, from Cork to St. Euſtatia, and carried into Guarda Coupe.

The Cambridge, a Brig of 80 Tons, and ranſomed for 400l.

The Hanover Packet, from Falmouth to Liſbon, with one Mail of 1ſt of March, and carried to Breſt.

The

The Charles and Johannes, from Seville, taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Dolly and Nancy, from Jamaica, carried to Dunkirk.

The Profperity of Darmouth, and carried into Landavern River.

The Adventure, with Cod and Salmon, and carried to Marfeilles.

The Duke Packet, from the Groyne, with the Mails, and carried into St. Malo's.

The Conftantine Privateer, by a French Man of War.

The Blakeney, Valnight, and carried to Bourdeaux.

The Sea Nymph, Cawel, and the Fox, Baker, from Seville to Dinant.

The Milnes, M'Claud, for Hull, taken in America.

The Lewes, from Yarmouth, to Leigh, the William and Margaret, Dawfon, the Friends, Goodwill, of Harwich, the Sunny Side, Richards, and the Speedwell, Dawfon, taken and ranfomed.

The Dolphin Packet, from Helvoetfluys, with the Dutch Mail of the 15th, carried into Dieppe; fhe is faid to have had on Board 460 Ingots of Gold, and two Jew Paffengers; the Mail was thrown over-board.

A French Lugfail came clofe into the Land of North-foreland, and cut away 3 Sloops that were at Anchor clofe by the Stairs, and carried them off.

A French Privateer has taken 4 Colliers off Scarborough, one of which had 30 Keel of Coal on board.

The Charming Sally, Davenant, by the Baptift of Bologne, and carried into that Port.

The Sally, Sullivan, from Cork, for the Leeward Iflands, is taken and carried into Nazaire.

The Katherine, Hanfon, from Waterford, is taken and carried into St. Lucar.

The Eliz. Law; the Miller of Mansfield; the Friendfhip, Henry; and the Martha and Mary, Barker, from Holland; the Endeavour, Kennedy, of Newcaftle; the John Philip, Shaple, of Harwick; the Amity's Increafe, from Sunderland, all taken by one Privateer, and ranfomed for 2,215l.

The Friendfhip, Cotes, from South Carolina, taken and carried into Spain.

The Friendfhip, Forftall, from Seville to Dublin, and carried to Morlaix.

The Nancy, Duryl, from Maliga to London, carried into St. Maloes.

The Peggy, Thompfon, from Leghorn, and Lifbon to Cork, carried into Bayonne.

The Swallow, Lewis, from New England to Euftatia, carried into Martinico.

The Hope, Bolitho, from South Carolina for London, was taken the 31ft Inftant, and ranfomed for 5,500l.

The Providence, Bone, from Fowey for Barcelona, carried into Cadiz.

The Alderney Privateer is taken, and carried into France.

The Charming Jennet, Brown, from Zealand, for the Firth of Forth, taken and ranfomed for 200 Guineas.

The Kingfton, Chifholme, from Glafgow; The Mathew, Storm, from London, and Newcaftle; the Boflon, Engliffh, the Miller, for Philadelphia; and the Henrietta, from London, all bound to St. Kitt's, are taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

The Ann, Capt. Clarke, a Privateer belonging to the Leeward Iflands, is carried into St. Domingo.

The Mather Ouchaleney, from New-England, to the Weft Indies, is carried into Antigua.

The Nancy, Duckill, from Seville, for London, is carried into St. Maloes.

The Flora, Mortimer, from New England, and the Boflon Galley, White, from Boflon, are carried into St. Maloes.

The John and George, Dean, from North Carolina, for London, is carried into Granville.

The Blakeney Privateer of Guernfey is taken, and carried into St. Maloes.

The Eliza, Horn, from Yarmouth, for Venice, is taken and carried into Marfeilles.

The Rofe, Denning, from Exeter, to Gibraltar, is taken and carried into Cadiz.

The Madeira Merchant, Clap, from Madeira, is carried into Bourdeaux.

The Virgin of Pool, from Bilboa, for New London, is taken and carried into St. Sebaftines.

A Danifh Ship, with 720 Hogfheads of Pilchards, and fome Tin, from Falmouth, to Genoa, is carried into Marfeilles.

The Trinity, Davies, from Alicant, is taken and carried into Malaga.

The Friendly, Dafey, from Alicant, is taken and fent into Ditto.

The Robert, Mitchel, from Rotterdam, is carried into Boulogne.

The Ann, Halftup, from Rotterdam, is taken and carried into Calais.

The Shropfhire, Wigg, from Jamaica, for London, is carried into Breft.

The Ofgood, Strahan, from Virginia, to London, is carried into Bourdeaux.

The Charming Nancy, White, the Charming Martha, Cheefman, and the Sufannah, Nicholfon, all from Carolina, are taken and carried into Bayonne; the Cargoes of the two former are faid to be worth upwards of 100,000l.

The

The Society, M'Carty, from Briſtol, to Malaga, taken by a French Letter of Marque Ship.

The Charming Sally, Davenant, from Rhode-Iſland, for London, is taken and carried into Bologne.

The Heſter, Houſe, from Antigua, is taken in America.

The Conqueſt, Grimſteed, from Cagliari, is carried into Carthagena.

The Dutcheſs of Blandford, Axford, from Jamaica, for Briſtol; the Molly, Lewis, from Virginia, to London; the Duke, Shaw, from Scotland, to Venice; and the Swift, from Lisbon, laden with Wine, taken by a Bayonne Privateer.

BIRTHS.

Mar. 19. The Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of Coventry, a Daughter.

25. The Lady Jane Mathews, a Daughter.

April 3. The Counteſs of Tankerville, a Son.

4. Lady Guernſey, a Son.

Mrs. Vaughan, Wife of the Hon. Richard Vaughan, a Son and Heir.

7. The Lady of Richard Hoare, Eſq; a Son.

The Lady of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Scarborough, a Son.

10. The Lady of Peter Burrel, Eſq; of a Daughter.

15. The Lady of Henry Bridgman, Eſq; Son of Sir Orlande Bridgman, a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Sir Wm. Johnſon, Bart. to Miſs Cleland, of Weſtminſter.

Mar. 18. Brice Billers, Eſq; at the Chapel Royal, to Miſs Harriott Somerville.

19. The Rt. Hon. Lord Viſcount Barnard, to Miſs Lowther, Siſter to Sir Wm. Lowther.

20. John Cleland, Eſq; to Miſs Naſh, only Daughter to Thomas Naſh, Eſq; at Peckham.

April 1. Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Bruce, Siſter to the Earl of Ayliſbury.

Tho. Medhurſt, of Kippax, Eſq; to Miſs Wheeler.

4. Sir Edmund Alleyn, Bart. to the Hon. Miſs Tracey, youngeſt Daughter of Lord Viſcount Tracey.

12. The Rev. Mr. Whitchurſt, of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Miſs Hitchen, in Hertfordſhire, an agreeable young Lady with 1500l. Fortune.

DEATHS.

Mr. Juſtice Birch, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

19. Mrs. Hunt, Wife of Capt. Hunt, who had been the Mother of 26 Children, and nurſed them all herſelf.

22. The Counteſs Dowager of Saliſbury, aged 80.

27. The Hon. Mrs. Burnett, Siſter of his Grace the Duke of Somerſet.

Juſtice Pool, of Iſlington, aged 73.

Lady of the Hon. Rob. Herbert, Eſq;

28. Lady Tyrell, Widow of Sir John Tyrell, of Heronin, Eſſex.

Lady Margaret Johnſon.

April 1. Wm. Herbert, Eſq; Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majeſty.

James Stuart, Eſq; Admiral in Chief of the Britiſh Navy.

2. Sir Wm. Flemming, Knight.

4. Dr. Wm. Waſey, Preſident of the College of Phyſicians.

11. Sir Paul Methuin, Knight of the Bath.

14. Col. Skelton, of the 12th Regiment of Foot

Civil and military Preferments.

Wm. Noel, Eſq; a Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas.

Mar. 26. His Grace the Duke of Leeds, was by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn one of the moſt Hon. Privy Council.

29. The Duke of Devonſhire, Earl of Northumberland, Hertford, and Carliſle, were inſtalled Knights of the noble Order of the Garter, at Windſor, with the uſual Ceremony.

April 6. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Winchelſea, Sir Wm. Rowley, Edw. Boſcawen, and Wm. Gerrard Hamilton, Eſqrs; the Rt. Hon. Lord Carysford, Savage Moyſtn, and Edw. Sandys, Eſqrs; were appointed Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Mansfield, Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, made Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer, in the Room of the Hon. Hen. Legge, Eſq;

John Dalrymple, Eſq; to be Captain of his Majeſty's Sloop, Hazard's Prize.

The Hon. Cha. Townſend, ſworn one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council.

The Earl of Albemarle, Col. Keppel, Ld. Frederick Cavendiſh, Lord Lenox, (who is appointed one of his Royal Highneſs's Aid de Camps) Capt. Carlton, and Col. Weſt, go abroad with his Royal Highneſs, and Col. John Boſcawen, is appointed Groom of the Bed chamber.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Winchelſea appointed firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

Right Hon. Henry Fox, appointed Paymaſter of the Forces.

Sir David Cunningham, Colonel of the 59th Regiment, now in Garrison at Gibraltar.

Lord George Sackville, Colonel to the 2d Regiment of Dragoons on the English Establishment.

John Campbell, Esq; Col. to the 3d Regiment of Dragoons on the Irish Establishment.

16. The Right Hon. the Earl of Home to be Governor of Gibralter, in the room of Lord Tyrawley.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Dr. William Hutton, Archbishop of York, to be Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thomas Newton, D. D. to be Prebend of Westminster,

Jeremy Belgrave to the Rectory of Killworth, in Leicestershire.

Edward Baker, B. A, to the Rectory of Dunstorn in Wilts.

Dr. Terrick, one of the Canons Residentiary of St. Paul's, promoted to the Bishopric of Peterborough.

Rev. Mr. Samuel Speed, to the Rectory of Martyr Worthy, and to hold the Vicarage of Gainsborough.

B——KR——S.

Mar. 29. James Calder, of the Port, Maidstone, Dealer and Chapman.

Apr. 5. Jn. West of Saffron Hill, Brewer.

John Francis Estienne, Duke's Court, Middlesex, Jeweller.

9. William Hulme, of Bristol, Shopkeeper.

Sir William Strachan, of Haymes-place, Gloucester, Banker, Broker, and Merchant.

Matthew Hutchinson, of St. Martin's, Middlesex, Dealer and Chapman,

William Bunduck, of Bishopsgate-street, Hairseller.

12. James and Charles Thomson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Co-partners and Grocers.

16. Samuel Scholes and Richard Cundall, of Prestwick, Lancashire, Chapmen and Partners.

Martin Mecho, of Brewer-street, Taylor.

John Busk, of London, Merchant.

Sewell Roades, of Kingston, Innholder.

Geo. Paradice, late of the Devizes, Tallow-chandler.

19. John Rivers, of Wind-mill Hill, Middlesex, Clothworker,

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BILL *of Mortality from* Mar. 22. *to* April 19.

Buried		Chriſtened	
Males 890 / Females 923	1813	Males 562 / Females 525	1087
Under 2 years old	633		
Between 2 and 5	195		
5 and 10	82		
10 and 20	43		
20 and 30	128		
30 and 40	161		
40 and 50	152		
50 and 60	134		
60 and 70	131		
70 and 80	103		
80 and 90	42		
90 and 100	5		
100 and 109	4		
	1813		

Buried,	
Within the walls	142
Without	443
Mid. and *Surry*	826
City & Sub. *Weſt.*	402
	1813
Weekly *Mar.* 29.	472
Apr. 5.	484
12.	390
19.	468
	1813

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter	Hygrometer.
Mar.	28	29 : 6	23	0 : 0	57 D.
	29	29 : 5 1/4	23 1/2	2 : 7	56
	30	29 : 5	23 1/4	5 : 1	72 M.
	31	29 : 7	24	0 : 0	
Apr.	1	29 : 2	24	20 : 7	26
	2	29 : 2 3/4	22	12 : 4	47
	3	29 : 8	22	0 : 0	64
	4	30 : 2 3/4	21 1/2		74
	5	30 : 3 1/8	23 1/4	0 : 0	76
	6	30 : 3	24	0 : 0	34 D.
	7	30 : 2	24	0 : 0	
	8	30 : 2	27	0 : 0	22
	9	30 : 2	27	0 : 0	
	10	29 : 4 1/2	26	1 : 7	
	11	29 : 3 3/4	24	0 : 0	
	12	28 : 6	22 1/4	31 : 4	27 M.
	13	29 : 2 3/4	22	5 : 7	51 D.
	14	29 : 5	22	0 : 0	50
	15	29 : 7	22 1/4	0 : 0	49
	16	29 : 5	22	24 : 3	27 M.
	17	29 : 6	23	57 : 6	56
	18	29 : 8	25	0 : 6	36 D.
	19	29 : 7	28 1/2	0 : 0	
	20	29 : 7	25 1/2	69 : 0	
	21	29 : 6 3/4	24 1/4	0 : 0	
	22	29 : 1	24 1/2	0 : 0	
	23	29 : 8 1/2	24	0 : 0	
	24	29 : 8 1/2	24	0 : 0	
	25	29 : 9	24 1/2	0 : 0	9 M.
	26	29 : 9	25	0 : 0	

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, *in* APRIL 1757.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1ſt Su	S. Sea old A. 2dSub.	S. Sea An. new 1ſtS.	S. Sea An. 2d Subſc.	3½ Ba. An 1ſt Subſc.	3½ Ba. An. 2d Subſc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3½ per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bon præm.	B. Cir. l. s. d.
26			100¼	91½	90⅞	90½	89¼			89⅝	89¼		96⅜	5 18	3 12 6
27	Sunday.														
28			100⅞	Do	Do	Do	89⅛			Do	89⅝		Do	50s	Do
29			No Price.	91¾	90⅛	90⅝	89⅜			89⅞	89¼		96¼	49s	3 10 0
30			100⅞		90⅞	Do	89⅞			Do	89⅞		96⅜	50s	3 12 6
31			No Price.		No Price	90½				90	Do		96⅞	49s	Do
1			101⅛		Do	Do				90⅛	Do		Do	50s	Do
2			No Price.			Do	89¼			Do	90		97	Do	3 15 0
3	Sunday.														
4			No Price.			Do	Do			Do	Do		Do	Do	Do
5			Do			90	No Price.			89⅝	89½		96⅛	48s	Do
6			Do			Do	Do			Do	Do		Do	Do	Do
7			Do			89	Do			88⅝	88¼		95¾	42s	3 12 6
8		138	100½			89¼	88⅛			Do	88¼		95⅞	44s	Do
9	119		No Price.			Do	88⅛			88¼	88⅛		Do	45s	Do
10	Sunday.														
11															
12															
13			No Price.			89	88⅛			88⅛	88⅜	87¼	95⅞	45s	3 12 6
14	117	138¼	Do			89⅞	88⅛			88⅞	88⅜	87	95¼	42s	Do
15	Do	Do	99¼			Do	88⅛	90		88⅜	88	Do	Do	43s	Do
16	117⅞	No Price.	No Price.			Do	88¼	90¼		88¼	88⅛	Do	Do	Do	3 15 0
17	Sunday.														
18	No Price.	Do	Do			Do	88⅛	89⅞		Do	88⅛	87⅛	Do	Do	Do
19	116¾	138½	99½			88⅛	No Price.			Do	88⅛	87	95⅛	Do	3 17 6
20	Do	138½	99¼			Do	87⅞			88⅛	88	86¼	Do	Do	Do
21	116¾	Do	Do			88⅜	88⅜			88⅛	88⅛	87	95⅛	Do	Do
22	117	139	100			No Price.	No Price.	91		88⅛	88⅛	87⅛	95⅛	45s	4 0 0
23	Do	Do	Do			Do	Do			88⅛	88⅛	87⅛	Do	Do	Do
24	Sunday.														

London. W. Pec. Loaf 3s. 1d.

Prices Corn.

	Mark-Lane.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.
Wheat	64s. 0od. qr.	17l 00s 0d lo.	18l 02s 6d lo.	15l 10s 0d lo.	17l 15s 0d lo.	1l 14s 0d Sac.	3l 04s 0d	10s 6d buſh.	9s 0d buſh.
Barley	30s. 0od.	1l 10s 6d	1l 12s 9d	1l 09s 0d	1l 14s 0d qr.	1l 14s 0d qr.	1l 16s 0d	4s 9d	4s 9d
Oats	21s. 0od.	1l 02s 0d qr.	1l 05s 0d qr.	1l 01s 0d qr.	1l 02s 0d	1l 02s 0d	1l 04s 0d	2s 3d	2s 10d
Beans	28s. 0od.	1l 12s 0d	1l 14s 0d	1l 17s 0d	1l 10s 0d		2l 02s 0d	3s 8d	4s 8d

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *MAY*, 1757.

Concluſion of the Hiſtory of Mr. Archibald Bower, *from* p. 531.

IN Anſwer to the Charge of his acting in Concert with the Jeſuits, and as a Papiſt, Mr. *Bower*, in his Defence, ſays; that in five Months after his Arrival in *England*, he withdrew from the Church of *Rome*, and as ſoon as he wrote at all, wrote againſt it; that he continued his Acquaintance with the Jeſuits only as Gentlemen, and as Scholars, to whom he had Obligations, and that he never concealed this Acquaintance from his proteſtant Friends: That the Monks and ſecular Clergy were more to be dreaded, by him, than the Jeſuits; and that they attempted to carry him off by Water from *Greenwich*, *&c.*

To this it is objected, that his Correſpondence with Jeſuits abroad, and the more important Tranſactions of his Life in *England*, indicate the Contrary. For this Purpoſe, Sir *Henry Bedingfield*, of *Norfolk*, produced, laſt *February*, ſix Letters, ſaid to be written by Mr. *Bower* to Father *Sheldon*, the Provincial of the Jeſuits, who entered upon his Office in 1745; and at the End of the Year, having a Warrant iſſued againſt him, took the Name of *Elliot Brown*, to whom theſe Letters are directed, and have been atteſted by Mr. *Havers*, a Notary Public, to be delivered to Mr. *Bower*. We ſhall give our Readers the following Abſtract from the firſt of them, *viz.* ——— "I have received a Letter from Mr. *Carteret* in Mr. *Retz*'s Name; who deſires to know what Province will be moſt to my Satisfaction. If I could be any Ways ſerviceable here, I ſhould be glad to ſhew my Gratitude for the many Favours I have received; I leave you to judge whether or no I am fit to ſerve here, and to write your Thoughts to Mr. *Retz*. As for myſelf, I ſhall name no Place to him, but ſubmit myſelf entirely to his Will; for I am now, thank God, quite indifferent as to Places; and am well perſuaded, that what Place ſhall be thought by you, or by him the moſt proper, will be moſt proper. I ſhall conclude this Letter with begging you to forgive the Trouble, and to aſſure yourſelf, that I want nothing ſo much as an Opportunity to ſhew, by my Actions and Conduct, how ſincerely I am,

"*Dear Sir, yours, &c.*
"A. B."

The other Letters are in the ſame Style; and the fifth Letter is dated *March* 1747. Our Author adds; if theſe Letters are genuine, Mr. *Bower*, who on the 25th of *March* 1747, commenced ſo zealous a Champion for the Reformation, was, on the 14th of *March* 1747, a very zealous Papiſt, unreſervedly ſubmiſſive to his Superiors. The Letters have been compared with other Pieces written by him, and they appear unqueſtionably of the ſame Hand-writing.

The Tranſaction referred to in theſe Letters is, that Mr. *Bower* being ejected from the Order of the Jeſuits, he negotiated ſeveral Years about being readmitted, but without Succeſs; but that having ſome Diſſatisfaction of Mind on the Account of it, he profeſſed his earneſt Deſire to be readmitted among the Jeſuits, employed his Friends to uſe their Intereſt in Purſuance of it, and not only offered to put a Sum of Money into their Hands as a Teſtimonial, or Evidence of his Confidence and Attachment to them, but actually, *Auguſt* 17, 1743, did put into the Hands of Father *Sherborn* the Sum of 1350*l.* for which he received Security, by a Bond, and was then, about the Year 1744, received into their Order.

Notwithſtanding, from the various Hiſtories, we alſo learn, that Mr *Bower* had not advanced this Sum any conſiderable Time, before he had ſome Reaſons to wiſh himſelf releaſed from his Vows; and he contrived how he might obtain it, but as it appears, without any Succeſs: He therefore publiſhed his Propoſals, 1747, for printing the Hiſtory of the Popes. And on the 20th of *June*, the ſame Year, the Jeſuits paid

him the Money; and, as we learn, by commuting, or compounding, in ſome Meaſure adjuſted it in a pretty amicable Manner.

Mr. *Carteret* might here be conſidered as inſtrumental to his Reconciliation with the Order, and as an Evidence of the Truth of it, *&c.* but is not ſo material in this Narration as Mrs. *Hoyles*'s (Widow of Mr. *Hoyles*, Printer) Account of Mr. *Bower*. The Subſtance of this is, that Mr. *Bower* had paid his Addreſſes to Mrs. *Sutton*, and met at Mrs. *Hoyles*'s Houſe; that ſhe was a Catholic, and that Mr. *Bower* had taken on him the Character of a Knight of *Malta*; but Mrs. *Sutton* ſaid ſhe muſt not marry him; for that he was under the ſame Vows as if he had been a Prieſt. But Mr. *Bower* coming frequently to her Houſe, who was then a Proteſtant, he did, by ſeveral Diſcourſes with her about Religion, convert her to the Catholic Faith; and after that prevailed on her Huſband alſo, in Proceſs of Time, to become a Catholic. Mr. *Bower*, on this Event, congratulated them both, and hoped, that his having been inſtrumental in their Converſion, would make ſome Atonement for his own Neglect of Duty; intimating his being a Prieſt, *&c.* He after this diſcontinued his Viſits for ſome Time. On his Return to ſee them, Mrs. *Hoyles* affectionately addreſſed him, and interrogated him about living inconſiſtent with the Character of a Prieſt, and not returning to his Duty. He excuſed it, by ſaying, with Tears running down his Cheeks, it was the Fault of his Superiors, who wanted him to go abroad; which he was averſe to; aſſuring her he had no Satisfaction ſo great as converſing with her and her Huſband. Mr. *Bower* alſo told Mrs. *Hoyles*, to the beſt of her Remembrance, that Mr. *Carteret* had done the Buſineſs; and ſhe at the ſame Time congratulated him, as having had it in her Power to recommend him to Mr. *Carteret*, in Gratitude for making her and her Huſband Catholics.

Mrs. *Hoyles* further declares, that before Mr. *Bower* publiſhed his Preface to the Hiſtory of the Popes, he told Mr. *Hoyles* he ſhould print it, and he printed 100 Bills; but afterwards Lord *Aylmer* hearing who was to print it, his Lordſhip having ſaid to him, we know your Principles now, alluding to the Printer made choice of, he changed his Mind. When his Preface came out, Mrs. *Hoyles*, upon reading it, was greatly ſtruck, and with ſome Warmth aſked Mr. *Bower*, "What Hurt have my Huſband and I done you, that you ſhould hurt us both in Spirituals, and Temporals? For if you are now in the Right, you put us in the Wrong." To which he made no Reply.

Mr. *Faden*, in *Wine-Office Court*, has declared, and is ready to do it on his Oath, that he knew Mrs. *Hoyles* as he lodged at the Houſe from 1733 to 1738; and knew Mr. *Bower* to come there ſeveral Times; that it was notorious to all in the Houſe, that he was a Jeſuit; that he converted Mr. and Mrs. *Hoyles*, and that he believed the Relation Mrs. *Hoyles* gave, as ſhe was a Perſon of ſtrict Virtue and Integrity.

Mrs. *Hoyles*'s Account Mr. *Bower* has endeavoured to invalidate, by calling it Miſapprehenſion in the ſilly Woman; and Mr. *Faden*'s, by calling it mere Proteſtant Hearſay. However, the Subſtance of Mr. *Bower*'s ſecond Anſwer, to what he calls the ſcurrilous Letter, we ſhall give in the following Abſtract.

"1. As he could not be Confeſſor in Ordinary to the Lady, on whoſe Account he is ſaid to have left *Italy*; ſo he could not be her ghoſtly Father.

2. If he had been her ghoſtly Father, and criminally intimate with the Lady, his Crime would not have been cognizable to the Inquiſition, except it had been committed in the Confeſſional.

4. That he was a Proteſtant, is proved by his writing againſt Popery in a periodical Work.

5. That he could be urged by no Motive of Intereſt to be appointed a Jeſuit Miſſionary.

6. That he placed his Money in the Hands of Jeſuits, to induce them to re-admit him of the Order, is impoſſible; becauſe by his laſt Vows he was tied to the Order for Life, and the Order to him.

7. That an Act had paſſed to rebuild St. *Botolph*'s Church upon Life Annuities at 7 *per Cent.* and he went into the City with a Deſign to ſubſcribe his Money for that Purpoſe, but finding the *Subſcription full*, he met *Hill* by Chance, who offering him the ſame Intereſt, the Bargain was ſoon concluded with *Hill* only, as with him and him only it had been begun and carried on.

8. He could not, as a Jeſuit, purchaſe an Annuity of Jeſuits, becauſe he could have no private Property.

9. That if he had been reconciled to the Church, he muſt have heard and ſaid Maſs, which he defies the World to prove.

10. That the Letters are *Felo de ſe* by the Dates, he having no Proſpect of a Place when he wrote them, and publiſhing his Propoſals for his Hiſtory before the Succeſs of them could be known, by which they would in all Probability be rendered ineffectual.

11. That he was Counſellor of the Inquiſition at *Macerata*, where he read, *in the Re-*

Records of that Court, an Account of a Curate who was tortured *there* till he loſt his Senſes, which Account, he ſays, *agrees exactly* with that given by *Piazza* of the ſame Fact.

12. That although he abjured the Pope's Supremacy in his Heart before he took his laſt Vows, it does not follow, that he became a Proteſtant in his Heart; for the Papal Supremacy is not an Article of the Catholic Communion, being denied by all the *Janſeniſt* Clergy in *France*.

13. That he was introduced to Mrs. *Hyles* merely that he might meet Mrs. *Sutton* in her Room, and never ſaid any Thing in her Hearing that might pervert her Principles about the Truth of the Proteſtant Religion, except commending the ſpiritual Exerciſes of the Jeſuits as good in themſelves, but abuſed by them.

The Confutation of theſe Facts is in Subſtance as follows:

1. *Bower*'s Appointment to be Confeſſor *extraordinary* gave him a Right to be called the ghoſtly Father of the Nuns he confeſſed.

2. It appears by this Article of his Defence, that the Man who is to detect the Myſteries of the Inquiſition knows nothing of the Pope's Bulls, but from *Limborch*; for, if he had looked into the *Roman* Canoniſts, he would have known, that the Papal Bulls concerning the Solicitation of Penitents have received this Interpretation; "That "Seduction in a *Cloyſter* ſhould be conſider-"ed as Seduction in the *Confeſſional*;" becauſe a Confeſſor is ſuppoſed to have no Buſineſs with a cloyſtered Nun, but to confeſs her; neither has *Bower* offered any Proof, that he did not ſolicit *Buonaccorſi* during the very Act of Confeſſion. Beſides, if it be true as he ſays, that he fled from the Inquiſition with Precipitation and Hazard, he muſt have had ſome Motive which he has concealed; for, if he was determined to quit the Inquiſition only by the Death of his Friend, and had not determined either to leave the Church or the Order, he might without Danger have laid down his Office, and would, by the Superiors of his Order, have been removed to ſome other College, if he had requeſted it: that he might have done ſo, is proved by *Piazza*, who tells us that he did do ſo, and afterwards left *Italy* at his Leiſure.

4. That he wrote againſt Popery in a periodical Pamphlet is no Proof that he was a Proteſtant; for one *Cummins* a Dominican Fryar pretended to be a Puritan Preacher in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, and was much followed for inveighing in the Pulpit againſt the Pope. When this Man was examined before the Queen in Council by Archbiſhop *Parker*, he made the ſame Plea that *Bower* makes now; "There are ſeveral, ſays he, that have heard my Prayers and my Sermons, and can teſtify I have ſpoken againſt *Rome* and her Pope, as much as any of the Clergy have, ſince they have fallen from her."

5. He might offer to become a Miſſionary without intending it; and if he had intended it, the Sacrifice of what he already poſſeſſed would not have been neceſſary, as appears by the Anſwer to Article 8.

6. A Jeſuit who has made his laſt Vows may be expelled, if the Pope confirms the Expulſion.

7. That an Act was paſſed to rebuild St. *Botolph*'s upon Life Annuities at 7 *per Cent*; that the Subſcription was full in *Auguſt* 1747, when the Bargain was made with *Hill*; and that *Hill* offered the ſame Intereſt that was given by the Truſtees of St. *Botolph*, are abſolutely falſe, and can be proved to be ſo by indiſputable Evidence.

8. He might, as a Jeſuit, have a Settlement made upon him for Life; for the Jeſuits are allowed, notwithſtanding their Vow of Poverty, to have their *Peculium* independent of the public Purſe. This is abundantly proved by the Papers of Father *Sheldon*, which were ſeized in 1745.

9. His Reconciliation to the Church or his Order, does not imply a Neceſſity of his hearing or ſaying Maſs; for it has been uſual for the Church of *Rome*, not only to excuſe her Emiſſaries from this Duty, but to permit them to aſſume the Character of Proteſtant Teachers, of which *Commins*, the Dominican Fryar already mentioned, and *Heath* a Jeſuit, are ſtriking Examples, well known to all who are converſant in *Engliſh* Hiſtory. But though *Bower* ſo boldly challenges the Jeſuits to prove he had been ſeen at Maſs, he does not defy them to prove that he had been at Confeſſion. This Duty he might perform without riſk of being ſuſpected by Proteſtants; and this Duty he has performed more than once within theſe 12 years, and may, if he thinks fit, receive an authentic Certificate of it, from a Gentleman well known to ſeveral Friends of the Author of this Reply. He appears indeed to have been almoſt perpetually fluctuating between his immediate Intereſt and what he thought to be his Duty; between Infidelity and Popery, Libertiniſm and Remorſe, and upon this View of his Character many Inconſiſtencies in his Conduct will be eaſily accounted for.

10. As the Genuineneſs of the Letters cannot be affected by their containing falſe Facts, becauſe the Aſſertion of falſe Facts was convenient for Mr. *Bower*'s Purpoſes,

and conſiſtent with his Character: neither can it be proved, that they contain falſe Dates, without ſuppoſing theſe falſe Facts to be true. *Bower* ſays; that, in the Poſtſcript to the 6th Letter Mention is made of a Place, the Patent of which was to be made out in a Fortnight; that this Letter is dated 1746-7, and that no Application was made for a Place till 1748 But there is no Reaſon to conclude, that becauſe *Bower* had no Proſpect of a Place, therefore he would not pretend that he had ſuch Proſpect; eſpecially as it can be proved, that before the Date of this Letter, he pretended to have a Place in *Greenwich* Hoſpital. As to the Publication of his Propoſals, it did not happen till *March* 27, whatever Date they may bear; and his final Rupture with the Jeſuits was to be effected by his Marriage, a Treaty of which was then commenced, and it was before this took Place, and to make a Settlement on his Wife, that he wanted his Money.

II. That *Bower* was not Counſellor of the Inquiſition at *Macerata* is atteſted, not only in a Letter from *Italy*, but by a Certificate under the Seal of the Holy Office at *Rome*, the Original of which is ready to be produced. The Certificate tranſlated into *Engliſh* is as follows:

"I, the under written Notary of the Holy *Roman*, and univerſal Inquiſition, do by theſe Preſents certify, that having diligently ſearched the Regiſters of the *Patentati* of the Inquiſition of *Ancona*, I have found, that Father *Archibald Bower*, of the Society of *Jeſus*, and an *Engliſhman*, *never was*, and is not now, a Counſellor of the ſaid Holy Office of *Ancona* in the City of *Macerata*. In witneſs whereof, given at *Rome* from the Palace of the ſaid Holy Inquiſition, this 4th of *Sept.* 1756. Signed *Euſebius Ant. Calabrinus*, Notar, *in fide* to the Holy *Roman* and univerſal Inquiſition."

The Author of the Confutation of all the Facts advanced in Mr. Bower's *three Defences, and not yet anſwered*, takes notice, that the real Cauſe was as before mentioned, and that Mr. *Bower* has not offered any Thing to prove that he did not actually ſolicit the Nun *Buonacorſi*, during the very Act of Confeſſion; but on the contrary admits, that the Charge might poſſibly be true, by owning that he had been appointed for ſome Time Confeſſor Extraordinary to the Nunnery in which ſhe was.

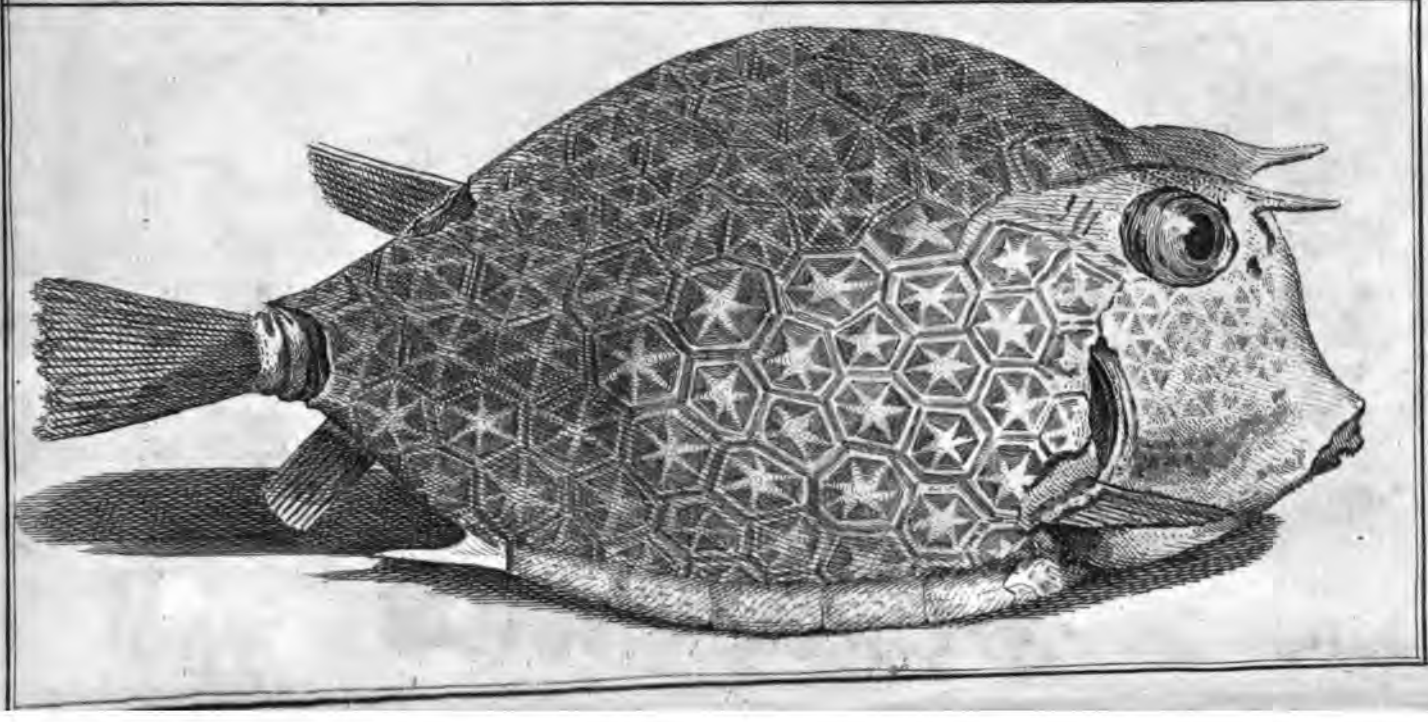
The above-mentioned Author concludes thus: If the Friends of Mr. *Bower* think it their Duty to be indefatigable in Defence of a Character they have long been taught to revere, let them not blame others, who, from Motives at leaſt as ſtrong and diſintereſted, have formed a very different Opinion; and who uninfluenced by Reſentment, as they have been unbiaſſed by Friendſhip, have looked upon an impartial Scrutiny into the Character of an Hiſtorian of the Pope's, as an Object worthy the Attention of this Proteſtant Nation. To this Pamphlet we muſt refer the Curious for the Illuſtration of this very conciſe Account, only adding, that we don't preſume to derogate from the Merit of his Performance, as not at all doubting his Capacity to write the Hiſtory of the Popes.

A Deſcription of the PISCIS BICORNIS, *vulgarly called the* Cuckold-Fiſh.

WE look upon this Fiſh as one of the moſt ſingular Inſtances in Nature, where Mathematical Forms and Figures ſhew themſelves in compound Subſtances. We thought it highly deſerving our Reader's Notice, and have therefore had it drawn by a critical Hand from the Life itſelf, as we know of no good Print that has been hitherto given of it. The *Pentagons* and *Hexagons* are here exactly delineated as they appear in the Fiſh, and it is very ſurprizing to ſee with what great Regularity they are diſpoſed all over the Surface of the Fiſh; by which it is finely variegated, and rendered a curious Object of the Sight. The ſaline Particles of Matter are naturally diſpoſed to form themſelves into mathematical Figures and Bodies; but this appears only when they are left to themſelves, or affect each other by their mutual Attractions only. In Compoſition with other Parts of Matter, they are prevented from exhibiting any ſuch Configuration, unleſs in ſome very rare Inſtances of Foſſils; but in none of them are they ſo conſpicuous as in this wonderful Fiſh. It is remarkable, that the *Hexagons* are not only very regular, but very numerous in regard to the *Pentagons*, of which we ſee but few on the Body of the Fiſh: And we find in general, that Nature affects an *hexagonal* or ſix-ſided Figure in moſt of her ſaline Compoſitions. The Particles of Water, cryſtallizing with Cold, are generally obſerved to ſhoot into thoſe Figures; and the Hoar-froſt on the Tops of Graſs, if viewed with a magnifying Glaſs, are nothing more than curious Cups, conſiſting of ſix Sides; but theſe are only a few of many other Inſtances that might be given of Nature's Operations by the ſtricteſt Rules of Geometry.

This

PISCIS BICORNIS (vulgo) The CUCKOLD-FISH.



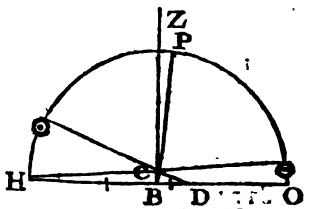
This Fiſh is otherwiſe of a moſt wonderful Conſtruction: It is covered over with a hard Coat of Mail, and not eaſy to be penetrated; it has two remarkable ſtrong, ſhort, and ſharp-pointed Horns on the upper Part of its Head, over the Eyes; and two others of the ſame Kind on the lower Part of its Body behind. By theſe, it is rendered capable of making a conſiderable Defence, when attacked by its Enemy. How far they may act offenſively with this Armature we cannot pretend to ſay. It ſeems to be no Fiſh of Prey, from the Smallneſs of its Mouth; in which, nevertheleſs, we obſerve a Set of ſmall Teeth in two regular Rows: Both the Mouth and the Tail are inſerted in a curious Apparatus of Muſcles, by which they may be drawn in or out. By the Smallneſs of its Fins, we may ſuppoſe its Motion is not very ſwift: They are all placed in the Manner and Form as they appear in the Print.

This Fiſh is obſerved to be an Inhabitant of the loweſt Part of the Sea, and, very probably, moves upon the Ground there, which ſeems to be indicated by the Width and Flatneſs of its Belly. We are told, they are ſeen in great Numbers about the Iſle of St. *Helena*, and in ſome Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*.

As to the Size of the Fiſh, the Print is nearly equal to that from which it was drawn, tho' ſome of them are conſiderably larger.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 125, *anſwered by Mr.* R. WADDINGTON, *of* Hull.



PER Trigonometry. In the Figure, H the South, and O the north Parts of the Horizon, B C, the Cane, Z the Zenith thereof, P the North Pole, ☉ and ☉ the Sun at the two Obſervations.

As Log. Co. Ar. of the Baſe : R :: Log. Perpendicular (= 1,) : *t*, Alt. ☉'s upper Limb.

Hence; the *t* of the Co. Ar. Log. of 2,2 = 9,657577 = 24° 26′ 38″ Alt. at Noon.
t of D ditto. 8,5 = 9,070581 = 6 42 35 ditto (12 Hours after Noon) of the Sun's upper Limb.

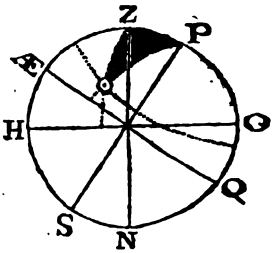
	°	′	″		°	′	″	
From	24	26	38	and	6	42	35	
Subtract the Sun's Semi-diameter		16				16		
Remain viſible Alt. =	24	10	38	and	6	26	35	of the Sun's Cent.
Diff. of Refraction and Parallax, ſubtract		1	49	and		7	4	
Remains true Alt. of the Sun's Center =	24	8	49	and	6	19	31	
					24	8	49	
Sum of Altitudes =					30	28	20	
Supplement is Sum of Zenith Diſtances =					149	31	40	
Half Z is Sun's Co-declin. =					74	45	50	
To which add northern Alt. =					6	19	31	
Sum is the Lat*e* Required =					81	5	21	N.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Reeves, *Mr.* J. Thompſon, *Mr.* J. Carter, *Mr.* G. Hicks, *Mr.* J. Dorking, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* J. Rennard, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Peacock, *Mr.* J. Storer, *Mr.* J. Hartley, *Mr.* R. Langley, *and Mr.* Shipman, *the Propoſer.* ——— N. B. *Such Gentlemen as allowed for the Refraction and the apparent Diameter of the Sun, gave Anſwers ſomething different from thoſe who neglected them.*

Queſtion

Queſtion 126, *anſwered by Mr.* J. RENNARD.

BY the given Ratio betwixt the Height and its Shade I find the Sun's Altitude, at the Time it was finiſhed, to be 52° 26′ 38″. and at Noon the Altitude = 59° 48′ 09″, by which, and the Latitude, I find the Declination to be 22° 10′ 09″: Hence is known the three Sides of the Triangle ⊙ Z P, to diſcover the Angle Z P ⊙, which, by common Properties of Spherics, I find to be 29° 09′ 36″, correſponding to 1 hour 56′ 38″; hence the Time it was finiſhed = 3′ 22″ paſt 10 o'Clock.



This was alſo anſwered by Mr. Reeves, *Mr.* J. Thompſon, *Mr.* J. Carter, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* R. Langley, *and Mr.* S. Hartley.

Queſtion 127, *anſwered by Mr.* R. HUDSON, *near* Hull.

IT is evident the Rectangle will be the greateſt, when a Line joining the other two Points, is parallel to the required Line.

This was alſo anſwered by Mr. S. Hartley, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *and Mr.* W. Reeves.

A New QUESTION *to be anſwered.*

142. *A Problem, by Mr.* J. THOMPSON, *of* Witherly-Bridge.

IT is required to divide a Right Angle into five equal Parts, geometrically.

STREPHON. *A* CANTATA.

I'LL haſten to the ſylvan ſhades,
Where od'rous flow'rs perfume the glades;
There to the winds my ſighs repeat,
And leave my lambs alone to bleat:
The merry dance I'll join no more,
Nor tune my pipe as heretofore.

SONG.

Why did I look, with wiſhful eye,
Upon the lovely maid? ——
Why did I not the danger ſpy,
When love did me invade?
Ah, luckleſs me! ſucceſsleſs ſwain!
Since *Daphne*'s falſe, I ſigh in vain.

RECITATIVE.

Ye tuneful groves, who hear my ſighs,
E'er hide her cruel from my eyes.

AIR.

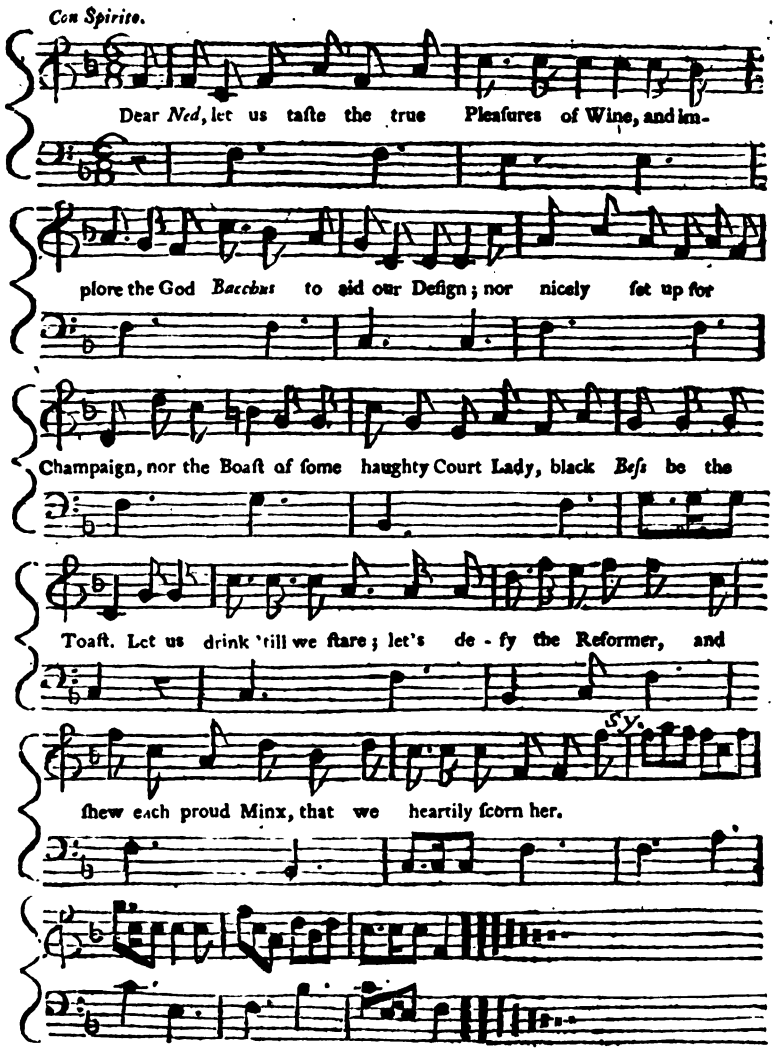
But oh! what bliſs would fill my heart,
If *Daphne* cou'd be kind!
What tranſport then would joy impart,
To cheer my drooping mind!
Oh! charming fair,
With graceful air,
As ſweet as *May*,
As bright as day,
Influence, oh queen of ſoft deſire,
The maiden with love's gentle fire.

W. P.

An ACROSTIC.

S ee charmer, ſee, the *Syrens* ceaſe their ſong,
A nd, wond'ring, hear the muſic of your tongue:
L o! and the muſes too, chear'd by thy voice,
L ift up their ſtrains to juſtify my choice;
Y our charms to ſing, adorn'd with ev'ry grace,
W ith youth, with beauty, and angelic face:
I n each your works can, fair one, virtue find,
L uſtre without, within a heav'n-born mind.
L et nymphs, who wou'd to true perfection riſe,
I nfix on lovely *Sally*'s mien their eyes;
A nd learn of her to be completely fair;
M inerva's wit, the queen of beauty's air,
S miles how to uſe, and all the graces wear.

W. P.

A SONG. *Set to Muſic by Mr.* MOZE.

Con Spirito.
Dear Ned, let us taſte the true Pleaſures of Wine, and im-
plore the God Bacchus to aid our Deſign; nor nicely ſet up for
Champaign, nor the Boaſt of ſome haughty Court Lady, black Beſs be the
Toaſt. Let us drink 'till we ſtare; let's de - fy the Reformer, and
ſhew each proud Minx, that we heartily ſcorn her.

II.

Let the beaus, and the belles, and the pretty fac'd croud,
Of all their gay nothings ambitiouſly proud,
Call us dull drunken ſots, or whate'er they think fit;
But 'tis wine, and not women, engenders true wit.
Then leave them their amorous fables to forge,
But fail not to meet thy kind friend at the *George*.

An ODE *to* May.

I.
TO vernal ſweets, and od'rous flow'rs,
I dedicate my lay:
Aſſiſt me, all ye rural pow'rs,
To ſing the charms of *May*.

II.
O, month of joy! enchanting ſcene!
That uſhers in delight:
What bliſs in thy ſoft bluſh is ſeen?
What beauties feaſt the ſight?

III.
Thou doſt us chearful pleaſures give;
With thee is gladſome day;
In thee both bloom and verdure live;
Thou gentle, ſmiling *May*.

IV.
A thouſand beauties charm my eyes,
Where'er my fancy ſtrays:
The varied ſcenes ſtill pleaſing riſe;
Each ſomething new diſplays.

V.
Now ev'ry thing's ſerenely gay,
How bliſsful are the bow'rs!
All nature ſpeaks delightful *May*:
How ſmoothly ſlide the hours!

VI.
Now the freſh-gladed glebe around
Smiles in her veſture new;
In ev'ry Buſh are odours found;
The thorns thy graces ſhew.

VII.
The earth does now her verdure ſpread;
All nature's calm and gay;
Each tree now waves its leafy head,
And gentle *Zephyrs* play.

VIII.
And whilſt they fan th' ambient air,
The birds their voices raiſe,
And ſwell their throats, with artleſt care,
To chant their MAKER's praiſe.

IX.
With feeble wing, the Bee now roves,
And, with unceaſing toil,
Murmuring, thro' the breezy groves,
Culls all her flow'ry ſpoil.

X.
The lowing herds rejoice to ſee
The meads with verdure dreſt;
The bleating flocks as happy be,
To find the plain ſo bleſt.

XI.
The Queen of flow'rets, *Flora* fair,
In blooming honour reigns,
Diffuſing ſweets thro' all the air,
And ſmiling o'er the plains.

XII.
Now ev'ry plant with beauty ſprings,
Aſſuming verdant ſhapes,
And ev'ry ſeed its tribute brings,
And from earth's lap eſcapes.

XIII.
No ſtormy winds diſturb the waves;
The ſtream now ſmoothly glides;
The brook its banks in quiet laves,
And ſilently ſubſides.

XIV.
Now ſwallows wing the dewy glades,
As thwart the lawns they fly,
To rivulets, and cooling ſhades,
The ruſtic *Sylvans* fly.

XV.
Stretch'd on the graſs, the rural ſwain
The reeds with muſic fills,
And joys to pipe his artleſs ſtrain,
Reecho'd by the hills.

XVI.
The morn how calm! the air how ſweet!
What beauties feed the ſight!
O'er hung with greens each cool retreat
Now furniſhes delight.

XVII.
And when the landſcape fades in night,
The ruſtic throng advance,
And on the plain, with briſk delight,
Lead on the chearful dance.

Malling, May, 1757.

An ODE *to* HOPE.

Nil deſperandum.

I.
THOU bleſſing, ſent us from above,
Rich offſpring of cœleſtial love!
Fair *Hope!* thy preſence let me hail,
When grief intrudes, when pains aſſail.
O'er life's rough ſea, amid the tempeſt's roar,
Pilot my rolling bark, and ſet me ſafe on ſhore.

II.
'Tis thine, when troubles rack the heart,
Thy lenient balſam to impart.
This load of life, oh! who could bear,
Didſt thou not 'ſwage each galling care?
Thy frowns all human happineſs deſtroy;
Thy ſmiles dawn peace upon the ſoul, and endleſs joy.

III.
The wretch, of ev'ry friend bereft,
By kindred ſcorn'd, by fortune left,
The orphan plung'd in ſeas of care,
The WIDOW'D wife, the injur'd heir,
Thro' the dark cloud, that intercepts thy blaze,
Perceive thy glimm'ring light, and own thy chearing rays.

IV.
Repentants gaſping out their breath,
And ſtruggling with convulſive death,
Faintly lift up their dying eyes,
While nature tells her pangs in ſighs;

To

To thee their ardent, genuine wiſhes ſend,
Implore thy healing aid, and in thee find a friend.

V.

Supported by thy kindly hand,
The *patriot*, in a ſinking land,
Anxious to prop a falling ſtate,
Smiles at fatigue, ſerenely great;
Retorts the dart of *malice*, truely brave,
And boldly ſtems the force of *faction*'s rapid wave.

VI.

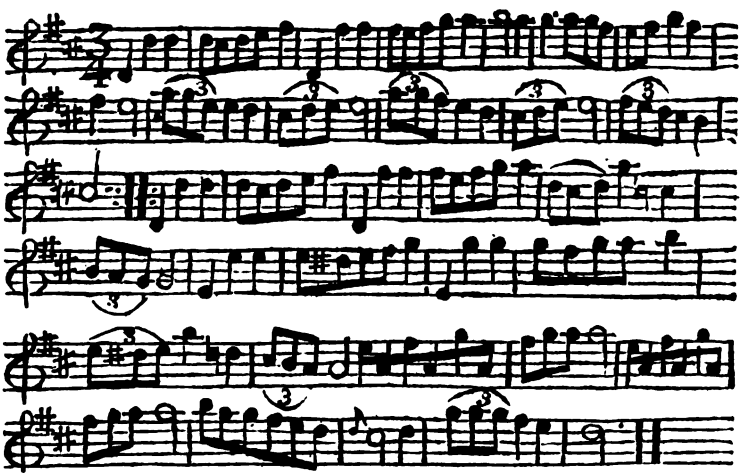
The law's delay, the lover's pain,
Oppreſſion's whip, confinement's chain,
Smart,
The ſcorn of pride, and guilt's keen
Would ſoon ſubdue the lab'ring heart:

But thou ſtep'ſt in, the drooping ſoul to eaſe,
And giv'ſt a future proſpect of more pleaſing days.

VII.

Why may not *Britain* then once more
Strike terror to proud *France*'s ſhore?
Hence, fell *Deſpair!* —— Go, fix thy throne
In *Gallic* breaſts:—THERE reign alone,
Hope ſtill in *England* lives; — nor will ſhe die,
'Till *George*, and *George*'s race aſcend the greeting ſky.

May 7, 1757. W. WOTY.

Miſs COTTERILL's MINUET.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *MAY*, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Francfort, April 22.

THE Court of France has made the following Propoſals to the Prince of Heſſe. 1. To recall his Tooops. 2. To renounce his Treaty with England, and to conclude one with France, not leſs advantageous. 3. To remain abſolutely neuter. And, that if he agreed not to any of theſe Propoſals, he muſt not expect to ſee his Country ſpared.

To this his Highneſs replied, that he ſhonld not recede from his Alliance with the King of Great Britain; that if any Part of

his Territories were attacked, he would endeavour to take the moſt proper Meaſures for their Defence.

26. The Pruſſians have entered Bohemia in different Places. The King of Pruſſia and Marſhal Keith, at the Head of 40,000 Men, near Auſſig; Field Marſhal Count Schwerin and General Winterfield, with 36,000 Men, at Trantenau; and the Prince of Brunſwick Bevern at Richemberg, with 20,000 Men. Theſe three Armies have carried all the Imperial Poſts that were in their Way; but it is ſcarce poſſible to give Particulars, becauſe all the Advices concerning the Opening of the Campaign vary ſo much, that we find nothing certain in them, but that the Pruſſians have got the Start of the Auſtrians. The Prince of Brunſwick Bevern, according to ſeveral Letters, met with moſt Reſiſtance; he even was in Danger of being ſurrounded; but he extricated himſelf glorioufly.

A Relation of the Action in Bohemia between the Pruſſians and Auſtrians. Publiſhed at Berlin by Authority.

HIS Highneſs the Duke of Bevern, at the Head of the Army which was in Luſatia, having on the 20th of April drawn his Men out of their Quarters of Cantonment near Zittau, took immediately, without the Loſs of one Man, the Poſts of Krattau and Graffenſtein in Bohemia. The ſame Day, after driving the Enemy from Kratzen, he marched towards Machendorf, near Reichenberg. In the Morning, Colonel Putkammer, at the Head of his Huſſars, had put to Flight ſome Hundreds of the Enemy's Cuiraſſiers, commanded by Prince Lichtenſtein, and made a Captain, two Subalterns, and upwards of ſixty private Men Priſoners. The reſt, who were entirely diſperſed, rallied with much Difficulty, near Kratzen. Our Huſſars lay all Night upon their Arms.

On the 21ſt at Day-break, our Troops marched in two Columns, by Habendorff, towards the Enemy's Army, of 28,000 Men, commanded by Count Konigſegg, which was poſted near Reichenberg. As ſoon as the Lines were formed, they advanced to the Enemy's Cavalry, which conſiſted of thirty Squadrons drawn up three deep, the two Wings being ſupported by Infantry poſted behind Redoubts and Entrenchments. We at firſt canonnaded the Enemy's Horſe, who ſuffered little by it, being covered by a Village on their Right, and on their Left by a Wood, where they had thrown up Redoubts and Entrenchments. The Duke of Bevern ordered fifteen Squadrons of Dragoons of the ſecond Line to advance; and two Battalions of Grenadiers, ſeconded by the Prince of Pruſſia's Regiment, having attacked the Wood on our Right, and got over all the Entrenchments and Barricades, the Dragoons, who by that Means had their Flank covered, put the Enemy's Horſe to the Rout. The Generals Normann and Katt, and the Prince of Wurtemberg behaved with ſo much Bravery and Prudence on this Occaſion, that tho' they were flanked by the Enemy's Cannon, they handled their Horſe-Grenadiers very roughly.

Lieutenant General Leſtewitz attacked, at the ſame Time, with our left Wing, the Redoubts that covered Reichenberg: And though he had ſeveral Defiles and riſing Grounds to paſs, which the Enemy had occupied, the Regiment of Darmſtadt forced them all, and drove the Enemy, after receiving ſome Diſcharges of their Cannon and Small Arms, upwards of a Mile before them, as far as Rochlitz and Dorffel.

The Loſs of the Auſtrians, as far as we have been able to learn, amounts to 1000 killed and wounded. We have made upwards of 20 Officers and 400 Soldiers Priſoners, and alſo found ſome Cannon and Waggons with Stores in the Intrenchment. We ſuſpect that General Porporati is among the Number of the Slain, ſome Letters directed to him being found in the Field of Battle. The Action began at Half an Hour after Six in the Morning, and laſted till Eleven. On our Side, 7 Subaltern Officers, and about 100 private Men, were killed. General Normann, Major Mellin, Colonel Lettow, 3 other Majors, 3 Captains, 7 Subaltern Officers, and 150 private Men, were wounded. Both the Officers and the private Men deſerve the higheſt Commendations. His Highneſs the Prince of Bevern eſpecially, who had already diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a ſignal Manner in former Campaigns, and laſt Year at the Battle of Lowoſitz, gave in this Action new Proofs of his Skill and Courage.

The following Account of the Victory obtained by the King of Pruſſia comes by an Extra Gazette.

Berlin, May 10. You have been already appriſed of the rapid Progreſs of the King's Arms in Bohemia; and I have now the Pleaſure to inform you of the glorious Event, with which it has pleaſed Heaven to crown thoſe firſt Succeſſes, in a complete Victory obtained by his Majeſty near Prague, on the 6th Inſt over the whole combined Force of the Houſe of Auſtria.

The King having been informed, that Marſhal Brown had been reinforced by the Army of Moravia, by the Remains of the Corps which was beat by the Prince of Bevern, and by ſeveral Regiments of the Garriſon

riſon of Prague, and ſeemed reſolved to maintain the Poſt he had taken on the other Side of the Moldau; his Majeſty paſſed that River with a ſmall Part of his own Army, and being joined by that under the Command of Marſhal Schwerin, determined to attack the Enemy, though much ſuperior in Number of Troops, and poſted beſides in a Camp almoſt inacceſſible, from every Advantage of Situation. All theſe Obſtacles could not check the Ardor of the Pruſſian Officers and Men, who vyed with each other in paſſing Defiles, in croſſing Marſhes, ſeizing the riſing Grounds, and clearing Ditches, 'till at length, after a very long and obſtinate Engagement, and many ſignal Examples of Valour, the Enemy was forced to abandon the Field of Battle, leaving behind them the greateſt Part of their Artillery, all their Tents, all their Baggage, and, in a Word, their whole Camp. We have indeed had a very affecting Loſs in the Perſon of Marſhal Schwerin, who was unfortunately killed in the Beginning of the Action; and in the Death of ſeveral others, who have laviſhed their Blood on this Occaſion in the Service of their Country. But, on the other Hand, the Loſs of the Auſtrians has been ſo much the greater, not only in the Number of their Dead and Wounded, but alſo in the prodigious Number of Priſoners which we have taken; inſomuch that this Battle may be reckoned deciſive in every Senſe, and in all Reſpects. The Enemy retired in the greateſt Confuſion, and a Part of the Left Wing fled with the utmoſt Precipitation into the City of Prague. The Pruſſian Troops are ſtill in Purſuit of the Remains of their Army; and we have Reaſon to hope, that this Action will be no leſs glorious in its Conſequences, than it was in itſelf.

Such are the firſt Circumſtances of this memorable Day, which the Houſe of Auſtria will long remember, and which will ever be a ſignal Monument of the Intrepidity of the Pruſſian Troops; and above all, of the Protection with which Heaven continues to bleſs the Juſtice of his Majeſty's Cauſe.

P. S. of the ſame Date. We this Moment learn further, That the Number of Cannon, taken from the Enemy amounts already to two Hundred and fifty Pieces; a memorable Circumſtance, which never happened in any of the former Battles gained by his Majeſty. The Number of Priſoners amounts already to ſix or ſeven Thouſand Men, beſides thoſe that have been made ſince, and are ſtill making, the Whole of the King's Army, that was engaged, being in Purſuit of the Enemy, who by the Accounts of all the Priſoners and Deſerters, are in the utmoſt Conſternation, and in a Deſolation not to be deſcribed, being in want of every Thing, and ſcarce having wherewithal to cover themſelves, from the total Loſs of their Equipages: In ſhort, all the Circumſtances conſpire in making this the completeſt and moſt deciſive Victory that has happened for many Years. According to the Report of one of the General Officers of the King's Army, our Loſs is not ſo conſiderable by far, as was at firſt imagined; and we have the Satisfaction to know with Certainty, that the King, and the Princes his Brothers are well."

Hanover, April 26. On the 22d a great Train of Artillery and a vaſt Quantity of Ammunition belonging to the Pruſſians, paſſed through this City in their Way to Madgeburg.

Bruſſels, May 3. This Day the Siege of Guilders will be opened.

Weſel, May 5. Mention a Skirmiſh, in which an Advantage was gained by the Pruſſians.

Hamburgh, May 10. The Overtures for ſecuring a Neutrality to Hanover, having proved ineffectual, and the Fate of that Electorate which has been ſo long preſerved from the Calamities of War, being to be decided by the Chance of Arms, many People of Fortune are retiring from it to this Town and other Places for Safety.

Hanover, May 10. The following Declaration, in Form of a Manifeſto, is juſt publiſhed, to ſet forth the King's Motives, as Elector of Hanover, for aſſembling an Army.

GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty the King of Great Britain, Elector of Brunſwick-Lunenbourg, did his utmoſt to prevent the War which hath ariſen between him, as King, and the Crown of France, and to regulate in an amicable Manner the Differences which occaſioned it. His Majeſty's Endeavours for this End having proved ineffectual, he made it his Study to hinder the War from ſpreading, and the Peace of his German Dominions in particular, and that of the Empire in general from being involved in Diſturbances in the Motives whereof they had no Concern.

For theſe Reaſons, and in Conſideration of the great Probability in the Autumn of 1755, that the Crown of France, in Reſentment of thoſe Differences, meditated an Attack upon the King's German Dominions, his Majeſty, in the Beginning of the following Year, concluded a Treaty with the King of Pruſſia, the Intention whereof was to compel that Crown to drop its Deſigns, which it was natural to expect would be

the Conſequence. And another War having, contrary to his Majeſty Expectation, broke out ſoon after in the Heart of Germany, his Majeſty has carefully avoided taking any Part in it.

It is impoſſible for the impartial World, after conſidering his Britannic Majeſty's Conduct on this Occaſion, which manifeſtly tended only to the aforeſaid Ends, not to ſee the Injuſtice of the Motives and Pretexts which the Court of France would alledge to juſtify their Invaſion of the Electoral Territories of Brunſwick, which are under the Protection of the Empire.

If they build their Pretext on the War that has broke out between England and France, it is evident that this War, both in its Riſe and Object, are entirely foreign to his Majeſty, as Elector, and to his German Territories.

As to the ſecond War, namely, that which hath been lighted up in Germany, the Crown of France, as Guarantee of the Peace of Weſtphalia, hath not, on one Hand, the leaſt Pretext to act againſt the aforeſaid States, whilſt they cannot convict his Majeſty of any Contravention of the ſaid Peace: And on the other Hand, France cannot, as the Ally and Auxiliary of the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, act againſt a Member of the Empire, who is not at War, nor hath the leaſt Difference with her Imperial and Royal Majeſty.

Whereas, nevertheleſs, a numerous French Army hath entered the Empire by Weſtphalia, which, after putting a Garriſon in the Imperial City of Cologn, is advancing towards the Electoral Dominions of Brunſwick, hath already penetrated into the Biſhoprick of Munſter, and there exacted Contributions; by which their Views and Deſigns againſt the ſaid Electoral Dominions of Brunſwick are clearly manifeſted: His Britannic Majeſty, as Elector of Brunſwick-Lunenbourg, ſees himſelf unwillingly reduced to the indiſpenſable Neceſſity of aſſembling an Army, and ordering it to march, in order to divert, with the Aſſiſtance of the Moſt High, all Violence, Injuſtice, and Uſurpation from his own Dominions and thoſe of his Neighbours.

In order to prevent any Perſon from being deceived by a groundleſs Suſpicion, his Majeſty would not omit this Opportunity of declaring, in the Face of the whole Empire, 'That he is very far from deſigning to act offenſively againſt any of his Co-Eſtates in the Empire, nor even againſt the Crown of France: And that by the Armament and March of his Forces, to which Step he has been forced, he ſeeks only to divert, as has been ſaid, with the divine Bleſſing, all Invaſion, Violence, and Hoſtility; and do in that Event, as a principal Member of the Empire, what is juſt in the Sight of God and Man, and what he owes to the Safety of the Country which God hath entruſted to him.'

He reſts aſſured that no Perſon will miſconſtrue or miſinterpret the Juſtice of this Self-defence to which he is forced: In particular, he truſts to the amicable Confidence of his Co-Eſtates in the Empire, that they will not counteract his Views, which are favourable to themſelves, and tend to remove War and its Calamities from their Frontiers; but that they will rather concur with and promote them; that, knowing that his Majeſty's Forces will obſerve the moſt vigorous Diſcipline, they will in return give them Proofs of their Good-will, particularly by ſupplying them, for ready Money, with what Proviſions and Forage they may ſtand in Need of: And in fine, that they will not furniſh to the adverſe Party the ſmalleſt Thing that may be prejudicial to his Dominions or to their own. Hanover, April 23, 1757."

PLANTATION NEWS.

MANY of our lateſt Accounts from Williamſtadt, Fort William's Creek, *&c.* intimate, very great Difficulty to reduce the Americans to accede to the Meaſures of our Governors and to Act in Earneſt in Defence of the Engliſh Forts, Settlements, &c. Lord Loudon met with Obſtructions which rendered his, and other moſt arduous Endeavours neceſſary, in Favour of Great Britain. He has laid a general Embargo on all Ships. Tho' the French Emiſſaries are indefatigable to penetrate every Meaſure, and circumvent every Scheme, their Attempts have not always ſucceeded; for many of the Cherocoe Indians have been ſincerely and zealouſly attatched, as well as ſome whoſe Duty and Buſineſs it is to protect our Colonies, &c. and whom his Majeſty recommends, to have a ſuitable Reward, in his laſt Meſſage to the Parliament. [See Page 555.]

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sherborne, May, 2.

LAST Friday, at Yeovel, the People roſe on Account of the high Price of Corn, and obliged the Farmers to ſell their Wheat at 10s. a Buſhel. And the like happened at our Market; where Wheat, which had riſen to 15s. a Buſhel, was ſold from 7s. to 10s.

Advices, to the ſame Import, are received from many other Places.

Briſtol, May 12. Arrived the St. Joſeph, and the Young William, both from Cadiz, having on board 15000 Buſhels of Corn.

LONDON.

April 16. THE Ld. Mayor, Alderman, &c. at the Guildhall agreed to preſent the Right Hon. William Pitt and the Hon. Bilſon Legge with the Freedom of the City in a Gold Box. Sir John Barnard only held up his Hand againſt it.

Admiral Holbourne ſailed with the following Ships, and fifty-five Tranſports for America.

	Guns.	Commanders.
Newark	80	Ad. Holbourne.
Terrible	74	Collins.
Grafton	68	Commod. Holmes.
Northumberland	68	Lord Colvil.
Orford	66	Spry.
Bedford	64	Fowke.
Captain	64	Amhurſt.
St. Albans	64	Webb.
Kingſton	60	Parry.
Tilbury	60	Branſley.
Sunderland	60	Mackenzie.
Centurion	54	Mantell.
Hunter	14	Laforey.
Hawke	10	Bradley.
Gibraltar's Prize	8	Scott.
Furnace Bomb	8	Williamſon.
Lightning Fireſhip	8	Martin.

He is ſtill to wait for the Embarkation of the Troops from Ireland. And as certain Advice has been received, that a Squadron of Men of War, with 9000 Land Forces has already ſailed from Breſt, under the Command of Lieut. Gen. Lally on the ſame Voyage, it is feared our Reinforcement will again be too late.—Beſides this Squadron, another has lately ſailed from Toulon, conſiſting of four Ships of the Line and a Frigate, under the Command of M. du Reveſt, which is victualled for ſeven Months, and has a conſiderable Number of Land Forces on board; but its Deſtination is not certainly known.

Advice has been received, that the French King, on the 27th ult. very narrowly eſcaped being ſhot as he was Hunting, the Ball having grazed againſt a Tree. The Aſſaſſin made his Eſcape.

The Memorial preſented by the Count d'Affry, the French Miniſter, to the States General, on the 1ſt Inſtant, was as follows:

High and Mighty Lords,

"THE King my Maſter was aſtoniſhed to find that in the very Moment wherein his Majeſty ordered me to give your High Mightineſſes freſh Proofs of his Goodwill towards you, the States General ſhould proceed to a Step which might expoſe his Majeſty's Army to the Want of Neceſſaries

The King cannot regard this Step as an Infringement of the Neutrality, by Reaſon of the Confidence which his Majeſty thinks he ought to place in the Reſolutions and Promiſes of your High Mightineſſes. His Majeſty cannot even imagine, that there is any Partiality in it; but he cannot help being ſurprized at the ſingular Diſtinction which their High Mightineſſes make between the King my Maſter, the Empreſs Queen, and the King of Pruſſia. Can thoſe Acts which performed towards the Empreſs Queen and the King of Pruſſia, are conſidered as agreeable to the Neutrality, be regarded in a different Light with Reſpect to the King? His Majeſty is willing to believe that this Step is only a Conſequence of the Embarraſſment in which their High Mightineſſes found themſelves between the Powers at War. His Majeſty will on his Part, put an End to this Embarraſſment as ſoon as Circumſtances will permit: But their High Mightineſſes ought to be ſenſible that it is impoſſible for us at preſent to do without the Meuſe. The Neceſſity we have of it is ſo urgent, that his Majeſty hath thought proper to ſend me his Orders by an extraordinary Courier.

"I doubt not but your High Mightineſſes will give me a very ſpeedy and preciſe Anſwer. Your High Mightineſſes owe this to the Neutrality you have embraced, to that Impartiality which is inſeparable from it; and to the Friendſhip of the King my Maſter, whoſe Forces aſſembled near this Country would be employed in aſſiſting the Republic, if from Animoſity or Spite at its Neutrality, any jealous or reſtleſs Neighbour ſhould

ſhould attack it, or interrupt its Tranquillity, its Trade, or its Liberties.

I demand, therefore, in the Name of the King my Maſter, that Orders be iſſued to the Governor of Maeſtricht, and to others, if it ſhould be neceſſary, to ſee that the free Navigation of the Meuſe be not interrupted; and I hope their High Mightineſſes will be pleaſed to notify to me their Reſolution on this Head as ſoon as poſſible."

The States-General having conſidered of this Matter, delivered on the 6th Inſt. to the French Miniſter their Reſolution, which imported,

"That though, on one Hand, their High Mightineſſes had by a ſecond Memorial ſeen with Pain that their Anſwer to his firſt Memorial had not had the deſired Effect, to induce his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to regulate the Paſſage of the Stores of the Army deſtined for the Lower Rhine, by another Route than by Maeſtricht: They have nevertheleſs, on the other Hand, ſeen with Pleaſure that his Majeſty doth them the Juſtice to believe, that the Step they have taken for this End is only the Conſequence of the Dilemma in which they find themſelves between the Powers at War.

"That the Difference between the Paſſage they have granted to the Empreſs-Queen and the King of Pruſſia, and that deſired by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as alſo the Memorial againſt this Paſſage preſented by Mr. York, the King of Great Britain's Miniſter, rendered this Step neceſſary to convince his Britannick Majeſty, that their High Mightineſſes did not neglect the making an Attempt to avoid by perſuaſive Means the granting of a Paſſage which was diſagreeable to him.

"That their High Mightineſſes now give their Conſent to the Paſſage of the aforeſaid Stores by Maeſtricht; and that they are ready to iſſue for that Purpoſe (agreeable to the eſtabliſhed Rules of the Republic, which were obſerved in the forecited Caſes of the Empreſs Queen and the King of Pruſſia) one or more Paſſports according to the Liſts which the Count d'Affry ſhall think proper to preſent to their High Mightineſſes."

20. The Mails in general, for the firſt Time, went out armed and guarded.

21. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of Bath, preſented the Right Hon. William Pitt and Henry Bilſon Legge, Eſqrs. with the Freedom of that City. As have alſo the Common Councils of Newcaſtle, Worceſter, Exeter, Norwich, and moſt of the other principle Cities and Towns in the Kingdom.

28. A Reſolution paſſed the Houſe for raiſing 1,186,900l. being the remainder Sum not ſubſcribed of 2,500,000l. intended to have been raiſed on Lives with Benefit of Survivorſhip, &c. at the Rate of 3 per Cent. with a Life Annuity of 1l. 2s. 6d. for every 100l. ſubſcribed. This Life Annuity is granted upon any Life the Subſcriber thinks proper to nominate; and thoſe who ſubſcribed to the former Scheme have leave to accept of the Conditions of this. 500,000l. more is likewiſe to be raiſed in the ſame Manner, making the whole Sum 3,000,000l. The Time limited for ſubſcribing was till the 4th of May, but was filled in three Days.

29. Mr. James Dobſon was elected Clerk to the Commiſſioners of the Land Tax for this City.

May 3. The Invincible, Bentley, Naſſau, Sayer, Defiance, Baird, ſailed from Portſmouth to reinforce Vice Adm. Holbourne.

It is very remarkable, that the Iſle of Wight which produces Wheat enough in one Year ſufficient to ſupport the Inhabitants thereof ſeven Years, ſhould now ſtand in Need of ſending for Relief to other Place; there being now a Veſſel in the Rives Thames taken in her Loading of Wheat for that Iſland.

May 6. His Majeſty went with the uſual State to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to,

An Act for continuing an Act of this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, entitled, An Act to prohibit, for a limited Time, the making of Low Wines and Spirits from Wheat, Barley, Malt, or any other Grain, or from any Meal or Flour.

An Act for continuing an Act of this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, entitled, an Act to diſcontinue, for a limited Time, the Duties upon Corn and Flour imported, and alſo upon ſuch Corn, Grain, Meal, Bread, Biſcuit and Flour as have been, or ſhall be, taken from the Enemy, and brought into this Kingdom.

An Act to extend the Liberty granted by an Act 23 Geo. II. of importing Bar-iron from his Majeſty's Colonies in America; into the Port of London, to the Reſt of the Ports of Great-Britain; and for repairing certain Clauſes in the ſaid Act.

And to Twenty-two other public and private Bills.

May 6. This Day the Poſt Boy was ſtopped between Maidſtone and Chatham, and robbed of the Maidſtone, Aſhford, and Townemalling Bags.

7. Mr. Thornton, the Treaſurer of the Marine Society, and Mr. Hanway, being deputed by the Society, waited on the King, and preſented his Majeſty with two ſmall Volumes, containing an Account of the Inſtitution of that Society, which his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly, and ordered 100l.

We

We learn, the Number of Men fitted out the laſt nine Months, to the 5th Inſtant, were 2089, and the Number of Boys 1046, excluſive of thoſe Boys ſent to Sea under Mr. Fielding's Direction.

10. Mr. Deputy Hodges, Bookſeller, elected Town-clerk of this City, by a Majority of 32.

14. According to Advice by the Rocheſter, Capt. Duff, arrived from a Cruize: The French Fleet from Breſt, conſiſting of 9 or more Men of War beſides Tranſports, ſailed from thence the 3d Inſt. for America.

Orders were ſent from the Admiralty to the ſeveral Yards belonging to his Majeſty, for the Artificers to work Double-tides.

The Counteſs Dowager of Saliſbury has bequeathed 1000l. reverſionary, after three Lives, to the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge.

16. The Thouſand Pounds his Majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to give to the Marine Society, for clothing Men and Boys for the Uſe of the Navy, was paid into the Hands of Sir Joſeph Hankey and Partners for that Purpoſe.

The following Meſſage was ſent by the King to the Parliament:

His Majeſty being deſirous that his faithful Subjects in the Provinces of North and South Carolina, and Virginia, in America, ſhould receive a proper Recompence for ſuch Services as, with the Approbation of his Commander in Chief of his Forces in America, they reſpectively ſhall have performed, or ſhall perform, either in putting the ſaid Provinces into a State of Defence, or by acting with Vigour againſt the Enemy, recommends it to this Houſe to take the ſame into their Conſideration, and to enable his Majeſty to give them a proper Recompence for ſuch Services. His Majeſty alſo acquainted the Houſe, that a Battalion of his Forces which have been employed in the Settlements of the united Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, is by his Order withdrawn from thoſe Settlements, and therefore recommends it to the Houſe to enable his Majeſty to aſſiſt the ſaid Company in defraying the Expence of a Military Force in the Eaſt-Indies, to be maintained by them in lieu of the ſaid Battalion.

Extract of a Letter from Whitby, May 22.

'Yeſterday Afternoon a Fleet of 51 Colliers was chaſed into this Harbour by three French Privateers that are ſtationed on our Coaſt, and keep Company together; two of them large Snows, which it is ſuppoſed have each 16 Carriage Guns mounted, and the other a Lug-ſail Privateer with only Swivels. A Brigantine that was with the Fleet, and mounted 3 Carriage Guns, getting without this laſt mentioned Privateer, engaged her for more than an Hour, and it is believed would have taken her if the other two Privateers had not relieved her, and obliged the Brigantine to make all the Sail ſhe poſſibly could for our Harbour: After this the two large Privateers ſtood away to the Southward, and the Lug-ſail Privateer brought up within three Miles of this Place, where a 20 Gun Ship paſſed within a Mile of her, at three this Morning, but took no Notice of her, having the Scots Fleet under Convoy. We are under ſome Apprehenſions, that if the two large Privateers fall in with this Man of War and her Convoy, ſome of them will be carried to France.'

27. Both Houſes of Parliament adjourned till Monday ſe'nnight.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 535.

A French Row boat Privateer, taken by the Fly Row boat Privateer of Dover, and carried in there.

The Victoire Privateer of Bayonne, of 26 Guns and 300 Men, by the Somerſet, Devonſhire, and Rochester Men of War.

The Ruby Privateer of St. Maloes, a new Ship of 16 Guns and 160 Men, and a Sloop bound to Martinico, by the Leoſtoff and Harwich Men of War.

A Ship and Brig from Marſeilles for Martinico, by the Fortune Sloop of War.

The Two Siſters from Rotterdam, with 360 Pipes of Brandy, by the Lyme Privateer.

La Fortune de Boulogne, a French Privateer of 16 Guns, by the St. Anne and Princeſs of Wales, and carried into Aberdeen.

The Chevaliar Barte of Dunkirk, a Privateer of 10 Carriage and 8 Swivel Guns, and 78 Men, with three Ranſomers on board, out only 16 Days.

The Union Privateer of St. Maloes, by the St. George Privateer, and ſent into Plymouth.

A Privateer of 10 Guns, by the Swallow and Cruizer Sloops of War.

The Vrow Elizabeth, Smartel, from Marſeilles for Oſtend, is ſent into Dover by the Trial Privateer.

The Ardencour Privateer, of 14 Guns and 84 Men; the Prince Noire; and the Difficile Privateer, of 8 Guns and 48 Men, for Louiſburgh with Naval Stores, are taken by the Trident and Leoſtoff Men of War, and brought into Plymouth.

The

The Lantore Privateer, of 8 Guns and 45 Men, by the Stafford, Sheerneſs, and Seaford Men of War.

A French Privateer of 10 Guns and 75 Men brought into Briſtol by the Tartar Privateer.

The Dauphin of 18 Guns and 150 Men; the Jolei Galeri of 12 Guns, 40 Men, and 50 Soldiers; and a large Ship of 16 Guns, 50 Men, and 50 Soldiers, all from Rochfort to Louiſburgh, by the Cæſar Privateer of Briſtol.

The Invincible Privateer of St. Maloes, 24 Guns, 9 Pounders, by his Majeſty's Ship Unicorn of 20 Guns, Capt. Rawlins.

The Superb of and from Bourdeaux, of 750 Tons, 24 Guns, 50 Seamen, and 250 Soldiers; the Renown of ditto, 350 Tons, 12 Guns, 86 Seamen and Soldiers, bound for Quebeck, laden with Sale Goods, Proviſions, Arms, and Ammunition, by the Somerſet and Rocheſter Men of War, and valued at near 100,000 l.

A Privateer of 12 Guns and 70 Men, by the Rocheſter, who, after taking out the Men, burnt her.

The Jeune Eſther, and the Boyce and Madelune from Rochelle to Louiſburgh, by the Duke of Bedford Privateer of Dublin.

The Marquis de Galeſtal, from Bourdeaux to Louiſburgh, by the Ranger Privateer.

The Three Friends from Bourdeaux for Canada, and two Daniſh Ships, the one laden with Sugar, the other with Oil, by the Defiance Privateer of Briſtol.

The Herondell from Marſeilles to Martinico, and a French Privateer Sloop of 12 Guns and 140 Men, are carried into the Leeward Iſlands.

The Ebenezer, laden with Beef from Denmark for Rochelle, is ſent into Dover by the Fly Privateer.

A French Privateer of 40 Guns is taken by the Orford Man of War, and carried into Kinſale.

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken by the* French, *continued from Page* 537.

The Induſtry, Anderſon, from Dublin for Leigh, ſent into Vigo.

The John, Wills, from St. Kitt's for S. Carolina, carried into Porto Rico.

The Elizabeth, Deſten, from Zant for London, and the Hermet from Jamaica, are carried into Marſeilles.

The Seaflower from Vigo, by a Privateer of 30 Guns.

The Diligence, Kay, from Rotterdam; the Hope, Williamſon, from ditto; the Two Sifters and the Phœnix from Lynn, are taken by the Duc de Aumont Privateer, and ranſomed for 2700 l.

The Betſey, Halſey, from London for Montroſe, by ditto.

The following belonging to Harwich are taken by ditto, viz. the John and Philip, Dean, ranſomed for 95 Guineas; the Frederick and William, for 140 Guineas; and the Robert and Martha, for 170 Guineas.

The Molly Privateer, Capt. Fiatt, of Jerſey, by the Counteſs of Noailles Privateer, and carried into Breſt.

The Dodſon, Dun, from South Carolina, taken and ſent into Norway.

The Africa, Johnſon, from Barbadoes to London, carried into Roſco.

The Molly, Moore, from Gottenburgh for Newcaſtle, taken and ranſomed.

The New Duke Packet Boat, from Falmouth for the Leeward Iſlands, ſent into Port Louis.

The Jane and Rachel, Burges, from Naples, by a Privateer of Bourdeaux, and ranſomed for 350 l.

The Mermaid, Smith, and the Tuſcany, Goddard, for London; and the William and Betty for Briſtol, are carried into Carthagena.

The Merlin Sloop of War, by the Machault Privateer, and ſent into Breſt.

BIRTHS.

April 16. The Lady of Sir Richard Long, a Son and Heir.

25. The Lady of the Hon. Col. Weſt, a Son and Heir.

March 4. The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Plymouth, a Daughter.

8. Her Grace the Ducheſs of Grafton, a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 30. By a ſpecial Licenſe, Charles Allanſon, Eſq; to the Relict of Col. Peters.

May 1. Richard Barret, Eſq; to Miſs Knight.

2. Chriſtopher Reed, Eſq; to Miſs Blake, of Twiſel near Newcaſtle, with a Fortune of 10,000 l.

3. Ralph Campbell, Eſq; to Miſs Maria Banham, of Henley.

14. Tobias Frere, Eſq; to Miſs Trevillian, youngeſt Daughter of Sir George Trevillian, Bart.

18. —— Chaplin, Eſq; to Lady Betty Cecil, Siſter to the Earl of Exeter.

DEATHS.

April. 20. Benjamin Long, Eſq; who left a Legacy of 100l. to the Foundling Hoſpital.

27. Miles Man, Eſq; Town Clerk of this City.

May

May 6. The Moſt Noble Charles Fitz Roy, Duke of Grafton, Earl of Arlington and Euſton, Viſcount Thetford, and Ipſwich, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Suffolk, Vice Admiral of the ſaid County, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, one of the Lords of the Privy Council, &c. &c. &c.

The Count de Urbeck, Governor of Leghorn, of an Apoplectic Fit.

12. The Rev. Sayer Rudd, near Ripiſley, in Kent.

Civil and military Preferments.

John Grey, Eſq; Colonel of the 14th Regiment of Foot.

George Scot, to be Lieut. Col. to the 25th Regiment.

Archibald Den, Eſq; Captain; and Tho. Goodricke, Major.

Tho. Liſter, Eſq; Lieut. Col. of the 14th Regiment.

David Chapeau, to be Major to the 13th Regiment.

James Graham, Eſq; Captain in ditto.

Winter Blathwayte, Capt. of a Troop in the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards.

Allen, Lord Rutherford, Capt. Lieut.

James Dunn, Eſq; Capt. in the 23d Regiment.

Hon. Capt. Barrington, appointed Capt. of the Achilles, lately launched. And,

Capt. Mead, to the Crown Man of War.

Capt. Clarke, to the Prince, ditto.

Hon. Tho. Brudenel, Col. in the 53d Regiment.

David Pool, Eſq; appointed one of his Majeſty's Serjeants at Law.

Humphry Morice, Eſq; a Comptroller at the Board of Green Cloth.

Counſellor Perrot, aprointed one of his Majeſty's Counſel learned in the Law.

Francis Vernon, one of the Clerks of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

Major Cunningham, Col. of a Company in the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards.

His Grace the Duke of Devonſhire appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſe-hold.

Lieut. John Elphingſtone, of the Royal Sovereign, to the Command of the London Sloop.

Mr. Thomas Sykes, appointed one of the Sewers of the Great Chamber to his Majeſty.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Rev. Mr George Sykes, to the Rectory of Ryley in Eſſex.

Edmund Later, M. A. the Rectory of Bidborough in Kent, with the Rectory of Burſtow in Surry.

The Rev. Mr. Tho. Lowe, to the Rectory of St. Nicholas, Guildford.

The Rev. Mr. Tho. Cooke, M. A. to the Rectory of Colvil, with the Rectory of Semeer in Suffolk.

The Rev. Nutcombe Quicke, B. L. to the Rectory of Merchard in Devon, worth 38ol. per Ann. and the Rectory of Aſh-Brittle in Somerſetſhire.

The Rev. Tho. Melton, to the Rectory of Holmby, Hants.

The Rev. Tho. Ford, to the Rectory of Wandford in Hertfordſhire.

B——KR——S.

April 23. John Owen, of Lawhadden, Pembroke, Maltſter.

William Bracey of great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Upholſterer.

Iſaac Wild, of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, Victualler.

Joſeph Staymaker, of Lambeth, Surry, Timber-merchant.

Jas. M'Namara, of Grace-church-ſtreet, London, Victualler.

26. Stephen Badſley, of Notingham, Hoſier.

Joſ. Roe, of St. Mary le Grand, Middleſex, Peruke maker.

30. Lancelot Atkinſon, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Merchant.

Thomas Grocock, of Petticoat-lane, Middleſex, Diſtiller.

Joſ. Wright, of Leeds, in the County of York, Merchant.

William Wood, the Younger, of Briſtol, Joiner, &c.

Samuel Samuel, of Lincoln, Goldſmith.

May 3. Richard Hindle, of Southwark, Dealer and Chapman.

James Brown, of St. Martin's in the Fields, Laceman.

John Henry Abegg, of St. Ann's, Middleſex, Upholſterer.

Francis Paumier, of Wanſworth, Surry, Hatter.

7. James Heald, of Rotheram, Yorkſhire, Dealer and Chapman.

Henry Blew, of Bromyard, Herefordſhire, Butcher.

William Butlar and John Crawford, of Cateaton-ſtreet, Merchants.

Thomas Parker, late of St. Martin's le Grand, Gold and Silver Lace-maker.

10. John Rogers, of Weſt-ham, Eſſex, Poulterer.

John David Ziegel, of London, and Gabriel Barber, of the City of Exon, Merchants and Co-partners.

14. Thomas Brunſdon, of Marlborough, Wilts, Shop keeper.

Peter Owen, of Mancheſter, Linnen-draper.

Robert Bower, of Sheffield, Mercer.

Allex. Bartram, of Manchester, Dealer and Chapman.

17. Tho. Westal, of Bristol, Cabinet-maker.

21. Christopher Winterflood, of Bury St. Edmunds, Baker.

William Thomas, of Newgate-street, Dealer.

Wm Broom, of Red-cross-street, Butcher.

Robert Howlet, of Redenham, Norfolk, Woollendraper.

24. John Maw, of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, Innholder.

Thomas Elkington, of Atherston, Warwickshire, Mercer.

Thomas Drury Bailey, of St. Martin in the Fields, Broker.

BOOKS published since our last.

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Amſterdam,	35	11
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BILL *of Mortality from* April 19, *to* May 17,

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	824	1648	Males	582	1127
Females	824		Females	545	
Under 2 years old		574			
Between 2 and 5		188			
5 and 10		73			
10 and 20		56			
20 and 30		119			
30 and 40		144			
40 and 50		150			
50 and 60		130			
60 and 70		98			
70 and 80		72			
80 and 90		41			
90 and 100		3			
100 and 109		0			
		1648			

Buried,		
Within the walls	123	
Without	390	
Mid. and *Surry*	753	
City & Sub. *Weſt.*	382	
		1648
Weekly *Apr.* 26.	428	
May 3.	444	
10.	372	
17.	404	
		1648

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter	Hygrometer.
Apr.	27	29 : 9	27½	0 : 0	17 D.
	28	30 : 0½	28¾	0 : 0	19
	29	29 : 9½	28⅝	0 : 0	16
	30	29 : 7½	30	0 : 0	22
May	1	29 : 9	27⅛	0 : 0	24
	2	29 : 9	27	0 : 7	26
	3	30 : 2	26	0 : 1	19
	4	30 : 1	25⅛	0 : 0	14
	5	30 : 0⅛	24	0 : 0	13
	6	30 : 0⅛	24	0 : 0	7
	7	29 : 9½	25½	0 : 0	2 M.
	8	29 : 9	25	0 : 0	6
	9	29 : 8½	24	0 : 9	24
	10	29 : 8½	26½	8 : 7	27
	11	29 : 8½	27	0 : 0	17
	12	29 : 7½	28	5 : 8	22
	13	29 : 6	27½	4 : 7	37
	14	29 : 6½	27⅓	10 : 2	39
	15	29 : 7	26¾	6 : 4	42
	16	29 : 6½	26⅕	13 : 1	47
	17	29 : 7	25	4 : 8	39
	18	30 : 0½	26	0 : 0	26
	19	30 : 0⅕	28¼	0 : 0	16
	20	30 : 0⅕	29	0 : 0	12
	21	30 : 1⅛	28	0 : 0	17 D.
	22	30 : 1⅕	26	0 : 0	16
	23	29 : 7¾	25½	1 : 4	19
	24	29 : 9	24½	8 : 6	21
	25	30 : 0½	25¼	0 : 0	27
	26	30 : 1	26	0 : 0	32

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* MAY 1757.

Books shut, is signified thus, ———

Days	Bank Stock.	E. India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3½ per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bon prem.	B. Cir. £. s. d.
25	117	139¼	100			89⅞	88⅛	90¼		88¼	88¼	87¼	95¼	42s	4 0 ●
26	116¾	139	99¾			89⅞	Do	Do		88¼	Do	87	Do	Do	Do
27	Do	No Price.	No Price.			89¾	88⅞	88⅞		89⅛	88⅞	87⅜	Do	Do	Do
28	117	Do	Do			89¾	No Price.	89⅜	88¼	89⅜	89⅜	Do	96¼	45s	Do
29	Do	Do	100			90	89⅜	89¼	88¼	89¼	89⅜	Do	Do	Do	Do
30	Do	Do	Do			Do	88⅞	89⅛	88¼	89	88⅞	87¼	Do	46s	4 5 ●
1	Sunday.														
2	117	139	Do			Do	89	88⅞	88⅜	88⅞	88¼	87½	96	Do	Do
3	No Price.	139¼	No Price.	89⅛		89¼	No Price.	Do	88⅛	88¼	88⅛	87⅛	Do	47s	Do
4	117½	140	Do	89¼	88¼	89¼	89½	89⅛	Do	89	89	87⅛	96⅛	49s	4 10 ●
5	Do	No Price.	Do	89¼	88¼	Do	Do	89	Do	Do	Do	Do	96¼	52s	Do
6	Do	140½	100½	Do	88¼	Do	89⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do	87½	Do	53s	4 7 6
7	Do	140	No Price.	Do	Do	89⅛	89¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
8	Sunday.														
9	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	89¼	Do	Do	88¼	Do	Do	Do	96½	Do	Do
10	117½	140½	Do	Do	Do	89⅛	Do	Do	88⅛	Do	Do	87⅛	96⅛	52s	4 10 ●
11	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	89⅛	Do	89⅛	Do	87¼	Do	53s	Do
12	118	141½	Do	Do	88¼	89¼	Do	89	Do	89	Do	Do	96¼	Do	Do
13	Do	142	100¾	89½	88¼	89⅞	Do	Do	88¼	89¼	89⅛	87⅛	96½	Do	Do
14	118¼	142¼	Do	Do	88¼	Do	Do	Do	88¼	89⅛	89	87¼	96⅛	Do	4 12 6
15	Sunday.														
16	118¼	142	Do	Do	Do	Do	89⅛	Do	88⅛	Do	Do	87⅛	Do	54s	Do
17	118¼	143	Do	89⅛	88¼	90	Do	Do	88¼	89¼	89⅛	Do	96¼	Do	Do
18	119	143½	No Price.	89¼	88¼	89⅞	Do	Do	88¼	89⅛	89¼	Do	Do	Do	Do
19	Do	143	Do	Do	Do	89¼	89¼	88¼	Do	89⅛	89⅛	87½	96⅞	58s	Do
20	119¼	Do	Do	90¼	88¼	90¼	89¼	90	88⅛	90	90	88⅛	97¼	Do	4 15 6
21	Do	142¼	Do	Do	Do	No Price.	89¼	89½	No Price.	89⅞	69⅞	88¼	97⅛	Do	Do
22	Sunday.														
23	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	90¼	No Price.	90¾	No Price.	90	No Price.	90¼	90¼	88¼	97½	Do	Do
24	Do	143¼	Do	90⅜	Do	Do	Do	89⅞	89⅛	90⅛	90⅛	88⅛	Do	Do	Do

London. W. Pie. Loaf 3s. 2d.	Prices Corn.	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.
		Wheat 65s. ood. qr.	16l 10s od lo.	18l 00s od lo.	17l 17s 7d lo.	17l 10s od lo.	21 00s od Sac.	3l 08s od	9s 6d buſh.	9s od buſh.
		Barley 33s. ood.	1l 12s 6d	1l 11s 6d	1l 07s od	1l 12s od qr.	1l 16s od qr.	1l 17s od	5s od	5s 4d
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		Beans 27s. ood.	1l 14s od	1l 14s od	1l 16s od	1l 12s od		2l 00s od	4s 4d	5s od

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For JUNE, 1757.

Some Account of the Map prefixed.

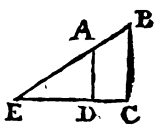
WHile we were treating of the County of *Middleſex*, we have thought it would be very acceptable to our Readers to have a more extenſive and perfect View of the Country about *London*, as it is the grand Metropolis of the World; and eſpecially, as many of the wealthy Inhabitants have their Seats within a ſmall Diſtance from it; and notwithſtanding ſome Maps of this Kind have been done by others; yet they have been either too large or too ſmall, and their Form not ſuch as is convenient; we have in ours rectified what we have ſeen or thought amiſs in others; and moreover, added the Points of the Compaſs, that Gentlemen may have it in their Power to ſee at once the Bearing, as well as the Diſtance of any Place from this great Capital; and more particularly the Roads which lead to every Part of the Kingdom from it. The concentric Circles are drawn at a Mile Diſtance from each other, being 17 in Number, and conſequently, the Extent of this Map is 34 Miles in Diameter throughout the whole, and upwards of 100 Miles in Circumference. Every conſiderable Place, whether Town, Pariſh, or Reſidence of Gentlemen of Diſtinction is inſerted, for the moſt Part; the meaſured Diſtances upon the Road between one Town and another are given, or may eaſily be eſtimated; beſide, the Latitude and Longitude are laid down in the Margin.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 128, *not anſwered.*

Queſtion 129, *anſwered by Mr.* W. ALLEN.

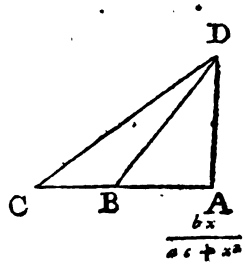
FIRST $384 : 864 :: 1 : \frac{9}{4} :: 4 : 9 :: \overline{EA}^2 : \overline{EC}^2$, And $2 : 3 :: ED : EC$, whence $\frac{3}{2} EC = ED$, conſequently $\frac{1}{2} EC = DC = 16$, and $EC = 48$, $BC = 36$, $BA = 20$, $AD = 24$, $DE = 32$, and $EA = 40$.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Row, *Mr.* Carter, *Mr.* Dorking, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Hartley, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* Reeves, *and Mr.* Stelling.

Queſtion 130, *anſwered by Mr.* W. EATON.

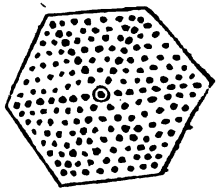
GIVEN $AC = 5 = a$, $AB = 3 = c$, let $x = AD$; then by plain Trigonometry, as $a : x :: 1 : \frac{x}{a} =$ the Tangent of the $\angle$ at C, again as $c : x :: 1 : \frac{x}{c} =$ the Tangent of the $\angle$ ABD, the Tangent correſponding, their Difference is $\frac{ax - cx}{ac + x^2} =$ the Tangent of the $\angle$ BDC, which, by Queſtion, is a Maximum. Put $b = a - c$ then ſhall



$\frac{bx}{ac+x^2}$ = a Maximum; in Fluxions is $b\dot{x} \times \overline{ac+x^2} - 2x\dot{x} \times bx = 0$, therefore $x = \overline{ac}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3.87297$, &c. from whence the reſt are eaſily found. Hence it appears, that ſince $x^2 = ac$, therefore $a : x :: x : c$, or A D is a Mean Proportional between A C and A B.

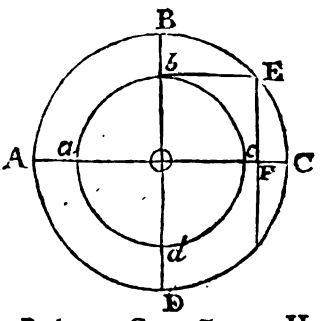
Note, *The Scheme to this Queſtion was omitted by Miſtake, and therefore the Problem not rightly underſtood, and anſwered by ſeveral of our Correſpondents.*

Queſtion 131, *anſwered by Mr.* STORER.

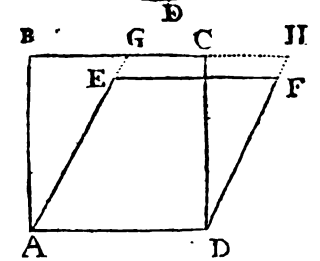


THE Bed muſt be made in the Form of a Hexagon, each of the Sides four Feet, and the Tulips planted as in the annexed Figure. For of all geometrical Superficies only the Square, Parallelogram, Rhombus, Rhomboides, and Hexagon give any likelihood to anſwer the Queſtion.

That a Bed in a ſquare Form will take leſs Ground than a Parallelogram, is evident from theſe Reaſons; draw the two concentric Circles A B C D, and *a b c d*, croſs them at right Angles with the two Diameters A *a* C *c* and B *b* D *d*; parallel to A C draw *b* E; from E draw E F perpendicular to A C; let ⊙ *b* repreſent the Side of a ſquare Bed without the Border. A F the long, and F C the ſhort Side of a Parallelogram, equal in Area to the Square, *per* 35 *E.* 3. $2ac + 24 =$ the Border's Length in the Square, 2 A C + 24 = the Border's Length in the Parallelogram. 2 A C is evidently more than 2 *ac*, conſequently the Square will take leſs Ground than the Parallelogram. For the ſame Reaſons the Rhombus is leſs than the Rhomboides.



The Square Root of 169 is 13; therefore if the Bed was made in the Form of a Square, each Side muſt be 7 Feet. Make A B = 7, then the Square A B C D will repreſent the Bed. In a Rhombus whoſe Sides are 7 Feet each, and acute Angle 60°, the ſaid Number may be planted as *per* Queſtion; taking leſs Ground than the Square. Produce B C to H, make E A D = 60°, draw D F H parallel to A E G; make A E = A B = A D = D F = E F. The Square A B C D is = the Parallelogram A G H D *per* 36 *E.* 1. The Rhombus A E F D is leſs than the Parallelogram A G H D; conſequently a Rhombus takes leſs room than the Square. The Area of the Rhombus is 42.42 Feet; but the Area of the foreſaid Hexagon is only 41.568, therefore the Hexagon is the leaſt.



N. B. The Dots in the Hexagon repreſent the Place of each Root, and ⊙ the flowering Shrub.

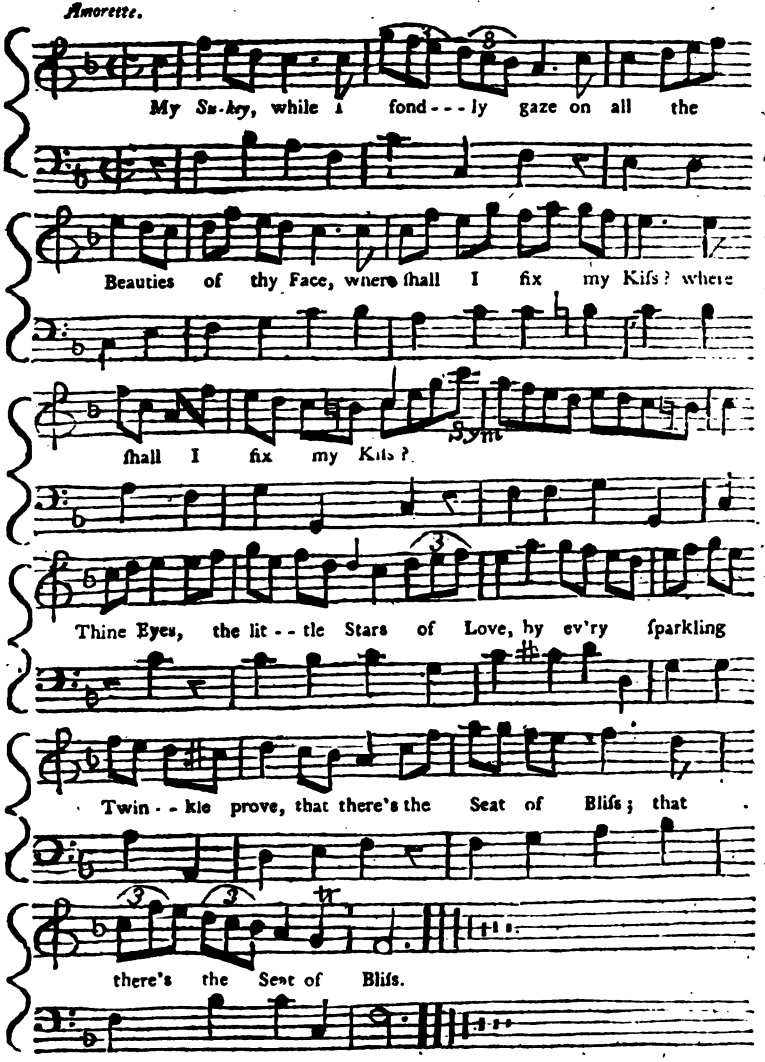
This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Reeves, *Mr.* Farley, *and Mr.* R. Hudſon.

A New QUESTION *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 143.
By Mr. STAPLEY.

THere is a Wall of Earth to be made of the following Dimenſions, *viz.* to be 320 Feet in Length, 36 Feet wide at the Bottom, 6 Feet wide at the Top, and 12 Feet high, and both Sides to be made battering a-like. Some Workmen have agreed to carry in the firſt half [illegible] at 3d. per Yard, and the R[illegible] *ditto*. Quære the [illegible] Height, when half the Earth is carried in, and what the whole will coſt?

A

A New SONG. *Set by Mr.* BAGLEY.

Amorette.
My Su-key, while I fond - - - ly gaze on all the
Beauties of thy Face, where ſhall I fix my Kiſs? where
ſhall I fix my Kiſs?
Thine Eyes, the lit - - tle Stars of Love, by ev'ry ſparkling
Twin - - kle prove, that there's the Seat of Bliſs; that
there's the Seat of Bliſs.

II.

But ſoon to theſe a rival's found,
In either cheek's bright ſwelling round,
Where all the morning glows.
Who wou'd not wiſh on them to dwell,
Who wou'd not wiſh to taſte and ſmell,
The lilly and the roſe?

III.

Yet moſt thy pretty mouth invites,
The fulleſt vintage of delights,
And worthieſt to be preſt:
My lips quick know their deſtin'd ſphere,
And while they gather nectar there,
My eyes kiſs all the reſt.

ODE *(on His Birth-Day)*

Moſt humbly inſcribed to His Royal Highneſs GEORGE, *Prince of* Wales.

WHat, tho' ambition ſtings me not;
Yet, warm'd with ardent fire,
On this auſpicious day to ſing,
My daring muſe, aſpire!
What, tho' from palaces remote;
To courts polite unknown:
Untaught by venal bribe to fawn,
My language is my own.
What, tho' by indigence depreſs'd;
I court no fame, expect no pay,
Save *George*'s condeſcending ſmile,
To dignify my ruſtic lay.
Britannia hails with joy,
The blythe returning morn,
Which ſaw her favour'd prince,
Her future ſov'reign born.
Illuſt'rous youth, in *thee*,
As from the parent-tree,
Great *Cæſar*'s ſubjects ſee
His royal virtues ſpringing forth,
To honour, glory, fame, and worth.
By years matur'd, O, may they ſhine
As *Cæſar*'s now does, all divine!
And let the riſing generation find
Their hopes accompliſh'd in thy god-like mind!

As ſinks the ſun at ſetting day,
And leaves the world involv'd in night;
So *George*, tho' late, to fate muſt yield,
Above to reign in realms of light:
As o'er the eaſt at riſing morn,
Sol ſhines majeſtically gay;
So ſhall our younger *George* ariſe,
And turn our darkneſs into day:
Where ſhall we find when *Cæſar*'s gone,
A King like him ſave *Fred'rick*'s ſon?

With grateful heart, in hymns of praiſe,
And ſhouts of Joy, let *Britain* raiſe
Her voice, and thanks inceſſant ſing, thanks
For ſuch an Heir to ſuch a King!

Reading, June 1, 1757. M. M.

Pſalm XVIII. paraphraſed.

O God, my rock, my fort'reſs, and my guide,
My ſacred tow'r, in whom thy ſons confide!
Worthy thou art of flowing gifts of praiſe,
E'en to the lateſt of my fleeting days:
To thee I joyful tune a ſolemn ſong,
To thee alone my grateful lays belong.
In various forms death compaſs'd me around,
Ungodly men purſu'd to give the wound:
Before mine eyes their ſnares were ſtrow'd ſpread,
And floods of troubles roll'd about my head:
'Twas then I made my great affliction known,
And ſuppliant bow'd before thy ſacred throne.
To her deep-center ſhook the conſcious earth,
A gen'ral pang convuls'd her various birth:
How terrible was thy vindictive ire!
Thy noſtrils fraught with ſmoke, thy mouth with fire!
The heav'ns conſenting bow'd. — Beneath thy feet
Dark clouds, replete with ſtorms, in pillars meet:
Upon a Cherub pompouſly he ſtrode,
And thro' the ſkies the heav'nly father rode.
He flew upon the winds ſupporting wings,
The god of gods, the mighty king of kings.
The clouds diſſolve; their maker now diſplay
Triumphing glorious, in a flood of day.
Hail-ſtones deſcend, and flaming coals of fire,
Sublime attendants on his ſov'reign ire:
Sharp arrows from his magazine repair,
Pour on the plains, and darken all the air:
Light'ning, the grand artill'ry of his eyes,
Blaſts all the fruits, quick flaſhing from the ſkies;
He rais'd his voice, and thro' the vaſt profound
The mutt'ring thunder roll'd a ſolemn ſound:
Rous'd from their beds the reſtleſs waters roar,
And foaming ſurges laſh the ſounding ſhore:
Blown by his breath their channels now expoſe,
While on each ſide the liquid mountain flows:
All nature groans, with ſudden ills oppreſt,
And awful terrors fill the human breaſt.
Such were th' effects of thy tranſcending might!
My foes beheld, and trembled at the ſight.
Jehovah bar'd his great victorious arm,
And kept me from their baſe deſign'd alarm:
A troop of warriors boldly I've defy'd,
And felt the god of *Iſrael* on my ſide:
Led by thy pow'r, I ſcal'd the city-wall,
Ten thouſand dangers ſaw, yet 'ſcap'd them all:
For who like thee, omnipotent, can ſave
The trembling mortal from the yawning grave?
Say, where for refuge ſhall thy ſervants fly,
When perſecution's raging ſtorms are nigh?
To whom but thee? The mighty lord of all,
Whoſe word ſupports, nor ſuffers them to fall.
My god's a ſtedfaſt rock that yields relief,
He hears my groans, and knows my weight of grief:

He makes my feet, like hinds, bound o'er the plain,
My foes purſue, and will purſue in vain:
Beneath my touch ſcarce bends the tender graſs,
The ſwains admiring ſtand to ſee me paſs:
By him inſpir'd, I ruſh amidſt alarms;
A bow of ſteel is broken by my arms:
The ſhield of his ſalvation makes me great,
Arms for the field, and mocks at martial heat:
He kindly ſpreads his canopy of love,
Which not the pow'rs of hell can e'er remove.
O may'ſt thou, night and morn, my thoughts engage,
Thou guide to youth! thou ſtrength to feeble age!
Nurs'd by thy care, led by thy grace divine,
Superior to my foes I envied ſhine;
Thine ears attentive liſten'd to my call,
Thine eyes beheld the dark deſigns of *Saul*:
But neither he, nor all his force combin'd,
Could cauſe one moment to thy ſtable mind:
For which my proſtrate ſoul now pours her praiſe,
And to the ſkies her gratitude diſplays.

Reading, June 12, 1757. MARCUS.

WHere *Tone* in circling eddies plays along,
And *Naïds* warble in alternate ſong;
Where wanton willows dip, by fits, their leaves,
And *French-ware* fields afford the cooling breeze;
Our lovely nymphs are known to wander here,
With gentle ſwains, to breathe the fragrant air;
To view the purple vi'let's lowly bed,
Or where the cowſlip rears her velvet head:
Nor ſhall I in deſcription here forbear
What other ladies muſt with envy hear.
Say then, what colours, or what tongue can tell
How far fair *Marcia*'s beauteous charms excel?
A *Horace* claſp'd his *Lydia* in his arms,
But what are *Lydia*'s to a *Marcia*'s charms?
Charms which ſo far in ev'ry point ſurpaſs,
As *Lydia*'s did a yellow *Chloe*'s face.
See, in the dance, the roſeat colours riſe,
Glow in her cheek, and ſparkle in her eyes.
Thus bright *Aurora*, at the early dawn,
Scatters her glitt'ring gems along the dewy lawn.
Next *Mira* comes —— whoſe gen'rous, gentle heart,
A ſtranger lives to each intriguing art.
More modeſty ne'er grac'd a lovely fair,
In action prudent, and in word ſincere:
For her *Fidelio* tunes the rural lay,
And leads her blooming like the fields of *May*.
Playful, like lambkins on the turfy green,
Her unaffected innocence is ſeen.
To ev'ry vow a faithful vow returns;
And each fond heart with mutual ardor burns.
Belinda's praiſes flow from ev'ry tongue,
The deareſt ſubject, and my darling ſong.
The ruby lip, the dimply cheek that glows,
The iv'ry neck, adorn'd with pearly rows,
The well-turn'd feature, exquiſitely fair,
The ſhape compleat, and well becoming air,
The virtuous heart, the pure untainted mind,
Britannia's ſons in her are ſure to find:
Minerva's prudence ev'ry action grace,
And *Cytherea*'s charms compleat her face.
Oft on the verdant banks of *Tone* I rove,
And to the ſilver ſtream recount my love;
The ſilver ſtream in dimples glides along,
Like her, regardleſs of my plaintive ſong.
— Alike, for features, and for ſhape renown'd,
With ev'ry blooming branch of virtue crown'd;
With her a lovely train of nymphs appear,
Like angels kind, and O! like them as fair.
Theſe are the charming *Byrons* of their day,
Alike they rule our hearts with eaſy ſway.
To theſe *Italia*'s beauties can't compare,
But *Clementina*'s envy and deſpair.
Heav'n ſure for each a *Grandiſon* will find,
Where ſo much beauty is with goodneſs join'd.

Taunton, May 1, 1757. STREPHON.

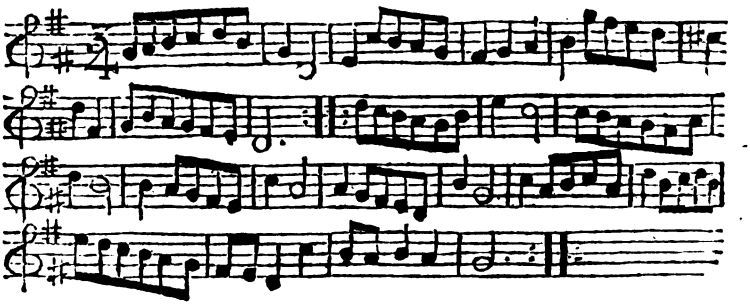
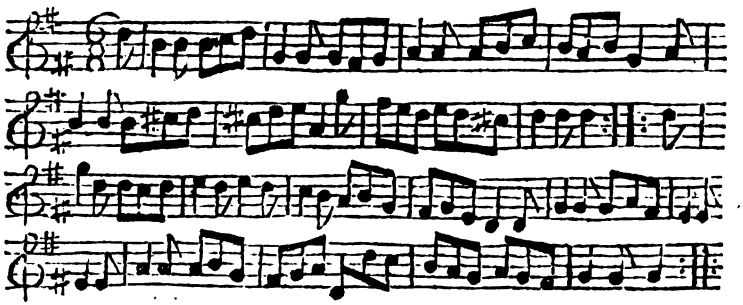
Felix qui potuit rerum cognoſcere cauſas.
VIRG. GEOR.

PHyſics long chain'd in hypothetic rules,
Was ſtrain'd, and tortur'd in the wrangling ſchools;
'Till *Bacon* roſe, and bad the world attend,
Pointed her path, and ſhew'd her proper end.
Great *Boyle* attentive heard the ſage indite,
Enter'd the path, and ſaw th' encreaſing light;
Saw ſcience riſe, the heavy vapors fade,
Science long hid in ignorance's ſhade.
But as the tender flow'r in embryo lies,
'Till genial earth beſpeaks the warmer ſkies,
Then rears its head, nectarian balm exhales,
Health to mankind, and frag'rance to the vales.
Thus, while a *Bacon* ſway'd the dubious light,
Phyſics ſcarce ſhew'd her tender charms to ſight;
In *Newton*'s reign expanded, and complete,
Its fruit nutritious, and its eſſence ſweet.

Immortal

Immortal Newton! ever honour'd ſage,
The light and wonder of the preſent age;
Thy judgment piercing, as thy thoughts refin'd,
At once the beſt and wiſeſt of mankind.
Hear him, with eaſe, unfold all nature's laws,
And from th' effects, deduce th' immortal cauſe;
Why circling orbs their annual journeys run,
And why they wheel obſequious round the ſun:
'Twas he preſcrib'd the comet's vagrant round,
Mark'd out its path, and ſhew'd its ſtated bound;
Reduc'd its courſe to laws unknown before,
And heav'd th' obedient ocean to the ſhore.
Bleſt with theſe lights, what mind unmov'd can ſee
This ſyſtem's beauty, order, harmony!
In all how wiſdom, goodneſs, pow'r combine!
And not adore the architect divine?
Thoſe groveling ſouls who, dupes to pleaſure's call,
Attend, aſſiduous, operas and the ball;
Depriv'd of theſe dear opiates of their care;
What low, dejected creatures they appear!
Strangers to joys unfading ſcience yields,
To letter'd ſkies, and variegated fields;
Where heav'n-born *Science* lifts th' inrapt'ur'd mind,
Above the cares, and follies of mankind.

MUSARUM AMICUS.

LINCOLN MINUET.

The FRENCH RETREAT. *A* COUNTRY DANCE.

First Couple croſs over two Couple. Lead up to the Top, and caſt off. Set Sides and turn. Right and Left at Top.

As Trade and Manufactures are the Source of the Riches and Strength of this Nation, every Attempt to improve and promote the ſame muſt be truly laudable; and as the Premiums lately publiſhed by the Society for the Improvements of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, are not only liberal, but particularly offered to encourage and improve many uſeful Arts and Manufactures, we think they merit the public Regard, and a Place in our Magazine.

(Omitted in our laſt for want of room.)

To the PUBLIC, *April* 13, 1757.

I. WHEREAS large Quantities of *Saltpetre* are made in *France* and other Parts of *Europe*, whilſt we are obliged to import that Commodity from the *Eaſt-Indies*, to the annual amount of 2,000,000 lb. Weight; and it was propoſed laſt Year to give 100l. as a Premium to the Perſon or Perſons who ſhould make (at any one Manufactory) the beſt 10,000 lb. Weight of *Saltpetre*, fit for Gunpowder (in a Method different from that mentioned in Mr. *Paul Nightingale*'s Patent and Specification) within three Years from the Date thereof, from Materials, the Produce of *England* or *Wales*, or from Sea-water; 100 lb. Weight thereof to be produced to the Society by Way of Sample, for the Society to make ſuch Trial thereof as they ſhould direct. And alſo,

II. For the ſecond beſt like Quantity fit for Gunpowder, within the ſame Time, 50l.

III. But leſt the waiting ſo long a Time may diſcourage the immediate Application to the making Saltpetre; it is propoſed to give another 100l. as a Premium to the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall make the firſt 10,000 lb. Weight of ſuch *Saltpetre* fit for Gunpowder; 100 lb. Weight thereof to be produced as above: So that the ſame Perſon or Perſons may poſſibly be intitled to a Claim of 200l.

IV. For the ſecond like Quantity fit for Gunpowder, made by a different Perſon or Perſons at ſome other Manufactory, 50 lb.

N. B. A Copy of Mr. *Nightingale*'s Patent and Specification may be ſeen at the Society's Office.——An Account of the whole Proceſs of making Saltpetre in *France* is treated of at large in each of the two following Books: *Memoirs d'Artillerie, par Mr. de St. Remy, & Dictionaire Militaire.*

As the Encouragement of the Production of Silk in the *American* Colonies is a proper Object of the Attention of this Society, not only from the great Advantages which will be derived therefrom to the ſaid Colonies, but alſo to the Mother-country, by promoting a very valuable Branch of its Manufactory: In order therefore to encourage the ſame, by giving ſuch Bounties as will from their Nature and Effect operate in equal Proportion to the Benefit of the poor as well as of the rich Planters; it is propoſed, that the following Premiums be paid, under the Direction of Mr. *Ottolenghé*, Superintendant of the Silk-Culture in *Georgia*, to every Perſon who ſhall bring his Balls or Cocoons of Silk to the public Filature at *Savannah*, according to the Notice already ſent to *Georgia*.

V. For every Pound of *Cocoons* produced in the Year 1757, of a hard, weighty, and good Subſtance, and wherein one Worm only has ſpun, 3d.

VI. For every Pound of *Cocoons* produced in the ſame Year, a weaker, lighter, ſpotted or bruiſed Quality, though only one Worm has ſpun in them, 2d.

VII. For every Pound of *Cocoons* produced in the ſame Year, wherein two Worms have interwoven themſelves, 1d.

VIII. For the beſt *Drawings* from an human Figure in Plaiſter (by Boys under the Age of 18 Years) to be produced on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in *January* 1758, and determined in Proportion to their Merit, 15l.

IX. For the beſt *Drawings* of an human Figure after a Print (by Boys under the Age of ſixteen Years) to be produced and determined as above, 15l.

X. For the beſt *Drawings* or Compoſitions of Ornaments (taken from various Embroiderers, or any Art or Manufactory (by Boys under the Age of eighteen Years) to be produced and determined as above, 15l.

XI. For the beſt *Drawings* or *Compoſitions* of *Ornaments* (taken from various Prints) fit for Weavers, Callico-printers, Embroiderers, or any Art or Manufactory (by Boys under the Age of fifteen Years) to be produced and determined as above, 15l.

N. B. Apprentices, as well as others, are permitted to draw for any of the above Premiums, their reſpective Maſters certifying, that any Premium gained ſhall be for the ſole Uſe of the Boy, without the Maſter's claiming or intermeddling therewith. The different Subjects for the various Premiums will be provided by the Society; and all Candidates for pecuniary Premiums are required to draw at the Society's Office, under

under the Inſpection of a Perſon to be appointed by the Society.

XII. For the beſt *Drawings* (by Boys under the Age of fourteen Years) who have not been taught any of the Rules or Methods by which young Perſons are inſtructed in the Rudiments of Drawing, to be produced and determined as above, 15l.

XIII. For the beſt *Drawings* or *Compoſitions* of *Ornaments* (taken from various Prints) fit for Weavers, Callico-printers, Embroiderers, or any Art or Manufactory, by Girls under the Age of eighteen Years, to be produced and determined as above, 15l.

XIV. For the beſt *Drawings* or *Compoſitions* of *Ornaments* (taken from various Prints) fit for Weavers, Callico-printers, Embroiderers, or any Art or Manufactory, by Girls under the Age of fifteen Years, to be produced and determined as above, 15l.

N. B. That no Boys or Girls be permitted to draw in more than one Claſs; and ſuch Claſs to be at their own Option.

XV, XVI. As an honourable Encouragement to young Gentlemen and Ladies of Fortune or Diſtinction, not exceeding ſixteen Years of Age, who entertain or amuſe themſelves with Drawing, the Society propoſe to give a Silver Medal for the beſt Performance of Drawing of any Kind; and alſo a Silver Medal for the ſecond beſt. Such young Gentlemen and Ladies are not expected to draw at the Society's Office, unleſs agreeable to themſelves, but are expected to give ſufficient Proof, that the Drawings produced are their own Performance, without the leaſt Aſſiſtance or Correction by any other Hand, to be produced and determined as above.

XVII. *Zaffer* being uſed in the painting of China and Earthen-ware, and *Smalt* in the Compoſition of Powder-blue, both which Articles are conſtantly imported from Abroad, to the Amount of about 300,000 lb. Weight annually; it is therefore propoſed to give as a Premium, for making the moſt and beſt Zaffer and Smalt from *Engliſh* Cobalt; not leſs than 5 lb. Weight of Zaffer, and 15 lb. Weight of Smalt, to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in *January* 1758; together with one Pound of the Ore the ſaid Zaffer and Smalt were produced from, in order to a counter Proof, 30l.

XVIII. *Borax* being of great Uſe in all Vitrifications, in the Fuſion of Ores, and abſolutely neceſſary in ſoldering; and there being Reaſon to apprehend it may be diſcovered, or made in *England*, it is propoſed to give a Premium for 10l. Weight of Borax, diſcovered or made in this Kingdom, having the ſame Properties, and capable of the ſame Uſes, as that which is imported; to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in *January* 1758, 25l.

XIX. For making a Neſt of the largeſt and beſt *Crucibles* and *Britiſh* Materials, and equal to the Crucibles imported from abroad for melting Metals and Salts, to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in *January* 1758, 30l.

XX. *Verdigreaſe* being imported from Abroad to a very conſiderable Amount, and very uſeful in dyeing, painting, and many other Branches of Trade, therefore it is propoſed to give a Premium of 20l. to the Perſon who ſhall make the moſt and beſt *Verdigreaſe*, not leſs in Quantity than 100l. Weight, to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in *January* 1758.

XXI. *Retorts* being uſeful in the Diſtillation of acid Spirits, and for other chemical Purpoſes, it is propoſed to give, for making the beſt *Retorts* of ſeveral Sizes, not leſs than Twelve, from one Quart to three Gallons, made of *Britiſh* Materials, and equal in Goodneſs to the *Retorts* imported from Abroad; to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in *January* 1758, 20l.

XXII. For the greateſt Quantity of *Biſmuth* (commonly called *Tin-Glaſs*) made from Minerals or Materials the Produce of *England*; not leſs than one Ton Weight, to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in *January* 1758, 15l.

XXIII. A white or tranſparent *Oil-varniſh* being of great Uſe in many Trades, it is propoſed to give 20l. as a Premium, for making in *England*, one Gallon at leaſt of the beſt, moſt tranſparent, and colourleſs *Oil-varniſh*, equal in all Reſpects to *Martin*'s at *Paris*, commonly called the *Copal Oil-varniſh*, the Properties of which are great Hardneſs, perfect Tranſparency, without diſcolouring any Painting it is laid upon, and its not being liable to crack. Specimens to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Wedneſday in *March* 1758, and to be determined on or before the laſt Wedneſday in *September* 1758.

XXIV. For the beſt Model in *Wax*, *Clay*, or any Compoſition; or a carving in *Wood*, *Ivory*, *Stone*, &c. by Youths of either Sex, Apprentices, or others, under the Age of Twenty; to be produced on or before the third Wedneſday in *March* 1758, 10l.

The Subjects are to be Flowers, Fruit, Foliage, &c. to be modelled or carved *after* a Print or Drawing, procured by each Youth, and firſt ſhewn to the Society for their Approbation.

XXV. For the beſt Model in Clay of a ſingle *Figure*, or *Group*, not leſs than eight Inches

Inches high (by Youths under the Age of Twenty-two) to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in *March* 1758, 15l.

The Subject each Youth proposes to model after, to be exhibited to the Society for their Approbation.

XXVI. For the best Model of the Face and Reverse of a *Medallion*, the Subject given by the Society, its Diameter not less than three Inches (by Youths under the Age of Twenty-two) to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in *March* 1758, 20l.

N. B. As these are Works of much Attention and Labour, they are proposed to be done at the Candidates respective Dwellings; and the Youth or Youths to whom the Premiums shall be adjudged, shall give satisfactory Proofs, that the Models are intirely their own Performance, without the Assistance of any Person whomsoever.

XXVII. Turky Carpets for their Strength and Wear being most useful to the Public, and the Value of them annually imported, amounting to more than 16,000l. could such Carpets be manufactured here, it would cause a great Consumption of our Wool, a considerable Increase of the dyeing Trade, and employ a Number of Men, Women, and Children; therefore a Premium of 30l. is proposed to be given to the Person who shall make the best *Carpet* of one Breadth, after the Manner of *Turky* Carpets in Colour, Pattern, and Workmanship, to be at least 15 Feet by 12 Feet; and to be produced on or before the last Wednesday in *March* 1758.

XXVIII. For the second best, of the same Dimensions, by some other Person, 20l.

N. B. The Persons who gained the last Premiums for making Carpets shall not be admitted as Claimants this Year, unless they produce three Carpets each at least.

XXIX. As dyeing Yarn red and green, to keep the Colour in washing, has been found difficult, therefore it is proposed to give for dyeing the best holding or fast Colour, *Scarlet* in *Grain*, in flaxen Yarn, not less than a lb. Weight, to be produced on or before the last Wednesday in *March* 1758, 20l.

XXX. For dyeing the above Quantity of *Flaxen-Yarn* with a lasting and firm green Colour, at the same Time, and on the same Conditions, 10l.

XXXI. Notwithstanding the Art of Paper-making is arrived to great Perfection in *England*; yet as considerable Quantities of a particular Sort are imported from Abroad, it is therefore proposed to give, as a Premium, for making one Ream of *Paper*, which upon Trial, shall be judged to be equal in all its Qualities to the *French* Paper, proper for receiving the best Impressions from Copper-plates, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in *April* 1758, 20l.

N. B. Specimens of the Sort of Paper referred to will be delivered to any Paper-maker who will apply for it.

XXXII. For sowing the greatest Quantity of Land with *Acorns* alone, for the Purpose of raising Timber, before the first Day of *May* 1758, and effectually fencing and preserving the same; not less than five Acres to be sown, with four Bushels of Acorns at least on each Acre, a Gold Medal.

XXXIII. For the second greatest Quantity sown, fenced, and preserved in the same Manner, a Silver Medal.

XXXIV. For the third greatest Quantity, a Silver Medal.

XXXV. For sowing the greatest Quantity of Land with *Spanish Chesnuts*, for the Purpose of raising Timber, before the first Day of *May* 1758, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a Gold Medal.

XXXVI. For the second greatest Quantity so sown and preserved, a Silver Medal.

XXXVII. For the third greatest Quantity, a Silver Medal.

XXXVIII. For properly planting the greatest Number, either of the *Witch-Elm*, or of the small-leaved *English Elm*, for the Purpose of raising Timber, before the 1st Day of *May* 1758, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a Gold Medal.

XXXIX. For the second greatest Number, in like Manner, a Silver Medal.

XL. For the third greatest Number, a Silver Medal.

XLI. *Madder* being necessary for dyeing, and now imported from Abroad, to the Amount of 100,000l. *per Annum*, and upwards, although it might be propagated in *England*, as it has been heretofore; therefore it is proposed, to give, as a Premium, for planting and raising the largest and best *Roots* of *Madder* in this Kingdom, in any single Acre of Ground (the whole Acre being so planted therewith) twenty Roots of the first Year's Growth to be produced as Samples, on or before the first Wednesday in *December* 1757, 20l.

XLII. For the second largest and best, 10l.

XLIII. For the same Quantity, on the same Terms of one Year's Growth, the largest and best, 15l.

XLIV. For the ſecond largeſt and beſt, 8l.

XLV. It is alſo propoſed, to give, as a Premium, for planting and raiſing the largeſt and beſt *Roots* of *Madder* in this Kingdom, 20l. twenty Roots of the ſecond Year's Growth, from any ſingle Acre of Ground (the whole Acre being planted therewith) to be produced as Samples, on or before the firſt Wedneſday in *December* 1758

XLVI. For the ſecond largeſt and beſt, in like Manner produced, 10l.

XLVII. For the ſame Quantity, on the ſame Terms, of one Year's Growth, the largeſt and beſt, 16l.

XLVIII. For the ſecond largeſt and beſt, 8l.

XLIX. For the beſt *Set* of *Experiments*, with a *Diſſertation* on *Soils*, and their different *Natures*, to be produced on or before *Chriſtmas* 1758, a Gold Medal, if really deſerving.

L. For the beſt *Set* of *Experiments*, with a *Diſſertation* on the *Nature* and *Operation* of *Manures*, to be produced on or before *Chriſtmas* 1758, a Gold Medal, if really deſerving.

LI. For an effectual Method to prevent or deſtroy the *Fly* which takes the *Turnip* in the *Leaf*, to be produced on or before *Chriſtmas* 1758, 10l.

LII. For an effectual Method to cure the *Rot* in *Sheep*, to be produced on or before *Chriſtmas* 1758, 10l.

LIII. For an effectual Method to edulcerate *Train* or *Seal-Oil*, for the Uſe, not only of the Clothier, Soap-boiler, &c. but to anſwer the ordinary Purpoſes of Olive-Oil, to be produced on or before *Chriſtmas* 1758, 20l.

LIV. For the beſt Method of improving *Grain Colours*, and rendering them cheaper, to be produced on or before *Chriſtmas* 1758, 10l.

LV. For planting the greateſt Quantity of *Logwood* in any of our Plantations, before the 25th Day of *December* 1759, 20l.

LVI. For the ſecond greateſt Quantity, 10l.

LVII. For ſowing, raiſing, and curing the greateſt Quantity of *Safflower* in any of our Plantations, not leſs than 500 lb. Weight, before the 25th Day of *December* 1759, 15l.

LVIII. For the ſecond greateſt Quantity, 10l.

LIX. For planting out in the Year 1759, at proper Diſtances, the greateſt Number of that Sort of *Pine*, which is commonly called or known by the Name of the *Scotch-Fir*, being the Tree which produces the beſt yellow or red Deal, to be two Years old at leaſt when planted out; and for effectually fencing and preſerving the ſame, a Gold Medal.

LX. For the ſecond greateſt Number, in the ſame Manner, a Silver Medal.

LXI. For the third greateſt Number, a Silver Medal.

LXII. As a cheap and effectual Compoſition for ſecuring Ship's Bottoms from Worms and other external Injuries, would be of great Advantage to the Public; it is propoſed to give a Premium of 50l. for the beſt and cheapeſt Compoſition, which on ſufficient Trials made by the Inventor, ſhall appear effectual for ſuch Purpoſes, to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in *February* 1760.

LXIII. For planting out in the Year 1761, at proper Diſtances, the greateſt Number of the white *Pine*, commonly known by the Name of Lord *Weymouth*'s, or the *New-England Pine*, (being the fitteſt Sort for Maſts) to be four Years old at leaſt when planted out; and for effectually fencing and preſerving the ſame, a Gold Medal.

LXIV. For the ſecond greateſt Number, in the ſame Manner, a Silver Medal.

LXV. For the third Number, a Silver Medal.

Whereas there are Societies for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, and alſo in *Ireland*; therefore all the Premiums of this Society are deſigned for that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, the Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, unleſs expreſsly mentioned to the Contrary; and the Claims ſhall be determined as ſoon as poſſible after the Delivery of the Specimens: Proper Affidavits, or ſuch Certificates, as the Society ſhall require, to be produced on every Article.

By Order of the Society,

GEORGE BOX, Sec.

Note, Any Information or Advice that may forward the Deſign of this Society for the public Good, will be received thankfully, and duly conſidered, if communicated by Letter, directed to Mr. *Box*, at the Society's Office, oppoſite the *New Exchange* Buildings in the *Strand*, *London*.

To

To the Author of the GENERAL MAGAZINE *of* ARTS *and* SCIENCES.

SIR,

Observing the many Calculations of the Moon's Eclipse, published for the 30th of July next, differing not a little from each other; even amongst those said to be done by Theory according to Dr. Halley: The following, though different from all of them, I believe will be found to come as near Observation (if not nearer) than any, which must be left to time that to determine.

Yours, &c.

C. BRENT.

		H.	′	″	
Beginning	——	10	01	42	P. M. apparent Time.
Semi-Duration	——	1	33	23	
Middle	——	11	35	05	
End	——	13	08	28	
Duration	——	3	06	46	

Eclipsed 11 $\frac{7}{11}$. So that $\frac{1}{33}$ Part of the Moon's Diameter only will be uneclipsed.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *JUNE*, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Continued from Page 552.

THE Troops of Hanover and Heſſe, and other confederated States, which are to form the allied Army, under the Name of the Army of Obſervation, began to aſſemble with all poſſible Diligence. The Headquarters of his Royal Highneſs the Duke is eſtabliſhed at Bielefeldt, whether the ſeveral Diviſions are repaired to concert the Plan of Operations, and where it is ſuppoſed Army will be joined by 20,000 Pruſſians. In the mean Time, the French, on the other Rhine, continue filing off inceſſantly. The Siege of Guilders is converted into a Blockade, occaſioned, it ſhould ſeem, by the Difficulties the Enemy finds in raiſing their Batteries. Weſſel is evacuated; and the main Body of the Army is bending their March towards the Lippe, in order to approach the Weſer, and the Confines of Hanover Skirmiſhes have already happened between the reſpective Parties of both Armies, in which ſometimes one, and ſometimes the other have had the Advantage. A Party of Hanoverians have paſſed the Weſer, as well to reconnoitre the Country of Paderbourne, as to reconnoitre the French, having carried off ſeveral Waggons loaded with Wheat and Flour, deſtined for the Territories of the Elector of Cologn: On the other Hand, Col. Luckner, having had an Engagement with a conſiderable Body of Hanoverians, in the County of Tecktenburgh, routed them, and made ſome Priſoners.

May 11. The City of Prague, in which there are between 30 and 40,000 Troops, was compleatly inveſted by the Pruſſians on both Sides the River; Intrenchments were thrown up on all Sides, and Parties planted continually to patrole. The King commands on one Side the River, and Marſhal Keith on the other. The Prince of Bevern is detached with 30,000 Men to obſerve the Motions of Count Leopold Down, who with ſome freſh Troops, and the Remains of the defeated Army, is marching with all Expedition, in order, if poſſible, to attempt the Relief of Prague.

The Letters from Weſtphalia take Notice of the great Embarraſſment of the French Army there for want of Proviſions and Forage, inſomuch that, they do not ſeem to know when they ſhall be able to move forward; on the Duke's advancing a Body of Troops over the Weſer, they however reinforced the Corps which had croſſed the Rhine. The Dutch have had the Courage to renew their Placart to prohibit the Exportation of Bread, Corn, and Oats. The King of Pruſſia has ſent Orders to defend Embden to the laſt Extremity. So that the Attack of Hanover ſeems to be a Project at a Diſtance; and as the Duke of Cumberland

is only to act upon the Defenſive, no Engagement is likely to happen till the Arrival of the Pruſſian Reinforcements.

Camp before Prague, May 18. Since the 12th Inſtant, a great Number of Deſerters have come in. The Priſoners are ſent to Budin, and, by all Accounts, the Victory has been more complete than was at firſt apprehended. The King of Pruſſia has ſent Detachments beyond the Beraun. They met with no Reſiſtance, every Thing in that Part of the Country having been abandoned by the Auſtrians. The Troops that fled that Way were diſperſed, and many of them have ſtraggled into the Upper Palatinate, and neighbouring Countries. Thoſe beyond the Saſawa are ſaid to be aſſembling at Beneſchau, but their Number is not yet conſiderable. The only Army we hear of, is that of Count Daun, which advanced from Koniggratz towards Boemiſchbrod; but, upon the Approach of the Detachment commanded by the Prince of Bevern, retired, and now occupies a ſtrong Poſt between Suchdol and Kuttenberg. Count Daun's Army is ſaid to be augmented to 25 or 30,000; and the King of Pruſſia has reinforced the Prince of Bevern's Detachment, which is at Kerzib, within one Mile and half of the Enemy.

Col. Meyer's Conduct in deſtroying the Magazines at Pilſen will effectually cut off the Succours the Auſtrians might have expected from the Empire; which, if they ſhould march, cannot now find Subſiſtence.

In Prague every Thing is very quiet, hardly a Cannon Shot fired; they are buſy in repairing the Ramparts and Parapets. The Pruſſians are active and vigilant: They have raiſed Redoubts and Flêches in the proper Places to harraſs the Beſieged, if they ſhould attempt to come out. Theſe little Forts are joined by Lines caſt up in ſuch Places where the Ground admits of them, and in a very few Days the Bombardment will begin.

Hamburgh, May 27. The lateſt Advices from Bohemia import, that the heavy Artillery of the Pruſſians was arrived before Prague, and that the Royal Battery begin to play the 22d of this Month; beſides which they had unmaſked four others, which conſiſted chiefly of Mortars; ſo that it is preſumed his Pruſſian Majeſty, inſtead of making the Siege of that Capital in Form, will content himſelf with bombarding it.

Amſterdam, May 30. 'His Pruſſian Majeſty has threatened to lay the Eſtates of the Margrave of Anſpach under Contribution, if that Prince don't, in the Space of one Month, diſcharge a Debt of three Hundred thouſand German Crowns, which he owes to the King.

The Landgrave of Heſſe, the Houſe of Saxe-Gotha, and the Houſe of Brunſwic are, invariably attached to the King of Pruſſia. The Sovereigns of thoſe Houſes, have declared to his Majeſty and to the King of Great-Britain, that they will oppoſe with their whole Force all Attempts which the French may make on that Side. The Army of Obſervation receives daily Reinforcements: And it is expected, that the Campaign will ſoon be opened in theſe Parts, where the French have as yet done nothing of Importance.'

Frankfort, May 30. The Elector of Bavaria, and the States of the Circle have declared, that they will obſerve a ſtrict Neutrality in the preſent War.

From the French Camp at Rheda, June 13. The Duke of Cumberland, not thinking himſelf ſafe in his entrenched Camp, decamped this Afternoon. Marſhal d'Eſtrees ſent ten Companies of Grenadiers, ten Piquets, and 300 Horſe to join the Royal Volunteers, in order to follow the Enemy and charge his Rear.

Bruſſels, June 15. We have juſt learnt, that the Hanoverians have repaſſed the Wiſer near Runkelin, taken with them whatever could be of Service to the French, and that the Van-guard of the French Army attacked the Rear-guard of the Hanoverians at Sternberg, and made ſeveral Priſoners.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, May 10. A Gentleman who lives at the Yadkin writes, That 13 Catawba Indians had juſt paſſed by there from Fort Cumberland, with four French Scalps, which they got (with ſome others they had delivered to the Governor of Virginia) in ſeveral Skirmiſhes near Fort du Queſne, and loſt only two of their Men: That 17 complete Catawba Warriors paſſed by his Houſe the Day before, going to War againſt the French; and that they informed him, King Hagler was to follow them in a few Days with 100 more.

The Garland's Prize at Providence, we hear, is condemn'd; and that her Cargo is reckoned worth between 40 and 50,000 l. Sterling.

LONDON.

The Committee of the Enquiry, to whom it was referred to conſider of the ſeveral Papers and Accounts, preſented to the Houſe in this Seſſion of Parliament, relating to Intelligence concerning the Motions or Deſigns of the French; to Preparations made, and Orders given, for the Equipment or Sailing of any of his Majeſty's Ships of War, or for the Defence of any of his Majeſty's Dominions in the Mediterranean, and to the State and Condition of his Majeſty's Navy, and of the Iſland of Minorca, during the Years 1755, and 1756; after having ſat by Adjournment from the 18th of April to the 13th of May, come at length to the following Reſolutions:

RESOLVED.

THAT it appears to this Committee, that his Majeſty, from the 27th of Auguſt 1755, to the 20th of April 1755, received repeated and concurrent Intelligence, as gave juſt Reaſon to believe, that the French King intended to invade his Majeſty's Dominions of Great Britain or Ireland.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, that his Majeſty received repeated and concurrent Intelligence, from the Month of Auguſt 1755, to the Month of April 1756, that, with Intent to invade his Majeſty's Dominions, great Numbers of Troops were marched from the interior Part, or Parts of France, to the Coaſts of Picardy, Normandy, and Britany, great Quantities of Proviſions, Artillery, and war like Stores, collected, and Numbers of Veſſels for the Tranſportation of Soldiers aſſembled, in the Ports of France, oppoſite to the Coaſts of this Kingdom.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, that in the Months of September, October, November, and December 1755, his Majeſty received various repeated and concurrent Advices of the actual equipping of a Squadron of twelve Ships of the Line, beſides Frigates, at Toulon, and that the ſaid Armament would at lateſt be ready to ſail very early in the Spring 1756.

Reſolved, that it appears to this Committee, that on the 4th of February 1756, in a Letter from Mr. Conſul Birtles, dated Genoa, 17th of January 1756, his Majeſty received Advice of an Intention to ſurprize the iſland of *Minorca*, which was confirmed by many ſubſequent Advices of the actual deſtination of the ſaid Armament againſt the ſaid Iſland, received in the Month of February 1756.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, that his Majeſty received repeated and concurrent Intelligence, that the Toulon Squadron, which ſailed to *Minorca*, conſiſting of twelve Ships of the Line, was ill provided with Men and Guns.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, that his Majeſty, between the 30th of January 1756, and the 6th of March 1756, received Intelligence, that there was fitted, and fitting for the Sea, at Breſt and Rochfort, a Squadron of 17 Ships of the Line, which, by Intelligence received the 7th of March 1756, was to be augmented to 22 Ships of the Line, ſome of which were to be fitted out for tranſporting Troops; and by further Intelligence received, of the 31ſt of March 1756, was increaſed to 23 Ships of the Line, excluſive of three Ships of the Line, ſaid to be deſtined for America.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, that Sir Edward Hawke received Orders to ſail on the 27th of February 1756, and actually ſailed on the 12th of March following, on a cruize to the Weſtward, with a Squadron of 14 Ships of the Line, which Squadron, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, was, on the 1ſt of April 1756, ordered to be reinforced with five Ships of the Line, under Rear Admiral Holbourne.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, that on the 8th of March 1756, Orders were given by the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to get ready 10 Ships of the Line, for the Mediterranean; and on the 11th of March 1756, Orders were given by the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to Admiral Byng, to take the ſaid ten Ships of the Line under his Command, and fit them for Sea as ſoon as poſſible; and on the 27th of March 1756, the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty were ordered to ſend ten Ships of the Line to the Iſland of Minorca, which Ships ſailed on the 6th of April following, which ten Ships at their ſailing were fully mann'd, (including the Royal Regiment of fuzileers, ſent on board to ſerve as Part of their Complement, and which was ordered to be landed at Minorca, in Caſe the Governor, or Commander in Chief of that Iſland, ſhould think it neceſſary for its Defence,) and, as appears by a Letter from the ſaid Admiral to the ſaid Commiſſioners, were in every Reſpect ready for ſailing.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, that on the firſt of April 1756, there were 27 of his Majeſty's Ships of the Line, cruizing on the following Services; that is to ſay, 14 Ships of the Line, cruizing between Breſt

Breſt and Rochfort, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke; five more of the Line ordered, under the Command of Admiral Holbourne, to join Sir Edward Hawke; one between Cape Clear and Scilly, one between Scilly and Uſhant, two off the Iſle of Baſs, one off Barfleur, two in the Downs under the Command of Admiral Smith, and one at Cork; and 28 Ships of the Line in Commiſſion at home, that is to ſay, 17 fitted for Sea, ten fitting, and one in Harbour-Service, all which were, excluſive of the Squadron under the Command of Admiral Byng, then under Orders to ſail immediately for the Mediterranean; and that the Complement of the ſaid 28 Ships of the Line at Home, amounted to 14,640 Men, and that there were borne upon the ſaid Ship's Books 9,891 Men and 7,249 muſtered.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, that on the firſt of April 1756, there were 45 Frigates, Sloops, and armed Ships, cruizing on the following Stations; that is to ſay, three under Sir Edward Hawke, one off Breſt, two off the Iſle of Baſs, four off Cape Barfleur, 14 under Admiral Smith, two at Dublin, one at Greenock, one at Whitehaven, two at Liverpool, two in Kingſroad, one at Biddeford, one at Falmouth, one at Exmouth, one at Yarmouth, one at Lynn, one in the Humber, one at Newcaſtle, one at Leith, one at Sheerneſs going to Leith, three Convoys at Stadht, one Convoy from Oſtend, and then ordered to the Downs; and there were at Home 17 Frigates, Sloops, and Yachts, fitted, and fitting for the Sea, the Complements of which 17 amounted to 2,405 Men, of which 1,508 were borne, and 1,320 muſtered.

Reſolved, That it appears from the laſt Returns from Minorca, before the Siege, bearing Date the 31ſt of July 1755, that the Garriſon of Fort St. Philips conſiſted of 2,860 Men, (Officers included) and that on the 1ſt of February 1756 there were 35 Military Officers abſent from their Duty, including the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Iſland, the Governor of Fort St. Philips, and the Colonels of the four Regiments in Garriſon there, the Governor of the Iſland, being otherwiſe employed in his Majeſty's Service, the Governor of Fort St. Philips diſabled by Age and Infirmities, 19 Second-Lieutenants and Enſigns, appointed between the firſt of October 1755, and the 4th of January 1756, and nine Officers, employed in the recruiting Service in Great Britain.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, that Major-General Stuart did, in the Month of November 1755, receive Orders from his Majeſty to repair to Minorca, in order to be aſſiſtant to Lieutenant-General Blakeney, then commanding his Majeſty's Forces in that Iſland, and that on the 3d of February following, the Colonels of the ſeveral Regiments then in Minorca, received an Order from his Majeſty, to ſend all the abſent Officers of their reſpective Regiments to their Duty there, except ſuch as it ſhould be neceſſary to keep in Great Britain on the recruiting Service.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, that on the 28th of March 1756, a Detachment with proper Officers, equal to a Battallion, were ordered to be ſent from Gibraltar to be landed for the Relief of Minorca.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, that on the 30th of March 1756, Orders were given for raiſing a Company of Miners, conſiſting of 200 Men, and on the 7th of May 1756, Directions were given for ſending three more Battalions for the Reinforcement of the Garriſon of Fort St. Philips.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, that the Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships in the Mediterranean, in the Month of December 1755, conſiſted of one Ship of 60 Guns, two of 50 Guns, four Frigates, and one Sloop; and that the Garriſon of Fort St. Philips, in the ſaid Month of December, according to the laſt Returns, made the 31ſt of July 1755, conſiſted of 2,860 Men, (Officers included) and that it doth appear, that no greater Number of Ships of War could be ſent into the Mediterranean than were ſent on the 6th of April 1756, nor any greater Reinforcement than the Regiment which was ſent, and the Detachment equal to a Battalion, which was ordered to the Relief of Fort St. Philips, conſiſtently with the State of the Navy, and the various Services eſſential to the Safety of his Majeſty's Dominions, and the Intereſt of his Subjects.

June 19. IN Conſequence of his Majeſty's Meſſages, a Reſolution paſſed the Commons for granting a Million, on Credit, to be applied, as the Exigencies of State may require 50,000 for the Americans, and 20,000 for the Eaſt-India Company.

The Militia Bill has paſſed both Houſes of Parliament.

May 21. The Arch-biſhop of Canterbury was elected Preſident of the Society for propagating the Goſpel in foreign Parts.

23. Some of the principal Inhabitants of

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Jamaica having, in the last Session of Parliament, preferr'd some Complaints against the Governor, the Committee of the whole House, who have taken that Matter into their Consideration, have already resolved, in Favour of the Governor, That the Resolution of the Assembly of the Island of Jamaica contained in the Minutes of the said Assembly on the 29th of *October*, 1753, in the Words following, *viz.* "Resolved, That it is the inherent and undoubted Right of the People to raise and apply Money for the Service and Exigencies of the Government, and to appoint such Person or Persons for receiving and issuing thereof, as they shall think most conducive to the Service of his Majesty and the Interest of his People," so far as the same imports a Claim of Right, in the said Assembly, to raise and apply public Money without the Consent of the Governor is illegal, repugnant to the Terms of his Majesty's Commission to his Governor of the said Island, and derogatory of the Rights of the Crown and People of Great Britain.

30. The Ships that sailed from Portsmouth, and last from Cork, on the 18th, Vice-Admiral Holborne Commander; took with them 55 Transports with Troops, amounting to 6200 effective Men besides Officers. The Regiments were, the second Batallion of the Royal Scotch, consisting of 1000 Men, Forbes's, Blakeney's, Kennedy's, Bragg's, Murray's, and Perry's of 700 Men each, and 700 Marines to act on Shore, if needful. The Commanders are Gen. Hobson, Commander in chief, Ld. Charles Hay, second in Command, Col. Forbes, Lieut. Col. Williamson, Commander of the Train, and Dougal Campbell, Esq; chief Engineer.

June 24. George Nelson, Esq; Alderman and Grocer, and Francis Goffing, Esq; Alderman and Stationer, were chosen Sheriffs of this City for the Year ensuing. And Mr. Pevey, a Turner, was chosen one of the Ale-conners.

Circuits appointed for the Summer Assizes.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, the Hon. Baron Legge.

Northamptonshire, Tuesday, July 19, at Northampton.
Rutland, Friday, July 22, at Okeham.
Lincolnshire, Monday, July 25, at the Castle of Lincoln.
City of Lincoln, the same Day at the City of Lincoln.
Nottinghamshire, Thursday, July 28, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, the same Day at the Town of Nottingham.
Derbyshire, Saturday, July 30, at Derby.
Leicestershire, Wednesday, August 3, at the Castle.
Borough of Leicester, Thursday, August 4, at the Borough of Leicester.
City of Coventry, Saturday, August 6, at the City of Coventry.
Warwickshire, the same Day at Warwick.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Bathurst, Mr. Justice Noel.

City of York, Saturday, July 23, at the Guildhall of the City.
Yorkshire, same Day at the Castle of York.
Durham, Tuesday, August 2, at the Castle of Durham.
Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, Monday, August 8, at the Guildhall of the Town.
Northumberland, the same Day, at the Castle of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Cumberland, Saturday, August 13, at the City of Carlisle.
Westmorel. Friday, Aug. 19, at Appleby.
Lancashire, Wednesday, August 24, at the Castle of Lancaster.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Clive, Mr. Baron Smyth.

Berks, Monday the 18th Day of July, at Abingdon.
Oxon, Wednesday the 20th, at Oxford.
Gloucestershire, Saturday the 23d, at Gloucester.
City and County of Gloucester, the same Day and Place.
Monmouthshire, Thursday the 28th, at Monmouth.
Herefordshire, Saturday 30, at Hereford.
Shropshire, Friday the 5th of August, at Shrewsbury.
Staffordshire, Wednesday 10, at Stafford.
Worcestershire, Saturday 13, at Worcester.
City and County of Worcester, the same Day and Place.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield, Mr. Justice Denison.

Hertford, Monday July 25, at Hertford.
Essex, Wednesday 27, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday August 1, at Maidstone.
Sussex, Saturday August 6, at Lewes.
Surry, Thursday August 11, at Guildford.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 535.

A Privateer of 6 Guns and 30 Men, by the Grampus, and brought into Shields.

The Planter, retaken by a Bristol Privateer, and sent into Plymouth.

The Penelope Privateer, of Morlaix, of 16 six Pounders, 2 two Pounders, and 180 Men, by the Tartar Man of War, Capt. Lockhart, and sent into Plymouth.

A French Privateer of 18 carriage Guns, and 180 Men, of Scilly, is taken by the Tartar Man of War.

The Lightfoot, Lane, is retaken by the Duke of Bedford Privateer, Capt. Tate, and carried into Portſmouth.

A French Privateer of 12 Guns, by the Dalphin Man of War.

A French Privateer of 16 Guns, by the Weaſle Sloop of War.

The Marquis D'Aumont Privateer, of 16 ſix Pounders, and 160 Men, and the Dinwidie, by the St. George Privateer, and carried into Falmouth.

The Anquier of 200 Tons, with Troops, Stores, &c. and a large Snow, by the Sterling Privateer, and carried into Briſtol.

The John and Betſy, Green, is retaken by the Medway Man of War, and ſent into Portſmouth.

The Britannia, Richardſon, retaken by the Deptford and Defiance Privateers, and ſent into Falmouth.

The Middleton Privateer has retaken a Ship, and carried her into Guernſey.

A Snow is retaken and ſent into the King's Road.

The Little Suſan, by the Sterling Privateer of Briſtol, and ſent into Falmouth.

A French Privateer by the Hound Sloop of War, and carried into Leith.

A French Privateer valued at 7000l. by the Shark Privateer of London.

The Betſy, ———, from Glaſgow, retaken by the Duke of Bedford Privateer.

The Lightfoot, Lane, from Virginia, retaken.

The Diana, Smith, a Letter of Marque Ship, has carried into Malta a Prize worth 7000l.

A French Martinico Ship outward-bound, by the King of Pruſſia Privateer.

Renown, 400 Tons, 14 Guns, laden with Bale Goods, by the Somerſet.

The Pondicherry, by the Dover Man of War and brought to the Nore.

A French Privateer, by the Orford, Capt. Spry.

A French Ship, laden with Corn, by the Conſtantine, Lee, a Letter of Marque Ship.

The Acquillon, a French Man of War of 48 Guns, drove on Shore and deſtroyed by the Antelope, near La Hague Bay.

The Antelope alſo took a Privateer called L'Heureuſe Union, and La Jeanette with Flour for Canada, and carried them into Portſmouth.

A Daniſh Ship, bound for Dunkirk, by the Etna Frigate.

The Vainqueur of 300 Tons, from Bourdeaux to Quebeck, with Tranſports, &c.

The Uſrow Anna, from Rochelle with Brandy and Wine, by the Black Prince Privateer of London, and ſent into Falmouth.

The Indian, from Pondicherry, of 24 Guns and 200 Men, by the Protector, Capt. James, and carried into Tillichery, valued at 40,000l.

A Privateer ſent into Leith, by the Hound Sloop of War.

Six Veſſels from the Levant, by the Ambuſcade, and ſent into Malta; alſo a French Prize, ſold to the Daniſh Conſul for 12,000l. Sterling.

The Borrine, 14 Guns and 60 Men, laden with Stores for Canada, by the Harwich Man of War.

Alſo the Charming Polly, of Pool, retaken.

The Duke de Aquitaine, a French Eaſt-India-man of 50 Guns, all 18 Pounders, and 500 Men, by the Eagle, Capt. Pallifier.

The St. Philip, 12 Guns and 39 Men, and the Reine des Angis, of 16 Guns and 35 Men, both from St. Domingo, with Coffee and Sugar, by the Defiance Privateer, Capt. Dyer, and carried into Portſmouth.

A French Privateer of 16 Guns, by the Unicorn, and ſent into Kinſale.

The Prince de Conti, 14 Guns and 40 Men, laden with Sugar, Coffee, and Indico, by the St. Alban's Man of War.

Two Dutch Veſſels laden with Salt, going from one French Port to another, by the Hibernia Privateer of London.

The Automne Provoſt, from Bourdeaux to St. Domingo, by two Men of War, and ſent into Jamaica.

Le Comte de Grament, 36 Guns and 370 Men.

Le Nouveau Saxon of 16 Guns and 150 Men. And a Schooner, from Bourdeaux, bound to Quebec, with Wine and Brandy, by the Lancaſter and Dunkirk Men of War.

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken by the* French, *continued from Page* 537

The Greenwich Man of War of 50 Guns, Capt. Rodham, by Monſ. Beaufremont's Squadron, in her Paſſage from Monte Chriſto to Cape Francois.

The Indian Prince, Watkins, from Africa, and the Mary and Martha from London, are carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Promiſe, Butler, from Seville to Ireland, and the Triton from Lisbon for Newfoundland, are carried into Vigo.

The Atlanta, Warner; the Three Brothers; the Young Lodowick, Strange, from New York; the Elitha, Jennings, for Bermudas; and the ———, Rich, from Glaſgow, are carried into Martinico.

The Holley, Carver, from Faro; the Argyle, from St. Kitt's; the Ben, M'Danold, from South Carolina; the Notre Dame

Dame de la Solitude, from Vigo; the Patſey, from Pool, and the Mary Galley Privateer, are all taken by Privateers belonging to St. Malo's.

The ———, Marſhal, of Scarborough, from Sunderland for Amſterdam, by a Dunkirk Privateer.

The Friendſhip, Anderſon; the Ralph and Robert; the Hannah; the Ann, Fothergill, and two others, Names unknown, all Colliers, are taken by the L'Ameranthe and the Machault Privateers.

The Elizabeth, Dunſtal, from Dublin for Alicant is carried into Malaga.

The Molley, Rockay, from Cork to Newfoundland, ranſomed for 25,000 Livres.

The William and Charles from Leith to Gibraltar, carried to Cadiz.

BIRTHS.

June 7. The Lady of the Hon. John Spencer, Eſq; of a Son.

9. The Lady of Sir James Beecher, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

May 9. Mr. Joſ. Randall, to Miſs Sally Dearling of Chicheſter; whoſe perſonal Virtues indicate their mutual Happineſs.

June 2. The Right Hon. the Counteſs Dowager of Berkeley, to the Hon. Rob. Nugent, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Treaſury, and Member of Parliament for Briſtol.

3. James Clarke, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtice of the Peace, to Mrs. Malet Vaugh.

Edmund Probyn, in Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs Dalton, an Heireſs, of the ſaid County, with 20,000l. Fortune.

Mr. Oſſoro, an eminent Jew Merchant, to Miſs Nunes, of St. Mary Axe.

Theophilus Commyns, to Miſs Ann-Maria Fenton, of Weſt-ham.

George Medley, Eſq; to Miſs Palmer, Daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer.

11. Henry Lawes, Eſq; of Queen Square, to Miſs Betſy Bridges, of Privy-Garden.

21. Dr. Morris, an eminent Phyſician, to Miſs Ballard.

DEATHS.

May 16. Geo. Derton, Eſq; who repreſented Buckingham in the 9th Parliament of Great Britain.

25. The Lady of Sir Samuel Gower, Bart.

26. The Hon. Auguſtus Schutz, Eſq, Maſter of the Robes, and Privy Purſe to his Majeſty.

June 2. Francis Fane, Member of Parliament for Lyme; and in the 7th and 8th Parliaments he repreſented Taunton: He alſo repreſented Petersfield, and in another Parliament Ilcheſter. He was one of his Majeſty's Council at Law, and ſtanding Council to the Board of Trade.

10. Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Palmerſton, of the Kingdom of Ireland, in the 84th Year of his Age.

12. Mrs. Plunket, Siſter to the Right Hon. Lady Chedworth.

John Walney, of Glaſgow, aged 124; who retained his Senſes to the laſt. He has had 11 Wives and 17 Children.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Capt. Hughes, of the Hind Sloop of War, to command the Trident, of 64 Guns.

Capt. Douglas, to command the Alcide, lately put in Commiſſion.

Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

Lord Archer, Recorder of Coventry.

Capt. George Bridges Rodney, Commander of the Deptford.

Capt. Gordon, to command the Princeſs Amelia.

Capt. Barker, to command the Royal Anne.

Mr. Gregory Watkins, elected Coroner for Worceſter.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Hon. Col. Douglas (one of his Aids de Camp) to act as Brigadier General of Dragoons.

Whittewronge Taylor, appointed Captain of the Royal William.

The Hon. Edward Finch, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, is appointed Maſter of the Robes to his Majeſty.

The Duke of Grafton, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Suffolk.

John Elphingſtone, to be Capt. of the Salamander Sloop.

Brook Boothby, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms at Cardiff.

The Right Hon. Lord Anſon, appointed firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Charles Willes, Eſq; third Son of the Right Hon. Sir John Willes, Knt. firſt Commiſſioner for the Cuſtody of the Great Seal of Great Britain; and Robert Wilmot, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knt. one other of the Commiſſioners for the Cuſtody of the ſaid Great Seal, ſucceſſively, as they are named in the Office of Prothonotary of the Court of Chancery.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Mr. William Willis, L. L. B. of New College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Luccombe, Somerſet.

The Rev. Roger Mather, D. D. to the Rectory of St. Mary, Whitechapel.

The Rev. Mr. Richard Waller, B. L. L. to the Rectory of Sutton Layton.

The Rev. William Anderſon, M. A. to the Rectory of Lea, Lincolnſhire.

Dr. John Thomas, Biſhop of Peterborough, to the See of Saliſbury, in the room of Dr. Gilbert, tranſlated to the Archiepiſcopal See of York.

The Rev. Mr. Graham, to the Rectory of Newlands, Wilts.

The Rev. Henry Woodward, to the Rectory of Eaſt and Weſt Gripſtead.

The Rev. Iſaac Davis, to the Rectory of Caldecot in Hertfordſhire, and of Edworth.

The Rev. Mr. Edward Linchcombe, to the Rectory of Ventay in the County of Nottingham.

The King has been pleaſed to recommend Dr. Richard Terrick, one of his Majeſty's Chaplains, to be elected Biſhop of Peterborough.

The Rev. Stanhope Elliſon, to the Rectories of St. Benedict's, and St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf.

B——KR——S.

May 24. John Maw, of Tetbury, Glouceſterſhire, Innholder.

Tho. Elkington, of Atherſton, Warwickſhire, Mercer.

Tho. Drury Bailey, of St. Martin's, Middleſex, Broker.

28. Lawrence Filley, late of Chard, Somerſetſhire, Chapman.

Geo. Walker, of London, Merchant.

Robert Rogers, of Clement's Lane, Merchant.

31. Moſes Hooper, and David Hooper, of Pool, Merchants.

John Story, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Merchant.

James Beſtbridge, of Reading, Sacking Weaver, &c.

June 4. Edmund Littlehales, of Shrewſbury, Draper.

7. Thomas Adcock, of South Mimms, Middleſex, Innholder.

John Bentley, of Halifax, Yorkſhire, Dealer, &c.

John Maſon, of Bradford, Yorkſhire, Leatherſeller.

11. William Hudſon, of Charter Houſe Square, London, Jeweller.

Robert Davy, of Kenninghall, Norfolk, Shop-keeper.

Jacob Applebee, of Star Court, London, Merchant.

George Harris, of Bromſgrove, Worceſterſhire, Timber-Merchant.

John Thornhill, of Briſtol, Scrivener.

Robert Hooks, without Biſhopſgate, London, Weaver.

Lewis Monnier, Compton-ſtreet, Soho, Jeweller.

Charles Richardſon, of St. Ann, Weſtminſter, Grocer.

14. John Maſh, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Merchant.

James Pratt, of London, Merchant.

James Cooper, of Lewes, Suſſex, Innholder.

18. John Hart, of Chard, Somerſet, Clothier.

BOOKS publiſhed ſince our laſt.

THE Lives of Cleopatra and Octavia. By the Author of David Simple, 4to. 10*s.* 6*d.* ſewed. *Miller.*

Medical Obſervation and Enquiries, 5*s.* *Johnſton.*

Serious Reflections, addreſſed to the People of Great-Britain, 1*s.* *Herbert.*

Conſiderations upon the preſent Increaſe of civil Priſoners and Debtors in England, 6*d.* *Kinnerſley.*

Key to the northern Revolutions, 1*s.*

The Hardſhips of Marine Officers on board the Fleet, 6*d.* *Bizet.*

Familiar Letters of Archbiſhop Sancroft, 2*s.* *Cooper.*

The practical Gauger, 3*s.* *Nourſe.*

Builder's Aſſiſtant, Folio, 1*l.* 1*s.* *Sayer.*

An Engliſh Hebrew Grammar. By P. Petit, 2*s.* 6*d.* *Payne.*

Rudiments of the French Tongue, by T. Deletanville, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Memoirs of the Marquiſs of Clanrickard, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Commander in Chief of the Forces of Charles I. in that Kingdom during the Rebellion. Folio, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* *Dodſley.*

The Hiſtory of New-York, from its firſt Diſcovery to the Year 1732. By W. Smith, of New-York, A. M. *Willcox.*

Reaſons for reforming the Houſe of Correction in Clerkenwell, 1*s.* *Scott.*

The young Painter's Aſſiſtant in the Art of Drawing, 4to. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Twelve Odes of Horace, tranſlated into Italian Verſe, by Signior Bottarelli, and ſet to Muſic by eminent Engliſh Maſters. 10*s.* 6*d.* *Walſh.*

The

The Oculiſt. A dramatic Entertainment. By the Author of the Taxes. 1*s*. *Owen*.

A general Index to the Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians, 2*s*. 6*d*. *Owen*.

Further Obſervations on the Doctrine of an intermediate State between Death and the Reſurrection. In anſwer to Dr. Morton's Queries. By Peter Peckard, A. M. 1*s*. *Owen*.

A Letter to an Officer in the Army on travelling on Sundays, 1*s*. *Rivington*.

The Works of the Author of Night Thoughts, 4 Vols. 12mo. *Hitch*.

The real Character of the Age; in anſwer to the Eſtimate of the Manners, &c. of the Age, 1*s*. *Cooper*.

The Ghoſt of Erneſt, great Grandfather of the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, 1*s*. 6*d*. *Whiſton*.

An Eſſay on the Nature, Cauſes, and Cure, of the Diſtemper among the Cattle. By D. P. Legard, M. D. 8vo. 2*s*. 6*d*. *Rivington*.

An Eſſay upon natural and revealed Religion. By L. Stephenſon, A. B. Curate of Keyworth in Nottinghamſhire, 1*s*. *Dodſley*.

Haller on the Motion of the Blood, 2*s*.

Eſſay on the moſt effectual Means of preſerving the Health of Seamen. *Millar*.

The true and authentic Manner of reading Hebrew without Points. By Robertſon, 2*s*. ſewed. *Withy*.

Poems on ſeveral Occaſions. By Samuel Boyce, 5*s*. *Dodſley*.

Four Hundred and Forty-ſix Verſes, containing harſh Truths, 6*d*. *Scot*.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, June 24, 1757.

Amſterdam,	35	5 a 7
Ditto at Sight,	34	11 a 35
Rotterdam,	35	7
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35	11 a 36
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	3/8
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	1/8
Bourdeaux Ditto,	29	1/4
Cadiz,	38	1/8
Madrid,	38	1/8
Bilboa,	37	7/8
Leghorn,	47	1/2
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	46	3/4
Venice,	48	7/8
Liſbon,	5*s*.	4*d*. 1/2
Porto,	5*s*.	3*d*. 1/2
Dublin,	7	1/2

BILL *of Mortality from May* 17. *to June* 21.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males 964 / Females 911	1875		Males 646 / Females 650	1296	
Under 2 years old	593		Buried,		
Between 2 and 5	263		Within the walls	145	
5 and 10 —	95		Without	421	
10 and 20 —	74		*Mid.* and *Surry*	914	
20 and 30 —	142		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	395	
30 and 40 —	166				
40 and 50 —	163			1875	
50 and 60 —	133				
60 and 70 —	133		Weekly *May.* 24.	392	
70 and 80 —	74		31.	366	
80 and 90 —	31		*June.* 7.	388	
90 and 100 —	8		14.	327	
100 and 109 —	0		21.	402	
	1875			1875	

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

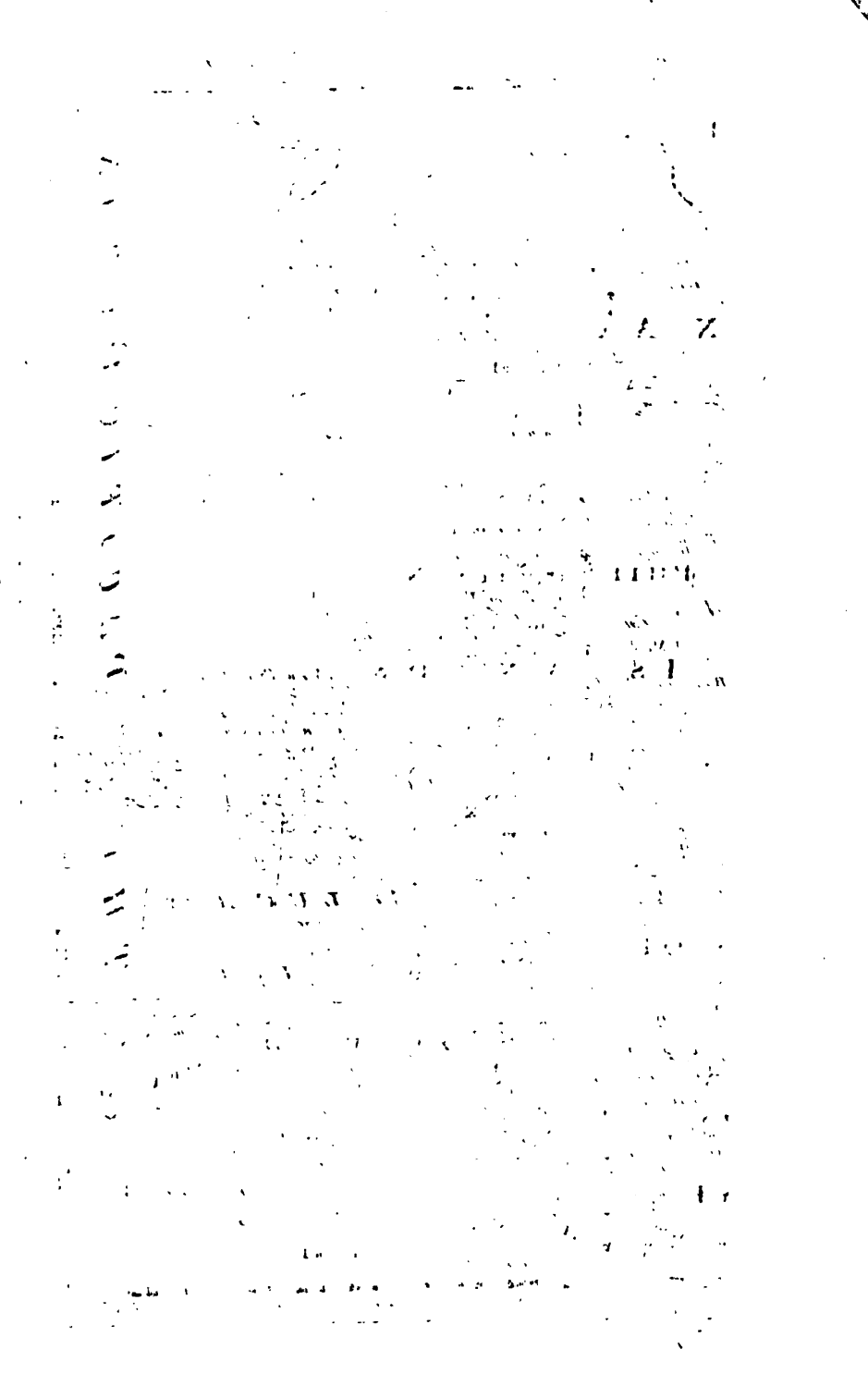
		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
May	27	29 : 9	26	0 : 0	17D.
	28	29 : 8 1/4	26 1/4	2 : 7	11M.
	29	29 : 7	26	28 : 2	17
	30	29 : 8	27	0 : 0	26
	31	29 : 4 1/2	27 1/2	21 : 8	34
June	1	29 : 7 1/2	26 1/2	4 : 2	29
	2	30 : 0	26 1/2	0 : 0	27
	3	30 : 0 1/2	27	0 : 0	19
	4	30 : 0	24 1/2	0 : 0	14
	5	30 : 0	24 3/4	0 : 4	16
	6	29 : 9	25 1/2	0 : 0	17
	7	29 : 9	27	0 : 0	12
	8	30 : 0	25 1/2	9 : 3	14
	9	30 : 0	28	0 : 9	10
	10	30 : 0 3/4	29	0 : 0	11
	11	30 : 0 1/2	30 1/4	0 : 0	8
	12	30 : 2	32	0 : 0	2
	13	30 : 1 1/8	31 1/2	0 : 0	4D.
	14	30 : 1 3/4	31	0 : 0	6
	15	30 : 1	27 1/2	0 : 0	10
	16	30 : 0 1/4	26 1/2	0 : 0	8
	17	30 : 1	27 1/2	0 : 0	16
	18	30 : 0 1/2	29	0 : 0	17
	19	30 : 0 1/2	30	9 : 8	12
	20	30 : 0	30	1 : 9	16
	21	30 : 0	31 3/4	3 : 6	7
	22	30 : 0 1/8	31	5 : 4	9M.
	23	30 : 1	30 1/4	0 : 0	2
	24	30 : 1 1/2	29 1/4	0 : 0	29D.
	25	30 : 1 1/2	31 3/4	0 : 0	37

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, *in* JUNE 1757.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

May	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1ſt Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1ſt S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subſc.	3½ Ba. An. 1ſt Subſc.	3½ Ba. An. 2d Subſc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1175.	3½ per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bon prem.	B. Cir. l. s. d.
25	118¾	No Price.	No Price.	90¼	89¼	90¾	90	89⅞	No Price.	90⅛	90⅜	88¼	97⅜	57s	4 15 0
26	Do	142	Do	Do	Do	Do	90¼	89¼	89¼	90⅛	90⅛	Do	Do	58s	4 17 6
27	No Price.	No Price.	Do	90	Do	90⅛	90⅛	89⅛	Do	90⅛	Do	Do	97⅛	Do	Do
28	Do	Do	Do	Do	88¾	90¼	90¼	89¼	89	90	90	88	Do	55s	Do
29	Sunday.														
30	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	88¾	Do	89¼	89¼	Do	89¼	89¼	Do	97⅛	Do	5 0 0
31	119¼	Do	Do	Do	No Price.	Do	No Price.	89¼	Do	89⅛	89⅛	Do	97⅛	Do	4 17 6
1	Do	142½	101½	Do	89¼	Do	90	Do	Do	90	90	Do	Do	54s	5 5 0
2	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	89⅛	89¼	90¼	90¼	88¼	Do	56s	Do
3	No Price.	No Price.	101½	90¼	Do	90¼	90	89¼	89¼	90¼	90¼	88¼	97¼	57s	Do
4	119¼	142½	Do	90⅛	89¼	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	90¼	90¼	88½	Do	58s	Do
5	Sunday.														
6	No Price.	132	No Price.	Do	90	Do	90¼	90	89¼	90⅛	90	88¼	97⅛	56s	Do
7	119½	130	Do	90¼	No Price	Do	No Price.	Do	89⅛	90	Do	88⅛	97½	33s	Do
8	No Price.	No Price.	Do	90	89¼	Do	90¼	Do	Do	90¼	90⅛	88½	97⅛	34s	Do
9	119½	130	101¼	90⅛	89¼	90⅛	90¼	89⅞	89¼	90⅛	90	88⅛	97⅛	40s	Do
10	119	131	No Price.	90	Do	Do	90¼	90	Do	90⅛	90⅛	Do	97½	48s	Do
11	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	Do	97⅛	Do	Do
12	Sunday.														
13	119	131½	No Price.	Do	89¼	90⅜	90¼	90	89¼	90⅛	Do	Do	Do	50s	5 7 6
14	118¾	131¼	102	90¼	89¼	90⅛	Do	Do	89⅛	90⅛	90⅛	88¼	98	47s	Do
15	No Price.	132	No Price.	90⅛	Do	Do	90⅛	89⅞	89¼	Do	Do	88¼	Do	Do	5 5 0
16	Do	133½	Do	Do	89¼	91	90¼	90⅛	89¼	Do	90¼	Do	Do	51s	5 10 0
17	119	——	102½	90⅛	89¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	90¼	Do	Do	Do	Do
18	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	90	Do	——	90¼	Do	Do	Do	Do
19	Sunday.														
20	No Price.	——	No Price.	Do	89¼	91	Do	90	89¼	——	90⅝	Do	Do	50s	Do
21	119¼	——	Do	90¼	89¼	91¼	Do	90⅛	89¼	——	Do	Do	98¼	52s	Do
22	Do	——	102½	90⅛	Do	91	90⅝	90	Do	——	Do	Do	No Price.	Do	Do
23	119¼	——	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	——	90¼	Do	——	53s	Do

		Mark-Lane.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.
London. W. Pec. Loaf 3s. 3d.	Prices Com.	Wheat 68s. 06d. qr.	1l 10s 0d lo.	2l 0os 0d lo.	1l 10s 0d lo.	1l 15s 0d lo.	2l 0os 0d Sac.	3l 06s 0d	10s 6d buſh.	8s 0d buſh.
		Barley 31s. 0od.	1l 12s 6d	1l 11s 6d	1l 15s 0d	1l 12s 0d qr.	1l 16s 0d qr.	1l 1os 0d	5s 0d	5s 4d
		Oats 24s. 0od.	1l 02s 6d qr.	1l 06s 0d qr.	1l 14s 0d qr	1l 05s 0d	1l 04s 0d	1l 06s 0d	3s 2d	3s 2d
		Beans 32s. 0od.	1l 15s 0d	1l 14s 0d	1l 17s 0d	1l 13s 0d		2l 0os 0d	4s 4d	4s 8d

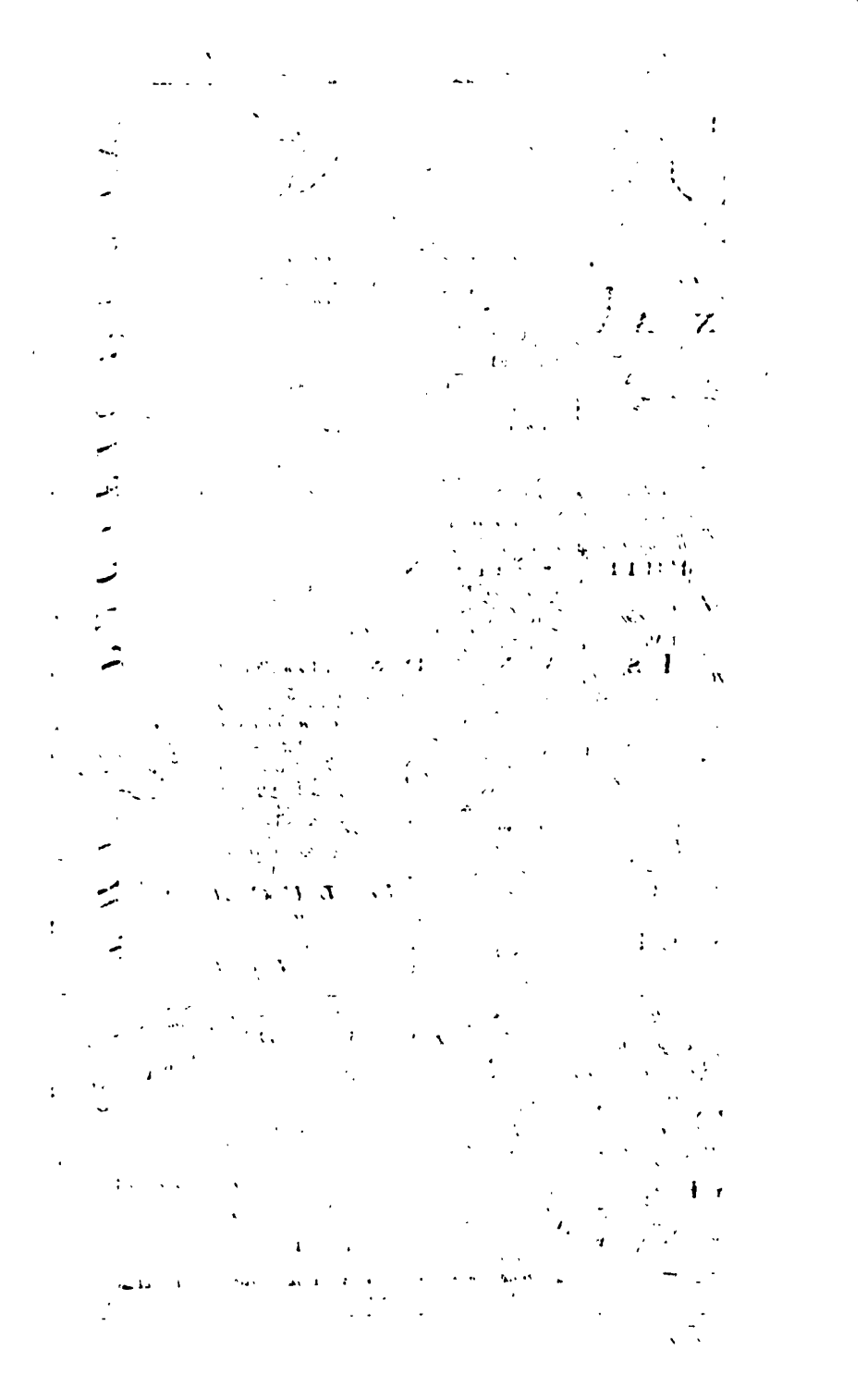


EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, *in* JUNE 1757.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

May	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1775.	3½ per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bon prem.	B. Cir. l. s. d.
25	118¾	No Price.	No Price.	90¼	89¼	90¾	90	89⅞	No Price.	90⅛	90⅛	88½	97⅜	57s	4 15 0
26	Do	142	Do	Do	Do	Do	90½	89½	89½	90⅛	90⅛	Do	Do	58s	4 17 6
27	No Price.	No Price.	Do	90	Do	90⅛	90⅛	89⅛	Do	90⅛	Do	Do	97½	Do	Do
28	Do	Do	Do	Do	88¼	90¼	90¼	89¼	89	90	90	88	Do	55s	Do
29	Sunday.														
30	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	88¼	Do	89¼	89¼	Do	89½	89½	Do	97½	Do	5 0 0
31	119¾	Do	Do	Do	No Price.	Do	No Price.	89¼	Do	89⅞	89⅞	Do	97⅞	Do	4 17 6
1	Do	142½	101½	Do	89¼	Do	90	Do	Do	90	90	Do	Do	54s	5 5 0
2	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	89⅛	89½	90¼	90¼	88⅛	Do	56s	Do
3	No Price.	No Price.	101⅛	90¼	Do	90¼	90¼	90	89½	90¼	90⅛	88⅛	97½	57s	Do
4	119¼	142½	Do	90⅛	89¼	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	90¼	90¼	88½	Do	58s	Do
5	Sunday.														
6	No Price.	132	No Price.	Do	90	Do	90¼	90	89½	90⅛	90	88⅛	97⅛	56s	Do
7	119½	130	Do	90¼	No Price	Do	No Price.	Do	89⅛	90	Do	88⅛	97½	33s	Do
8	No Price.	No Price.	Do	90	89⅛	Do	90¼	Do	Do	90¼	90⅛	88⅛	97⅛	34s	Do
9	119¼	130	101¼	90⅛	89¼	90⅛	90⅛	89⅞	89¼	90⅛	90	88⅛	97⅛	40s	Do
10	119	131	No Price.	90	Do	Do	90¼	90	Do	90¼	90⅛	Do	97½	48s	Do
11	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	Do	97⅛	Do	Do
12	Sunday.														
13	119	131¼	No Price.	Do	89¼	90¼	90¼	90	89¼	90⅛	Do	Do	Do	50s	5 7 6
14	118¾	131¼	102	90¼	89¼	90⅛	Do	Do	89⅛	90⅛	90⅛	88½	98	47s	Do
15	No Price.	132	No Price.	90⅛	Do	Do	90⅛	89⅞	89¼	Do	Do	88½	Do	Do	5 5 0
16	Do	133¼	Do	Do	89¼	91	90¼	90⅛	89¼	Do	90¼	Do	Do	51s	5 10 0
17	119	——	102¼	90⅛	89¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do
18	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	90	Do	——	90¼	Do	Do	Do	Do
19	Sunday.														
20	No Price.	——	No Price.	Do	89¼	91	Do	90	89¼	——	90⅝	Do	Do	50s	Do
21	119¼	——	Do	90¼	89¼	91¼	Do	90⅛	89¼	——	Do	Do	98¼	52s	Do
22	Do	——	102¼	90⅛	Do	91	90⅝	90	Do	——	Do	Do	No Price.	Do	Do
23	119¼	——	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	——	90¼	Do	——	53s	Do

	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.
London. W. Pec. Loaf 3s. 3d. Prices Com.	Wheat 68s. 06d. qr.	18l 10s 0d lo.	20l 0os 0d lo.	19l 10s 0d lo.	19l 15s 0d lo.	2l 0os 0d Sac.	3l 06s 0d	10s 6d buſh.	8s 0d buſh.
	Barley 31s. 0od.	1l 12s 6d	1l 11s 6d	1l 15s 0d	1l 12s 0d qr.	1l 16s 0d qr.	1l 1:s 0d	5s 0d	5s 4d
	Oats 24s. 0od.	1l 02s 6d qr.	1l 06s 0d qr.	1l 14s 0d qr	1l 05s 0d	1l 04s 0d	1l 06s 0d	3s 2d	3s 2d
	Beans 32s. 0od.	1l 15s 0d	1l 14s 0d	1l 17s 0d	1l 13s 0d		2l 0os 0d	4s 4d	4s 8d



Engravd for t

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For JULY, 1757.

As we are very deſirous of accommodating our Readers, we have, with this Number, given an accurate Map of the East-Indies, *in which, the* European *Forts, Factories, and Settlements are inſerted and diſtinguiſhed. We ſhall add a ſuccinct Account of the principal Places, remarkable Productions, the Conſtitution and Maritime State, particularly of the* East-India *Company and Trade, and of ſome late moſt intereſting Occurrences relating thereto.*

THE *Eaſt-Indies* in general (which conſiſt of 40 Kingdoms) are ſubject to the great Mogul; and though many of them are under petty Princes, called *Rajahs*, they are all tributary to him; and he was eſteemed the richeſt Monarch in the World, till *Thamas Kouli Khan*, a late King of *Perſia*, deprived him of almoſt all his Treaſure.

Bengal is the moſt eaſterly Province of the *Mogul*'s Dominions in *India*. It is very well known by the Name it gives to the greateſt Gulph of *Aſia*, which ſeparates the two Peninſulas of the *Indies*. This Kingdom is bounded by the Provinces of *Patna* and *Jeſuat* on the North; the Kingdom of *Arracan Tipra* on the Eaſt; the Bay of *Bengal*, and the Province of *Orixa* on the South; and by the Province of *Narvar* and *Malwa* on the Weſt. It extends 390 Miles in Length from Eaſt to Weſt, and 300 in Breadth from North to South. Lat. 0 ′ Long. 0 ′ It is eſteemed the moſt fertile of all the *Indies* in Sugar, Silk, Fruits, Salt-petre, Gumlac, Wax, Civet, Opium, Pepper, and Rice; with all which Commodities it furniſhes the moſt diſtant Provinces in this Country. There are numerous Channels cut which ſerve to water the ſame, and to facilitate the tranſporting of mercantile Goods. The River *Ganges* runs up more than 100 Miles into the Country; the Banks of which are covered with Towns and Villages extremely well peopled: Here are likewiſe ſpacious Fields of Rice, Sugar, and Wheat, much larger than that of *Europe*; 3 or 4 Kinds of Pulſe, Muſtard, Citrons, Oranges, and a great Quantity of Mulberry-trees. Many of the principal Towns and Villages are noted for ſome natural Productions, or ſome peculiar Manufacture, for the Maintenance and Support of Trade.

Bengal, which is the Capital of this Province, is built upon a Mountain, where they carry on a great Trade in Diamonds, *&c.* Their two other principal Cities are *Mantipour* on the *Ganges*, and *Jugarnat* on the Sea-ſide.

The Kingdoms of *Berar* and *Candiſch* are remarkable on Account of ſome Mines of Gold and precious Stones, which are found in them.

The Peninſula, which lies at the Bottom of the Mouth of the *Indus*, contains the greateſt Part of the Kingdom of *Guzarate*, where there are immenſe Riches.

Cambaya, which ſtands on the Point of the eaſtern Gulph, is a large City, with ſpacious Streets, built of hewn Stone, has 12 Gates and large Suburbs. The Country round it is very fertile: And both the *Dutch* and *Engliſh* have Factories here.

Amadabat, in the ſame Kingdom, is a City, where the *Engliſh* have alſo a Factory for Commerce. Here the People are remarkable for Superſtition. They live with great Auſterity, and delight much in Contemplation, and their Prieſts have improved upon the Invention of new Superſtition.

People of all Nations reſort hither as to a general Mart. Brocades of Gold and Silver, Velvets, Sattins, Taffeties, Stuffs of Silk, Linnen, and Cotten, and Callicoes, are all manufactured here. Other principal Articles of Merchandize are candied Sugar, Caſſia, Cumin, Honey, Lac, Opium, Borax, Ginger, and *Myrabatans* (a ſmall Fruit uſed in Pharmacy of the Size of a Prune) Sal Armoniac, and Indigo, which latter grows here in great Quantities. This Town, by peculiar Privilege, is exempt from all Duties, either Import or Export, which is one great Cauſe of its univerſal and extenſive Commerce. Strangers are allowed to buy or ſell any Commodities whatſoever, contraband Goods only excepted; ſuch as Gunpowder, Lead, and Salt-petre: And

even for theſe Permiſſion is eaſily obtained of the Governor for a ſmall Acknowledgment.

The Territories and Dependance of *Amadabat* comprehend 25 large Towns and near 3000 Villages, which produce a Revenue of about 20 Millions. The Governor pays a great Part of it to the *Mogul*; and, beſides, is obliged to maintain a conſiderable Body of Troops.

As Indigo, in its greateſt Perfection, is produced at a ſmall Diſtance from *Amadabat*, we ſhall give you a ſhort Account of it. The Herb of which it is made reſembles the Shoots of the yellow Carrot, but is more bitter and ſhorter; ſending forth Branches like the Bramble, and growing in good Years to the Height of 6 or 7 Feet. Its Flower reſembles that of the Thiſtle, and its Seed is like that of Muſtard. It is ſown in the Month of *June*, and the Plants are cut in *December*. It is ſown once in 3 Years; and the firſt Year the Plant is cut, within a Foot of the Ground. The Wood or Stalk of the Plant, which has been cut, is thrown away, and the Leaves are ſet to dry in the Sun; after that, they are ſteeped 4 or 5 Days in a ſtone Trough, and kept often ſtirred, till the Water has imbibed the Colour and Virtue of the Herb. Then the Water is poured out into another Trough, where it is left to ſettle for a Night. Next Day the Water is drawn off, and the Settlement, when dried in the Sun, is the beſt of Indigo.

Thirty-five Leagues to the South of *Cambaya*, and about 50 from *Amadabat*, is the famous City of *Surat*, one of the fineſt, richeſt, and greateſt Marts, not only of the *Mogul*'s Country, but of all the *Indies*, ſituate about 4 Leagues from the Sea to the South, on the River *Tapta*, which ſerves them for a Harbour.

Surat was one of the firſt Objects of *European* Ambition. The *Portugueſe* eſtabliſhed themſelves there by Force of Arms about the Year 1530. The *Engliſh* followed them in 1609; the *Dutch* in 1616; and the *French* in 1665. It is here the *Indians* embark, to go and trade on the Coaſt of *Perſia*, *Arabia*, *Egypt*, and *Africa*; even to the *Cape* of *Good-Hope*, and in the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, to buy Nutmegs in the Peninſula of *Malacca*, beyond the *Ganges*; Cloves in the Iſland of *Celebes*, Cinnamon in *Ceylon*, Pearls at *Cape-Comorin*, and Muſk at *Bengal*. At *Surat* are all Sorts of the richeſt Silks, Porcelains, Cabinets, Ebeny, Ivory, Diamonds, Spices, Colours, and medicinal Drugs, that it is eſteemed the moſt flouriſhing and wealthy City in the *Indies*.

The Peninſula, within the *Ganges*, lies in the torrid Zone, between 7° 30′, and 21° of N. Lat. and is reckoned from North to South 270 Leagues. Its utmoſt Point is *Cape-Comorin*. In Breadth it is about 320 Leagues. It is divided into two Parts, by the different Regions that border on the Sea, and are called the Coaſts of *Malabar* and *Coromandel*. The Coaſt of *Malabar* contains the antient Kingdoms of *Concan*, or *Viſapour*, that of *Canara*, and that of *Malabar*. *Viſapour*, the Capital, is a very large City, and carries on a great Trade, and along the Sea-coaſt there are many maritime Places. The *Portugueſe* have taken Poſſeſſion of *Daman*, a neat, pretty well built City, defended by Fortifications, *&c.* They are likewiſe poſſeſſed of *Goa*, and many adjacent Villages which add to the Riches and Magnificence of it.

Bombay, near the Mouth of *Cambaya*, in this Kingdom, is an Iſland about 20 Miles in Circumference, well inhabited, and belongs to the *Engliſh*, who have fortified and beautified it ſince they have eſtabliſhed a Factory there for their Commerce; ſo that its eſteemed their beſt Settlement in the *Indies*.

Mangalar is the laſt Place of the Kingdom of *Canara*, and is ſeparated from *Malabar* by a Wall of 8 Leagues.

Calicut, which is the Capital of a ſecond Kingdom on the Coaſt of *Malabar*, is 3 Leagues in Circuit, well ſituated for Trade, but the Inhabitants are groſsly involved in Superſtition and Idolatry, to the Prejudice of their Commerce. Though it belongs to the Province, the *Engliſh* are permitted to have a Factory there.

Cochin, the Capital of the Kingdom, which bears its Name, is divided into the high and low Town; one, *viz. Madeiſlo*, is ſituated at the Mouth of a large River, called *Mangati*, which is ſtrongly fortified; the other a Village, where the *Portugueſe* ſettled on their firſt Navigation to the *Indies*; but the *Dutch* took it from them in 1662, and carried on a great Trade there in Pepper; which, with that of *Calicut*, is the beſt that grows in the *Indies*.

Tangier, which is ſituate at the Diſtance of 20 Leagues, is the Capital of a ſmall Principality of that Name, where, though the Prince and People are great Enemies to the Chriſtian Religion; yet it is affirmed, that they have 740 Houſes in that City, (many of them are *Engliſh*) and are allowed the free Exerciſe of their Religion.

Paſſing the Iſle of *Ceylon*, we come to *Tranquebar*, which belongs to the *Danes*, who purchaſed it in 1630. They have fortified

fied it. There is alſo one Catholic, and three Proteſtant Churches. The King of *Denmark* maintains Miniſters here. He eſtabliſhed printing here, and after printing ſeveral ſmall Books on religious Subjects, both in the *Malabar* and *Portugueſe* Language, they printed the *New Teſtament*, and ſince they are printing or have printed the *Old Teſtament*.

On the *Coromondel* Coaſt, about 8 Leagues from hence N. is Fort St. *David*'s, belonging to the *Engliſh*. This is one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt regular Fortreſſes the *Engliſh* have in *India*, from whence they import Chints, Calicoes, and Muſlins. And about 10 Leagues to the Northward lies

Pondicherry, which is the fineſt Settlement, and principal Factory of the *French*, where are regular Fortreſſes, furniſhed with warlike Stores, and 200 Pieces of Cannon. Here neither the *Engliſh* nor the *Dutch* have any Factory.

The Country where it is ſandy, produces Rice and Vegetables; but the principal Growth hereabouts is the *Cocoa-tree*.

Sadraſpatan is a ſmall maritime Town, and well peopled, about 2 Day's Journey from *Pondicherry*. The *Dutch* took it from the *Germans*. At a ſmall Diſtance ſtands the City of

Meliapour, the Capital of *Coromandel*, which was ſeized by the *Portugueſe* under the Command of *Gama*. This City has frequently changed its Fortune and Sovereign.

Joining to this, is the City of *Madraſs*. As *Meliapour* conſiſts chiefly of *Indians* and *Pagans*, the latter is almoſt filled with Chriſtians. Here is a very conſiderable *Engliſh* Fort and Factory called St. *George*'s Fort, which is as healthful, and pleaſant a Situation as any in the *Indies*; where the *Engliſh* purchaſe of the Natives Chints, Muſlins, and ſometimes Diamonds. And there is a univerſal Toleration of Religion there, for which, with ſome other Privileges they pay a certain Tribute to the *Mogul*.

The Company purchaſed this Settlement and Territory of the King of *Golconda*; but the *Mogul* afterwards making a Conqueſt of the Country, looks upon himſelf entitled to it.

Golconda, which gives Name to the Kingdom, was once only a Pleaſure garden, on the Top of a little Mountain; but is now a conſiderable City, and has a Palace in it. Mahomedaniſm is the Religion of the Prince, and conſequently, of the People. Thus the Temples of this Country are not filled with Pagan Images, but with Moſques, after the Manner of the *Turks*. The Mines of Gold, Diamonds, Saphires, and other precious Stones, have filled the Palace with immenſe Riches; but if any Diamond be found above a certain Size, it is concealed, leaſt the grand *Mogul* ſhould demand it.

The *Bezoar* is another Source of this Prince's Riches, of which ſome grow internally in Cows, Goats, and a Species of Apes; others externally, and differ in Colour and Value as well as Size.

We might now enter upon a Deſcription of the Peninſula beyond the *Ganges*, and *Indian* Iſles; but as theſe have not ſo immediate a Concern with the *Europeans*, the Map is ſufficient to ſhew their Situation, *&c.*

From the ſhort Account already given, the *Indian* Wealth muſt have firſt drawn the Sons of Fame into thoſe Countries; wherein, not only the Neceſſaries of Life are to be found, but a Profuſion of other Delights, unknown to other Climes. And the more their *wonderful Productions* have been known; the more the Ambition of ſeveral *European* Nations to gain Settlements, Factories, *&c.* and Trade to the *Indies* has been encreaſed.

Next to the *Dutch*, the *Engliſh* Nation are juſtly reputed to poſſeſs the greateſt Share in the Commerce to the *Indies*. The Original of the *Britiſh Eaſt-India* Trade directly to thoſe remote Iſlands, properly commences from the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when, by her Encouragement, the North Paſſage was found out by Sir *Francis Drake*. This was in the Year 1528, and the Account given of the Eaſe and Advantage of trading thither, animated both Noblemen and Merchants to apply to Queen *Elizabeth* for a Charter for that Purpoſe, which was obtained in the 43d Year of her Reign. By this Charter they were created a Body corporate, under the Title of the Governour and Company of Merchants of *London* trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*: In Conſequence of this Charter, a joint Stock was raiſed for carrying it into Execution. A Capital ſo conſiderable, as ſhewed the Spirit of the *Engliſh*, and enabled them to fit out, and furniſh with mercantile Commodities, five ſtout Ships, and gave us the moſt ſanguine Hopes of ſpeedy Advantage; but 'tis hardly to be conceived how induſtriouſly the *Dutch* ſought to deprive us of any Favour among the *Indians*, or any Trade, Settlement, or Factory among them, by the moſt falſe, baſe, and wicked Inſinuations, that the *Engliſh* were poor, perfidious, oppreſſive, cruel, *&c.* Notwithſtanding this, the Succeſs of the Company, in a few Years, became apparent, and the great Quantity of *India* Goods, which before had been purchaſed of the *Dutch*, or *Portugueſe*, convinced us of the Importance of this Commerce. Nevertheleſs it appears from the beſt Accounts that can be collected from Hiſtory,

ſtory, that there was a long Interval, wherein this Company met with great Obſtructions abroad, and their Trade greatly declined, till about the Year 1613, they obtained a Settlement at *Gombroon*, on the Coaſt of *Perſia*. This City lying in the Lat. 27° 40′ North, and being juſtly accounted one of the greateſt Marts of the Eaſt, their 2d Settlement was that at *Moco*, a Place of great Traffic, and where the *Engliſh* are much careſſed, and carry on a great Trade in Coffee, and other Commodities: But in theſe Parts they ſuffered from the Exaction of the *Arabian* Princes. They likewiſe obtained Factories or Settlements at *Baroach*, *Swally*, *Tellecherry*, &c. with ſome others before-mentioned. And upon Application, King *James* II. ſoon after his Acceſſion to the Crown, in 1685, enlarged their Charter. In the Year 1690, the *Engliſh* obtained Leave, from the grand *Mogul*, to have a Settlement at *Calcutta*. As we enter the Mouth of the *Ganges*, which was the Place Mr. *Job Channock*, the Company's Agent at *Bengal*, fixed on, though not deemed a very healthy Place, they erected Fort *William*. On the Plan of an irregular Tetragon they built a handſome Church, a ſtately Edifice for the Governour, convenient Houſes for Factors, neceſſary Storehouſes, an Hoſpital for ſick Perſons, with many neat Gardens, Fiſhponds, &c. of Conſequence to the Honour of the Company, and the Envy of others; for in 1698, another *Eaſt-India* Company was eſtabliſhed by Charter, called the *Engliſh* Company of Merchants trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*; upon the Advance of a Loan of Two Million to the Government. And in the Year 1702, an Expedient was found out for uniting theſe Companies, which was done to the Satisfaction and Advantage of both; and a Charter of Union was granted them. Their joint Stock now became an immenſe Capital. And their ſaid Stock, according to their Charter, is to be eſteemed in Law, perſonal Eſtate, and the Shares exempt from Taxes, and that no Member ſhould, in Reſpect to his Stock only, be a Bankrupt, and that all Goods, imported by the Company, are to be ſold openly by Inch of Candle.

Thus being qualified as well as privileged, they have many Years extended and increaſed their Trade, ſo as to be a Source of Honour and Wealth to that Body: But there are many Men of penetrating Geniuſſes, who have greatly cenſured the Grant of ſuch Privileges whereby that Trade has been ſo far ingroſſed, and appropriated to a ſelect Body, and not left it to be of more general Uſe to the Community; as public Good, it is ſaid, is preferable to private.

Here we ſhould conclude our Account of the *Indies*, were it not for two remarkable Events, which have happened this laſt Year, *viz.* the taking *Gheria* Fort, and *Angria*, the noted Pirate, and the Deſcent of the *Nabob* upon the Fort and Settlement of the *Engliſh* at *Calcutta*.

Of *Tulagee Angria*, we may obſerve, that he was Succeſſor to *Sambajee Angria*, who had taken the *Derbyſhire Indiaman* in 1735. His Dominions reach from *Gheria*, near *Bombay*, to *Manlo*, another Sea-port, which is 120 Miles along the Sea-coaſt, containing ſeveral Harbours, among which are *Anti-Gheria*, *Livanæi*, and *Southern-Rock*, and within Land, this Territory reaches about 60 Miles.

The South *Rajah*, though a potent Prince, had not been able to defend himſelf againſt the *Mogul*, but *Tulagee Angria*, being his Dependant, has entered into the ſame Meaſures to moleſt the *Mogul*'s Subjects; in Conſequence of which, he has greatly obſtructed the Trade to *Surat*, which is the principal Place of Trade in all *India*. This laid the *Engliſh* under a Neceſſity of protecting the Trade and Navigation between *Bombay* and *Surat*, which has been the Occaſion of the Difference between us and *Angria*; but as he was in Arrears with the *South Rajah*, and refuſed to pay him the *Morratoes*, offered to join their Force to ours, in order to reduce him; this has been done, at leaſt in Part, by a Junction of Admiral *Watſon*'s Squadron, with two of the *Eaſt-India* Company's Ships, as appears by the *Gazette* of *November* 6th, dated the 15th of *February*, and 10th of *March* in *Gheria* Harbour: For Particulars, ſee our Magazine for *November* 1756, Page 410.

The other extraordinary Event was, the unexpected Blow our Settlement at *Calcutta* met with. We apprehend we have, as yet, but a partial Account of it; eſpecially as we can judge only by the Reports of ſome who made their Eſcape. It ſeems pretty certain, that there was a new *Nabob* appointed, but whether upon the Death of the old One, is not ſo certain; for ſome Accounts relate, that the old *Nabob* died, and others, that the Governour and Council protected the old One, who had been depoſed. However, this is certain, that there was a Difference between the preſent *Nabob*, and Governour *Drake* at *Calcutta*, and whether he ſummoned that Factory to deliver up the old *Nabob*, and that was refuſed; or for whatever other Cauſe, the *Nabob*, *Souragee Doulab*, about the latter End of *May* 1756, made a Deſcent with a conſiderable Force on the Territory of *Bengal*, and having, it is ſaid, by Artifice, inveigled Mr. *Watts*, the Chief of *Caſſim-*

Jimbuzar into his Tent, under pretence of accommodating Matters, detained him, and obliged him to ſend for Meſſieurs *Collet* and *Batſon*, two of the Council. As ſoon as they came to the *Nabob*'s Tent, he ſecured Mr. *Batſon*, and ſent Mr. *Collet* to perſuade the People to deliver up the Factory, with the Guns, Ammunition, *&c.* and kept Mr. *Watts* as an Hoſtage; and on the 4th of *June* the Factory was ſurrendered, notwithſtanding it was warmly oppoſed by ſome Gentlemen.

The *Nabob* has ſince given Mr. *Watts* and Mr. *Collet* their Liberty, and permitted them to live on the *French* Factory at *Caſſimbuzar*.

After this Point was gained, the *Nabob* marched with all his Forces, Horſe and Foot, which amounted to 70,000, to *Calcutta*, threatening to drive the *Engliſh* out of the Country. On the 15th he began the Siege; ſome made their Eſcape on his Approach, the Women and Children were ſent on board the Ships lying before the Fort; the Governor, and ſome of the principal Officers alſo, got on Board, and ſailed away, leaving the People in the Fort without a Poſſibility of ſecuring a Retreat.

The whole Number, left in the Fort, were 259 effective Men; and Mr. *Hollwell* would have obtained Articles of Capitulation, but they were obliged to ſurrender at Diſcretion.

The Account alſo mentions, that 170 were impriſoned, in a Dungeon, ſo cloſe and ſuffocating, that the next Morning 16 only were left alive.

That Mr. *Hollwell*, Mr. *Court*, and Mr. *Burdet* were carried up the Country, loaded with Irons, and had only Rice and Water for Proviſion.

The Loſs is computed at 5 Millions Sterling.

Another Letter mentions, that ſome Meaſures have been taken by the Preſidents of Fort St. *George* and *Bombay*, in Conjunction with Admiral *Watſon*, who Commands the Naval, and Colonel *Clive*, the Commander of the Land Forces, to re-eſtabliſh the Company at *Bengal*, and to obtain Satisfaction of the *Nabob*.

Other Letters ſay, the great *Mogul* and the *Nabobs* of *Dacca* and *Cattack* are marched, and are actually arrived at *Muxadavat*, in order to ſubdue this *Nabob*, and to appoint another in his Room.

By a Letter very lately received, dated *October* 10, 1756, from on Board the *Marlborough Indiaman*, in *Madraſs* Road, we have the following Advice, That the *Delaware* ſailed with Troops to reinforce the Garriſon at *Bengal*, but came too late; in a ſhort Time after our Arrival, we had the melancholy News of its being taken by an Army of 70,000 Men, who carried the Place in a very little Time, having taken on their March the Factories of *Caſſimbuzar* and *Dacca*. The Governor's Conduct is much cenſured here; its ſaid the Commandant, Military Officers, and himſelf, quitted the Place firſt, and left the Writers and a great Number to be cut to Pieces in defending the Fort. After they had Poſſeſſion, they put 150 into a Warehouſe, of whom 16 only were alive next Morning. The Governor is at *Fulta*, a ſmall *Dutch* Place with nothing but Huts, about 12 Leagues Diſtance from *Calcutta*; the Women, and the Remainder of the Inhabitants, are on board the Ships in the River. The *Nabob* has quitted the Place with the greateſt Part of his Army, but left a Garriſon to defend it: He is a young Man, lately come to the Government; and a *Frenchman*, the Marquis de St. *Jaques*, commands his Army.

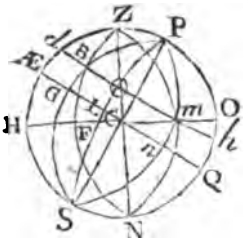
This has thrown Affairs into great Confuſion here; but it has been at Length reſolved to ſend the Squadron, the *Walpole*, and us, to retake the Place, the *Cheſterfield* being ordered home. We have now on board the whole Train of Artillery, and are embarking 400 Seapoys, and the Company belonging to the Train: we ſhall have near 600 Men on board; all the Company's Troops go in the Men of War, but none of the King's Regiment. The N. E. *Monſoon* is now ſet in; ſo that we judge we ſhall be ſix Weeks in getting to *Bengal*: Had they come to a Reſolution a Fortnight ago, we might have been there by this Time. As the 70 Gun Ships draw ſo much Water, the *Saliſbury* of 53 Guns, the 20 Gun Ship, and the *Walpole* and *Marlborough*, are to lay againſt the Fort.

This Accident has given a great Stroke to Trade, and a ſevere Shock to all the Merchants in *India*, which will be very ſenſibly felt, as *Bengal* was the very Center of the *Malabar* and *Coromandel* Coaſt together. There were ſix Ship-loads of Goods in the Warehouſes when it was taken.

MATT

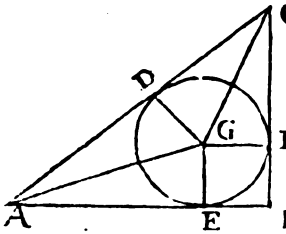
MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 132, *answered by Mr.* ROB. BUTLER, *of* Willingham.



IN the two right angled Spheric Triangles ⊙ L C, $m\,n$ C right angled at L and n. Let $a =$ Sine, ⊙ C $= 25° 8' 52''$, $b =$ Sine, C $m = 33° 57' 10''$, $x =$ Sine Latitude of the Place, or Angle L C ⊙, $y =$ Co-sine Latitude, or Angle m C n, and Radius $= 1$. Then, *per* Spherics, $1 : a :: x : ax =$ S. L ⊙ the Sun's Declination; likewise $1 : b :: y : by =$ S. $m\,n$ the Sun's Declination also: Whence $xa = by = b\sqrt{1-x^2}$; so $x = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} =$,795826, the Sine of $52° 44'$ the Latitude, from whence the Sun's Declination $= 19° 46'$. Now, for the Ratio of the Particles of Heat ejected, let $z =$ Arch. and $s =$ Sine, G Æ or Angle Æ Z G expressing the Time from Noon considered as variable; now 'tis known that the Number of Particles of Heat falling on a Particle of the Earth's Surface is as the Sine of the Sun's Altitude at that Time, which by Spheric Tri. is as $cyz\sqrt{1-s^2} + pz =$ S. B F (p and c being put $=$ Sine and Co-sine Sun's Declination) therefore the Number of Particles ejected in the Time $\dot{z}$ will be as $cy\dot{z}\sqrt{1-s^2} + p\dot{z}\dot{z} = cy\dot{s} + p\dot{z}\dot{z}$ (because by Property of the Circle $\dot{z} = \frac{\dot{s}}{\sqrt{1-s^2}}$ and $cyz\sqrt{1-s^2} = cy\dot{s}$) whose Fluent $cys + pzz$, is as the Heat required, which when $z =$ the Arch Æ n expressing the Time from Sun-rise to Noon, gives 1.057491; to which add .217918 and .775291, the Heat ejected (found by taking the Value of $z = 15°$ and $60°$ respectively) corresponding to the Hours of One and Four o'Clock gives 1.275409 and 1.832782, being as the Heat required at One and Four o'Clock, and also as 1 to 1.437. *W. W. R.*

This Question was also answered by Mr. Reeves. *Mr.* T. Allen *makes the Heat to be as* .217 *to* .775; *and Mr.* Carter *makes it as* 1 *to* 0.676; *Mr.* Langley's *Numbers are as* 1.912 *to* 1.728. *As the Ratios of Heat above given are very different, it is certain the Manner of answering such a Question is not generally understood.*



Question 133, *answered by Mr.* GEORGE HICKS, *Master of a Free-school at* Reedness, Yorkshire.

LET A B C represent the Triangle: It is evident from 4 *E.* 4. that A E $=$ A D, and C F $=$ C D, therefore A E $+$ C F $=$ A C, also E G $=$ G D $=$ G F $=$ E B $=$ B F, consequently E B $+$ B F $=$ the Diameter of the Circle. *Q. E. D.*

Also answered by Mr. Hall, *Mr.* D. Hastings, *Mr.* R. Langley, *Mr.* Storer, *Mr.* Rennard, *Mr.* Eling, *Mr.* Terry, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Harris, *Mr.* Rowe, *Mr.* Reeves, *Mr.* J. Hudson, *Mr.* Richardson, *Mr.* J. Beighton, *and Mr.* Harlsey.

Question 134, *answered by Mr.* CHARLES WILKINSON, *of Mr.* Allen's *School at* Spalden.

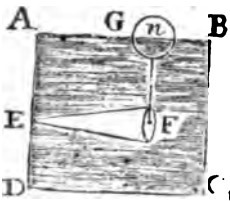
LET $x =$ the Side of the Hexaedron, and $a =$ the Diameter of the Sphere. Then, *per* 47 *E.* 1. $\overline{3x^2} = a$, and $3x^2 = a^2$, consequently $x = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{3}} = 16{,}31$. Therefore I find the Quantity to cut off to be 7465,8683 Inches.

Also answered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* Terry, *Mr.* Carter, *Mr.* Harlsey, *Mr.* Langley, *Mr.* Rennard, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Hicks, *Mr.* Reeves, *Mr.* J. Hudson, *Mr.* Storer, *and Mr.* Allen.

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Queſtion 144.

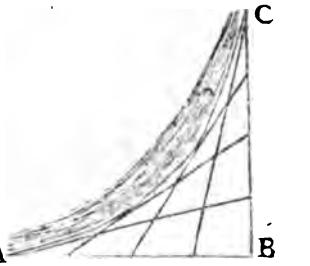
By Mr. EDW. JOHNSON, *of* Hull.



LET ABCD repreſent a Veſſel filled with common Water; E F a Cone of caſt Iron within the Veſſel, and moveable about the Point E as a Center. G a Globe of Cork, joined to the Center of the Cone's Baſe, by a String whoſe ſpecific Gravity is equal to that of Water, and Length = F *n*. There is given the Length of the Cone = 18 Inches, and the Diameter of its Baſe = 4 Inches; to find the Diameter of the Globe, ſo that the Machine ſhall be in Equilibrio, when half the Globe is below the Water's Surface; and the Cone in a horizontal Poſition.

Queſtion 145.

By Mr. J. BRIGHTON, *of* Radbourne.



SUrveying the Meadow A B C, I found A B = B C = 10 Chains, and the Angle B a right one: But taking particular Notice of the River A C, which I found to run in ſuch a Manner, that if Lines be drawn, dividing the Sides A B and B C into four equal Parts, the Edge of the River A C would juſt touch the Lines drawn as *per* Figure, which made me to think the Nature of the Curve, A C, the River deſcribes, might be eaſily found, and from thence the Content of the Meadow; which are here required, with the Method of Inveſtigation.

An Encomium on the City of BRISTOL.

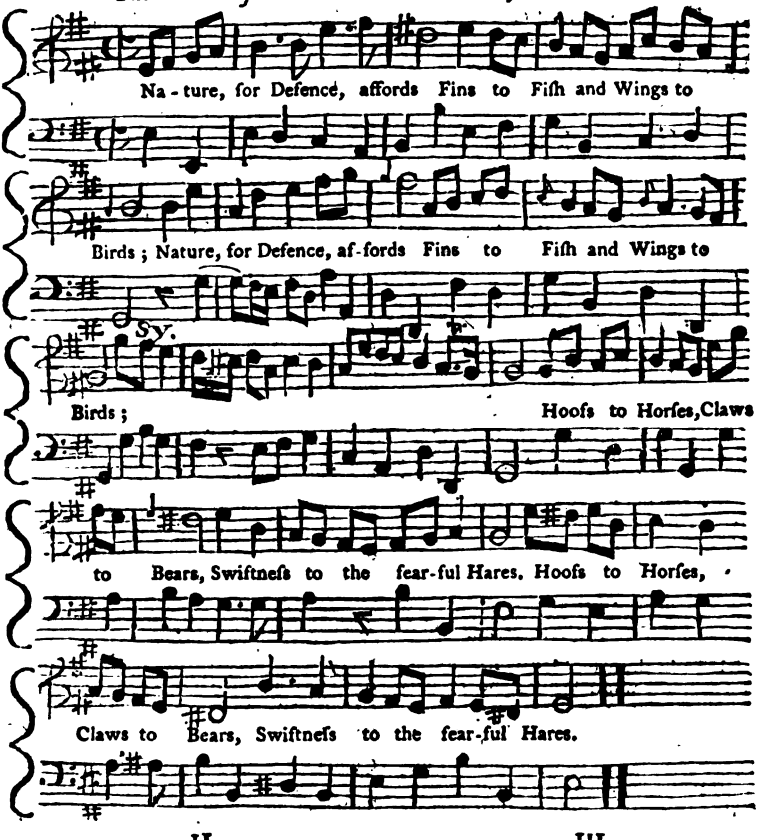
BRISTOL, thy name to ev'ry *Briton* dear,
Glads the warm boſom, and delights the Ear.
Great rival thou, of proud *Auguſta*'s fame,
Lov'd by the Muſe, and worthy of her flame.
Like her's, thy turrets brave the glitt'ring ſky,
Attract the view, and fix the wand'ring eye.
For thee, the winds diſpenſe their friendly gales, [ſails:
Drive the rich bark, and ſwell her canvas
Ocean in ſurges beats thy darling ſhores,
And ſends thee wealth in ev'ry wave he pours.
Within thy walls the willing muſes ſtray,
Diſplay their riches, and their charms diſplay.
Here art and nature all their pow'rs combine,
Smooth the rude rock, and teach the heath to ſhine.
Compaſſion here has rear'd her ſocial throne,
Melts at each woe, and ſighs at ev'ry groan;
To aching hearts the balm of health applies,
And wipes away the tears from human eyes.
Aſtræa now, from dire contagion free,
Hath left the ſkies, and fix'd her throne with thee;
Whilſt thy tribunals ev'ry fraud reſtrain,
And ev'ry life aſſerts her glorious reign.
Here *learning* gives the phyſic of our ſouls,
Each rebel thought, and embrio vice controuls;
Guides the young mind, and points the arduous way,
That leads to honour, and to endleſs day.
* *
For naval force renown'd, in taſte refin'd,
Still be it thine to civilize mankind!
To teach them truth and wiſdom to defend,
And look on virtue as their deareſt friend!
Then ſhalt thou all thy foes' attacks defeat,
Who ever cenſure, or who never eat.
Then too thou ſhalt *Ingratitude* reſtrain;
And *Savage** ſatire be employ'd in vain.
Thy glory and thy worth all tongues ſhall own,
And *Briſtol* ſhall be deem'd fair *Virtue*'s throne.

RICHARD LEWIS.

BEAUTY'S

* *Mr.* Savage, *after having received the moſt ſignal Favours of, and been entertained in the moſt hoſpitable Manner by the worthy Inhabitants of this City, wrote a moſt virulent Satire againſt it; and tho' the Piece is written with great Spirit; yet, as its Intention merits, it is but very little known, but is juſtly conſigned to the drowſy Bed of Oblivion.*

BEAUTY's POWER.

The Words after ANACREON. *Set by Mr.* MOZE.

Na-ture, for Defence, affords Fins to Fiſh and Wings to
Birds; Nature, for Defence, af-fords Fins to Fiſh and Wings to
Sy.
Birds; Hoofs to Horſes, Claws
to Bears, Swiftneſs to the fear-ful Hares. Hoofs to Horſes,
Claws to Bears, Swiftneſs to the fear-ful Hares.

II.

Man's endow'd with art and ſenſe;
What have Women for Defence?
Beauty is their ſhield and arms;
Women's weapons are their charms.

III.

Beauty's power makes us feel,
Deeper wounds than thoſe of ſteel.
Strength and wit before it fall,
Beauty triumphs over all.

An ACROSTIC *on*

M atchleſs in beauty, as in ſenſe refin'd,
I n wit replete, with ſolid learning join'd;
S erene yet gay, where lovely virtue's ſeen;
S weet is her temper, as her lovely mein.
P roud and unconquer'd man her charms confeſs,
E ach belle admires the beauty ſhe'd have
G azing with wonder, we united view
G reatneſs of mind, and ſolid wiſdom too,
Y outh's beauteous ſpring, and ſummer's ripeneſs join:
F riendſhip and ſweetneſs all around her ſhine.
L ovely her ſhape, with her more lovely mind,
E ndu'd with modeſty, that charms mankind;
E nvy's great pow'r her conduct can't degrade;
T hy virtue's greatly known, thou charming maid!
W it, youth and beauty all in thee conjoin,
O h! lovely maid, to paint thee quite divine:
O h! might my pen thy gentle breaſt inſpire!
D iſtinguiſh'd moſt, becauſe I moſt admire!

of Liverpool.

Kingſton in *Jamaica*. 1757.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences. For JULY, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Duſſeldorp, June 24. THE Number of the French being far ſuperior to thoſe under the Command of the Duke of Cumberland, have occaſioned his Removal from Bielfeldt, where they have now eſtabliſhed their Head Quarters. Part of their Army is in Purſuit of the Pruſſians, who are retiring towards Madgeburg, and another Corps is preparing to beſiege that City. Three Regiments of the Palatine Troops decamped Yeſterday, in order to march into the Country of Heſſe Caſſel, and they are greatly threatened by the French, if they do not think proper to enter into a Neutrality.

Letters from the Hague ſay, that his Royal Highneſs paſſed the Weſer without any Interruption; notwithſtanding an Attack of his Rear-guard in his quitting Bielfeldt, in which the Enemy was repulſed with great Loſs.

Berlin, June 25. The Court has juſt received the following Account of an Engagement which happened the 18th near Collin, and of what has paſſed in Bohemia ſince.

The King marched the 13th from the Camp at Prague with ſeveral Battalions and Squadrons, and joined the Corps under the Command of Prince Bevern, who quitted his Camp of Neuhoff, and met his Majeſty at Kaurzim. After this Junction the King advanced towards Marſhal Daun, who was arrived in the Neighbourhood of Collin, reinforced by the Auſtrian Troops which were in Moravia, and a large Train of Artillery from Olmutz. The Enemy's Army was ranged in Order of Battle in three Lines, upon a very high Hill, defended by a great Number of Pieces of Artillery; the Way up was very narrow, which rendered the Approach difficult. The King, notwithſtanding the advantageous Situation of the Enemy, attacked them about half an Hour after Two in the Afternoon. His Majeſty's Army took two Batteries and two Villages defended by Infantry, but could not force the third, by Reaſon of the terrible Fire from the Artillery which protected it. We twice repulſed the Enemy on the Right; but the King, not thinking proper to continue the Action any longer, withdrew with his Army towards the Elbe, retreating in perfect good Order. His Majeſty, in order to keep his Forces together in Bohemia, has raiſed the Blockade of Prague.

Prague, June 26. Count Brown, Field Marſhal in the Service of the Empreſs Queen, Governor General of the Kingdom of Bohemia, &c. died here this Day, of the Wound he received in the Battle of the 6th of May, univerſally regretted.

Hague, June 28. The States are greatly embarraſſed with the Requiſition made by Count D'Affry, who has demanded that 4 of our Frontiers ſhall be garriſoned by French Troops, under the Pretence of deſiring it only as a Security for our Neutrality.

Hanover, June 28. Marſhal d'Eſtrees lately ſent an Officer to the Duke of Cumberland, to demand a free Paſſage through that Electorate; at the ſame Time giving his Word of Honour, that no Damage ſhould be done to his Electoral Dominions, and that the French Army ſhould obſerve the moſt exact Diſcipline as they paſſed thro'; but that in Caſe of Refuſal, he would immediately make his Way, Sword in Hand. To which his Royal Highneſs made anſwer, That ſuch Demands was diametrically contrary to the Views which induced him to accept of the Command conferred on him by his Royal Father.

Letters from Dreſden mention, that the King of Bavaria had actually ſigned a Neutrality with the King of Pruſſia.

Berlin, June 28. As the Fate of Arms is ever uncertain, his Majeſty, inſtead of lamenting the bad Succeſs he met with the 18th Inſtant, is conſidering how he may retrieve it. His Majeſty ſince that Time has aſſembled his Army on the Right of the Elbe, in a Situation that is moſt favourable for covering Sileſia, and ſecuring a Communication with Luſatia and with Brandenbourg. The Detachments which his Majeſty ſent upon the Look-out, had met with none of the Enemy's Parties the 23th on the Right of the Elbe, and the Diſpatches ſent into Saxony met with no Obſtruction. The Enemy has continued ſince the Battle of the 18th in the ſame Poſition as before, on the Left of the Elbe, and they have hitherto given no Indications of their intending to croſs it. All the Corps that are near enough are ordered to join the King's Army,

which, it's thought, will ſoon be reinſtated, ſo as to be able to take it's Revenge for the Battle of the 18th. The ill Succeſs of that, defeated in ſome Meaſure his Majeſty's Intention of ſupporting his Allies in the Empire, for which Purpoſe, if Prague had been reduced, he would have detached a Body of 25,000 Men, but which, under his preſent Circumſtances, he cannot ſpare.

The King's Operations before Prague were greatly retarded by the two following Accidents among others. The Laboratory taking Fire, blew up, and killed 20 Perſons who were at Work in it. An Officer of the Train, who was poſted at a Redoubt, ſuffering himſelf to be ſurprized at the Sally on the 3d Inſtant, the Enemy made themſelves Maſters of the Redoubt, and took four Pieces of Cannon. The Officer has been ſhot, and ſome of the common Men who were involved in his Crime, have been ſeverely puniſhed.

Berlin, July 2. A Courier is arrived from Bohemia with the following Advices, dated June 27: 'The King is in perfect Health, and is endeavouring to reinſtate his Affairs, ſo as to proſecute his Deſigns in Bohemia. His Army does not retreat towards Sileſia, but on the contrary is advancing again, and, on the 27th of June, was encamped on the Right of the Elbe, between Melnick and Leitmaritz, to the Amount of near 60,000 Men.'

Dreſden, July 2. By Account of Barges going up the Elbe for the Uſe of the King of Pruſſia, and by ſeveral Waggons ſet out from hence, it appears the Pruſſians have no Thought of quitting Bohemia.

Part of a Letter from Amſterdam, dated July 5.

The French Army on the Lower Rhine are all in Motion. The Duke of Cumberland has blown up a Stone Bridge at Munden, and drawn out all the Braſs Cannon, leaving in it only Iron ones, with a Garriſon of 25,000.

Bruſſels, July 11. The French have taken Embden, a Port Town and City in the Circle of Weſtphalia. Moſt of the Garriſon were Pruſſians.

Letters from the Hague mention, that the French, notwithſtanding all the Precautions uſed by the Duke of Cumberland, had paſſed the Weſer in the Night, between the 7th and 8th Inſtant.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica.

CAPT. Youart, in the Hardman, is arrived from Anamabo, and brings Advice, that Capt. John Gordon, and near all the Ships there, eſcaped the French Men of War by a lucky Intelligence. The Fantyn, and ſeveral others, got immediately to Cape Coaſt, and landing their Slaves, White Men and Cargoes, mann'd, and fought the Fort in their own Defence, and ſaved the Whole.

New-York, May 2. An Account of the Forces embarked on board the Traſports at Sandy-Hook in New-York, (being about 75, including Proviſion Veſſels) to ſail under Convoy of the following Ships, under Command of Rear-Admiral Hardy; the Sutherland of 50 Guns, Capt. Falkingham; the Nightingale of 20 Guns, Capt. Campbel; the Kennington of 20 Guns, Capt. Digges; the Vulture Sloop of 14 Guns, Capt. Scarfe, and the Ferrit Sloop of 14 Guns, Capt. Upton.

22d Regiment of Foot,	Offarel's	900
42d ditto	Highlanders	900
44th ditto	Abercrombie's	800
48th ditto	Webb's —	800
2d Battalion Royal Americans	—	700
4th Battalion ditto	——	700

RANGERS.

Rogers's Company ——	100
Stark's ditto — —	100
Bulkley's ditto — —	100
Shepherd's ditto — —	100
Carpenter's, &c. under Col. Meſcier	100
	5300
Forces under Major-General Webb, who commands at Albany and the Forts.	
Otway's Regiment — —	800
3d Battalion of Royal Americans —	700
New-England Forces ſhould be, if compleat, — —	3500
New-York ten Companies ſhould be 1000 —— ——	950
New-Jerſey — —	500
Three Companies of Rangers —	300
	6750

Beſides a Detachment of the Royal Artillery.

In PENSYLVANIA.

Half the 1ſt Battalion of Royal Americans, Stanvix's —— ——	400
2d Battalion Penſylvanians 700 each	1400

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, May 6.

We are apprehenſive that the Enemy intend to invade South Carolina from Miſſiſſippe and Hiſpaniola. Lord Lowden ſends half a Battalion of the Royal Americans, Penſilvania 200, Virginia 400, and North Ca-

Carolina 100, for the Protection of that Colony.

Philadelphia, May 12. They write from Lancaster, that a Party of Onondago Warriors are gone to Fort Cumberland to join the Southern Indians and proceed against our Enemies, and that Week, Scarroyady, with a Party of the Mohawk Warriors, marched for Fort Augustus.

Boston, May 16. A farther Embargo is laid on all Ships and Vessels till after the 20th Instant. A Body of French and Indians, on the 20th of March last, attacked Fort William-Henry, but were repulsed with great Loss.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lancaster, June 25.

THE Post Boy, going from hence to Preston, on Tuesday was stopped and robbed by two Men, since taken and committed to Lancaster Goal. The Post Boy can speak positively to one of them.

Portsmouth, June 28. This Day sail'd Commodore Moor for the West-Indies, with a large Convoy, and the following Ships, Cambridge of 80 Guns, Prince Frederick of 70, Buckingham of 74, Devonshire of 74, Trident of 64, and Weazle of 16.

Salisbury, July 4. Sir Rob. Rich's Regiment of Dragoons, 5 Troops of General Cholmondeley's, and 5 of General Hawley's, are encamped on Chilhampton Downs; the Remainder of which, Lord Albemarl's, General Howards, and Lord Ancram's, will be here on Friday next.

Portsmouth, July 6. This Morning, pursuant to a Cartel settled, we have received 20 Englishmen, in the room of 87 Boys, sent to France; and this Morning the first 100, taken before the War, will be shipped for Cherburg.

18. Ten Thousand Men are expected to embark here in a few Day. The Marines on board several Ships are to be sent on Shore, and to go on board other Ships which are now getting ready with the utmost Expedition, and it is said, Admiral Hawke is to have the Command of it.

LONDON.

Extract of the Act for the better Ordering of the Militia Forces in the several Counties of that Part of Great Britain called England.

WHEREAS a well-order'd and well-disciplin'd Militia is essentially necessary to the Safety, Peace, and Prosperity of this Kingdom.

BE IT ENACTED, That from the First of May 1757, the Lieutenants of Counties shall arm and array proper Persons; and the Lieutenants shall appoint their Deputy-Lieutenants, and give Commissions to Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and other Officers, whose Names shall, within a Month, be certified to the King.

The Lieutenant of every County shall have the chief Command of the Militia of that County.

In each County shall be appointed twenty or more Deputy-Lieutenants, if so many can be found qualified, each of whom shall possess four hundred Pounds a Year, or shall be Heir apparent of a Possession of eight hundred a Year. A Lieut. Col. or Major shall be possessed of three hundred a Year, or Heir apparent to six hundred. A Captain shall possess two hundred a Year, or be Heir to four, or be the Son of one who possesses, or at his Death did possess six hundred a year. A Lieut. shall possess one hundred a Year, or be the Son of one who possesses, or at his Death did possess two hundred. An Ensign shall possess fifty Pounds, or be the Son of one who possesses, or at the Time of his Death did possess one hundred. One Toiety of the Estate, in all these Cases, lying within the County.

In Counties where twenty Deputy-Lieutenants with proper Qualifications cannot be found, it shall be sufficient to appoint so many as can be found.

A Right to the immediate Reversion of an Estate leased out for Lives, on a reserved Rent, producing to the Lessee the clear yearly Rent of three hundred Pounds, shall be considered as equivalent to an Estate of one hundred Pounds a Year, and so in Proportion.

An Ensign or Lieutenant may be promoted to be a Captain; and a Captain or Major may be promoted to be a Lieutenant-Colonel, on extraordinary Occasions, on Account of Merit.

The King may displace any Deputy Lieutenant or Officer, and the Lieutenants shall appoint others in their Stead.

Every Deputy or Officer ſhall give in his Qualification to the Clerk of the Peace, and take the Oaths to the Government, within ſix Months after he ſhall begin to act, on Penalty of 200l. on Deputy Lieutenants, and all above the Degree of Captain; and 100l. on Captains and thoſe under.

Peers are exempted from ſerving by themſelves or Subſtitutes; but they and Heirs apparent of Peers, may be appointed Deputy-Lieutenants, or Commiſſion Officers, and their Qualifications need not be left with the Clerk of the Peace; but on taking the Oaths, &c. they may act without being otherwiſe qualified.

A Commiſſion in the Militia ſhall not vacate a Seat in Parliament.

At the End of every four Years a Number of Officers ſhall be diſcharged equal to the Number of thoſe who, duly qualified, ſhall ſolicit for Admiſſion.

To each Regiment an Adjutant ſhall be appointed who has ſerved in the Regular Forces, in which he ſhall ſtill retain his Rank; and to every Company of the Militia ſhall be appointed two or more Serjeants (in the Proportion of one Serjeant to twenty private Men) out of the Regular Forces, who ſhall be intitled to the Hoſpital of Chelſea. And Serjeants appointed from that Hoſpital ſhall be re-admitted on producing Certificates of good Behaviour.

No Perſons ſelling Liquors by Retail ſhall be capable of being a Serjeant of the Militia.

The Number of private Men ſerving in the Militia ſhall be; for

Bedfordſhire	400	Lincoln C. & C.	1200
Berkſhire	560	Tower Haml.	1160
Bucks	560	Middleſ. reſt of	1600
Cambridgeſhire	480	Monmouthſhire	240
Cheſter & Cheſter County	560	Norfolk & Norw.	960
Cornwall	640	Northamptonſh.	640
Cumberland	320	Northumberland, Newcaſtle upon T. & Berwick	560
Dorbyſhire	560	Nottingham Co. and Town	480
Devon and Exon County	1600	Oxfordſhire	560
Dorſetſhire and Poole	640	Rutlandſhire	120
Durham	400	Salop	640
Eſſex	960	Somerſetſhire	840
Glouceſterſhire, Glo. City, & Briſtol	960	Southampton Co. and Town	960
Hereford	480	Staffordſhire and Litchfield	560
Hertford	560	Suffolk	960
Huntingdon	320	Surry	800
Kent & Cant. C.	960	Suſſex	800
Lancaſhire	800	Warwick C. and Coventry	640
Leiceſterſhire	560	Weſtmoreland	240
Worceſter Co. & City	560	Caermarthen Co. and Town	200
Wilts	800	Carnarvon	80
York C. & Weſt Riding	1240	Denbigh	280
—North Riding	720	Flintſhire	120
—Eaſt Riding & Hull	400	Glamorganſhire	360
Angleſea	80	Merionethſhire	80
Brecknock	160	Montgomery	240
Cardigan	120	Pembrokeſhire & Haverford-W.	160
		Radnorſhire	120

There ſhall be no more than one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Enſign, to eighty private Men.

Where the Proportion of Men directed by this Act to be raiſed in any County ſhall be judged by the Lieutenant to be too large, the Privy-Council, on Application, may regulate it.

The Lieutenant of each County, with two Deputy-Lieutenants, or three or more Deputy-Lieutenants in the Abſence of the Lieutenant, ſhall meet on the 12th of July 1757, and on the firſt Tueſday in June, in every ſubſequent Year, and require the Head Conſtables to deliver in a Liſt of all the Men between the Age of 18 and 50, in their ſeveral Diſtricts, except Peers, Officers of the Militia, Officers of the regular Forces or Garriſons, Members of either Univerſity, Clergymen, Teachers of ſeparate Meetings, Peace and Pariſh-Officers, articled Clerks, and Apprentices, and Seamen, noting in the Liſt the Men labouring under any bodily Infirmity.

Every Deputy Conſtable, or other petty Officer, ſhall tranſmit to the Head Conſtable the Liſt of his Diviſion, having firſt affixed it to the Door of the Church or Chapel for one Sunday.

On the Day appointed for receiving theſe Liſts, the Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants ſhall ſettle the Number to be taken from each Hundred, or the Diviſion of the County. They ſhall then ſubdivide themſelves, and three or more Deputies, or two Deputies with one Juſtice of the Peace; or one Deputy with two Juſtices, ſhall meet, within a Month, in every Subdiviſion, to hear the Complaint of thoſe who think themſelves entitled to Exemption; and upon any juſt Cauſe ſhall correct the Liſts. They ſhall then ſettle the Number to be raiſed in each Pariſh, and chuſe the Individuals by Lot; and within three Weeks afterwards the Perſon ſo choſen ſhall appear before them; each of whom ſhall take the Oaths, and enter into the Militia for three Years, or bring one to ſerve as his Subſtitute, or forfeit 10l. and be liable at the End of three Years to ſerve again.

Three

Three Deputies, or two Deputies and a Juſtice, or one Deputy and two Juſtices, ſhall meet in their ſeveral Subdiviſions occaſionally at other Times, and annually on the Tueſday before Michaelmas; and if any Perſon thirty-five Years old ſhall deſire his Diſcharge, or if any Perſon whomſoever ſhall ſhew juſt Cauſe for his Diſcharge, it ſhall be granted, and another choſen by Lot in his Room; and the Vacation by Death ſhall be filled up in the ſame Manner.

A Militia Man removing to another Pariſh, ſhall ſerve the Remainder of his Time in the new Pariſh.

New Liſts of Men qualified for Service ſhall be made every Year.

A new Body ſhall be choſen every third Year, ſo that all Perſons duly qualified may ſerve in their Turns, each for three Years. [Would it not have been better to have changed a certain Proportion only every Year? For by changing all at once, there will be every third Year a new Army totally void of Diſcipline and Skill.]

A Liſt of the Perſons ſerving in each Pariſh ſhall be tranſmitted to the Lieutenant.

Any Officer, neglecting to return his Liſt, or making a falſe or partial Liſt, ſhall be committed for a Month to the common Goal, or be fined not more than five Pounds, or leſs than 40 s.

Every private Man ſerving for himſelf ſhall be exempted from Statute Work, from ſerving Peace or Pariſh Offices, or in the regular Forces.

He that has ſerved three Years ſhall not ſerve again until by Rotation it comes to his Turn.

Married Men, having perſonally ſerved in the Militia, if called out in Caſe of Invaſion or Rebellion, ſhall be entitled to the ſame Privilege of ſetting up Trades in any Place of Great-Britain or Ireland, as by Act 22 Geo. II. is granted to Mariners or Soldiers.

A Quaker refuſing to ſerve ſhall hire another in his Stead; and if he neglects, a Sum ſhall be levied upon him by Diſtreſs, ſufficient to hire another Man.

Within one Month after the Return of the Liſts, the Lieutenant and two Deputies, or without the Lieutenant, three Deputies ſhall form the Militia of each County into Regiments, conſiſting of not more than twelve, nor leſs than ſeven Companies of forty Men each; appointing the commiſſioned and non commiſſioned Officers to each Company.

They ſhall be exerciſed thus: On the firſt Monday in the Months of March, April, May, June, July, Auguſt, September, and October, they ſhall be exerciſed in half Companies; and on the third Monday in the ſaid Month in Companies.

And once every Year, on the Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday, of Whitſun-Week, they ſhall be exerciſed in whole Regiments.

No Man ſhall be exerciſed in half Company or Companies more than ſix Miles from his own Houſe.

Notice of the Time and Place of Meeting ſhall be ſent by the Lieutenant and two Deputies, or, without the Lieutenant, by three Deputies, to the High Conſtables, and by them to the Petty Conſtables, who ſhall fix them upon the Door of their reſpective Churches.

The Lieutenant ſhall appoint at Pleaſure a Regimental Clerk, a Serjeant-Major out of the Serjeants, and a Drum-Major out of the Drummers.

If it ſhall be thought inconvenient on Account of the Fairs or Markets to exerciſe the Militia on the Day ſet by this Act, Order may be made by three Deputies, or two Deputies and one Juſtice, or one Deputy and three Juſtices, for exerciſing them on any other Day, Sunday excepted.

In Counties where the Militia do not amount to ſeven Companies, and therefore cannot make a Regiment, they ſhall be formed into a Battalion, under the Lieutenant and one Field-Officer, one Adjutant, who ſhall be a Subaltern in the Army, a Serjeant-Major, a Drum-Major, and a Clerk ſhall be appointed them, and they ſhall be exerciſed as a complete Regiment.

Where a whole Company or a half Company cannot be brought together, they may be exerciſed in ſmaller Numbers as the Lieutenant or Deputies ſhall direct.

One Commiſſioned Officer ſhall attend the Exerciſe of the half Company, and inſpect their Arms and Accoutrements.

The Arms and Cloths of the Militia ſhall be carefully kept by the Captain of each Company in Cheſts, provided by the Pariſh where they are depoſited. The Muſkets ſhall be marked with an M, and the Name of the County.

The King's Lieutenants, or the Colonels, may ſeize, or remove whither they ſhall think proper, the Arms, Clothes and Accoutrements, when neceſſary to the Public Peace.

Any Perſon intruſted with the Cuſtody of any Arms or Cloths, delivering them out, unleſs for Exerciſe, or by Command of his ſuperior Officer, or by the Order of any Juſtice of the Peace, under his Hand and Seal, may, by two Juſtices, be committed to the County Goal for ſix Months.

No Pay, Arms, or Clothing, ſhall be iſſued,

ſued, nor an Adjutant or Serjeant be appointed till four Fifths of the Men ſhall have been choſen, and the Officers have taken out their Commiſſions.

The Officer who ſuperintends the Exerciſe ſhall call over the Liſt, and certify to a Juſtice the Names of thoſe who are abſent from Exerciſe. The Juſtice ſhall examine the Excuſe offered, and if is be inſufficient, ſhall puniſh the Defaulter for the firſt Offence by fining him Two Shillings, or ſetting him in the Stocks for an Hour; for the ſecond he ſhall fine him Four Shillings, or ſend him to the Houſe of Correction for four Days; for every Offence afterwards he ſhall fine him ſix Shillings, and if it be not paid, ſend him to the Houſe of Correction for any Time not exceeding a Month.

If any Man ſhall be convicted upon Oath before a Juſtice of being drunk at the Time of Exerciſe, he ſhall forfeit Ten Shillings, or ſit an Hour in the Stocks.

He that ſhall be convicted on Oath before a Juſtice of Inſolence or Diſobedience to his Officer, ſhall for his firſt Offence be fined Two Shillings and Sixpence, and in Default of Payment be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for four Days; for the ſecond be fined Five Shillings, or committed for ſeven Days; and for every Offence afterwards be fined forty Shillings, and committed to the Houſe of Correction for any Time not more than a Month, nor leſs than fourteen Days.

If any Man ſhall ſell, pawn, or loſe his Arms, or Accoutrements, he ſhall be fined a Sum not exceeding three Pounds, or in Default of Payment be committed to the Houſe of Correction for one Month; and if he cannot then raiſe the Sum required, for three Months.

He that ſhall neglect to return his Arms in good Order after Exerciſe, the ſame or the next Day, ſhall be fined Two Shillings and Sixpence, or be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for ſeven Days: If he neglect to return them by Monday after Whitſun-Week, he ſhall forfeit Five Shillings, or be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for fourteen Days: And the Perſon entruſted by the Captain with the Care of the Arms and Clothes, who ſhall omit to complain of ſuch Neglect, ſhall forfeit Twenty Shillings.

The Soldier or non-commiſſioned Officer, that ſhall be abſent from his annual Exerciſe, ſhall forfeit ten Shillings a Day, or be committed to the Houſe of Correction for a Month.

If any non-commiſſioned Officer ſhall be convicted upon Oath of being negligent in his Duty, or diſobedient or inſolent to the Adjutant, or other ſuperior Officer, he ſhall be fined by a Juſtice a Sum not exceeding thirty Shillings, or in Default of Payment be committed to the Houſe of Correction for fourteen Days, and may be diſcharged by the Lieutenant.

Whoever ſhall unlawfully buy or receive any Arms, or Accoutrements belonging to the Militia, ſhall incur the Penalty of five Pounds, and in Default be impriſoned for three Months, or publickly whipped, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtice.

No Man ſhall be cenſured for Abſence occaſioned by attending an Election.

The Militia are to be ſubject in Military Affairs to their own Officers, and in Civil to the Civil Magiſtrate.

All Pariſh Officers are required to aſſiſt the Lieutenants and Juſtices.

In caſe of actual Invaſion, or upon imminent Danger thereof, and in Caſe of Rebellion, the King, firſt notifying the Occaſion to Parliament, if then ſitting, or in their Receſs to the Privy-Council, and to the People by Proclamation, may direct the Lieutenants, or any three Deputy-Lieutenants, to draw out their Regiments, who ſhall march, by his Majeſty's Order, to any Part of the Kingdom, under the Command of ſuch Generals as he ſhall appoint, receiving, during the Service, the ſame Pay with the regular Regiments of Foot, and the Officers holding the ſame Rank with the Regular Officers of the ſame Denomination. The Militia, during the Time of Service, ſhall be liable to the Law-Martial then ſubſiſting; and any Man wounded ſhall be entituled to the Hoſpital of Chelſea. A Militia-Man not appearing, or refuſing to march on ſuch Occaſions, ſhall forfeit forty Pounds, or be committed to the County Goal for 12 Months.

In Caſe of actual Invaſion, or upon imminent Danger thereof, and in Caſe of Rebellion, if the Parliament be not ſitting, nor its Adjournment or Prorogation to expire in 14 Days, the King may ſummon it to meet on any Day, upon giving 14 Days Notice; and they ſhall meet accordingly for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

The Militia and Regular Troops ſhall be tried in Courts-Martial, each by their own Officers.

The Militia during their annual Exerciſe ſhall be billeted as Regular Troops.

In Caſe of Invaſion or Rebellion, Juſtices, upon Order from the King, or any Chief Commiſſion Officer of the Militia, ſhall iſſue Warrants to the Chief Conſtables of Hundreds to provide Carriages for the Arms, Clothes, Accoutrements, Powder, &c. which Carriages ſhall be paid in ready Money by the Officer demanding them, after the following

lowing Rates: A Waggon with five Horſes, or a Wain with ſix Oxen, or with four Oxen and two Horſes, one Shilling each Mile; a Cart with four Horſes, Ninepence a Mile; and ſo in Proportion. Perſons having ſuch Carriages are required to furniſh them for one Day's Journey only. Any Chief Conſtable neglecting his Duty in the Premiſes, ſhall forfeit a Sum not exceeding 40 s. nor leſs than 20 s. to be levied by Diſtreſs.

The Militia ſhall not, on any Occaſion, be compelled to go out of this Kingdom.

In all Cities, or Towns which are Counties within themſelves, and have been accuſtomed to raiſe their own Militia, the Lieutenant or Chief Magiſtrate ſhall appoint five Deputy-Lieutenants, who ſhall exerciſe the ſame Power as the other Deputies. Of theſe ſmaller Counties the Deputies, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors, ſhall poſſeſs Lands to the Value of three hundred Pounds a Year, or a Perſonal Eſtate of five thouſand Pounds; Captains, one hundred and fifty Pounds, or two thouſand five hundred Pounds perſonal Eſtate; Lieutenants and Enſigns, fifty Pounds a Year, or ſeven hundred and fifty Pounds perſonal Eſtate. One Half of the real Eſtates of the Officers of County Towns muſt be in ſuch City or Town, or within the County at large to which ſuch City or Town is united, for the Purpoſes of this Act. The Penalty for acting if not qualified, is, for a Deputy-Lieutenant or Field Officer, 100l. for all under 50l.

All Fines and Forfeitures ſhall be paid to the Regimental Clerk, and made a common Stock in each Subdiviſion; of which an Account ſhall be given to three Deputies, or two Deputies and one Juſtice, or one Deputy and two Juſtices, who ſhall apply it to the Erection of Buts, and the Proviſion of Gunpowder, to be uſed in ſhooting at Marks; and the Remainder ſhall be diſtributed in Prizes to the beſt Markſmen, or employed in any other Way for the Uſe of the Militia.

Perſons committed to the Houſe of Correction upon this Act ſhall be kept to hard Labour.

Proof of Qualification, in all Suits, ſhall lie on the Defendant.

No Order made, by Virtue of this Act, by a Lieutenant, Deputy or Juſtice, ſhall be removed by *Certiorari*; nor Executions be ſuperſeded thereby.

Where a Pariſh extends into two Counties, its Militia ſhall ſerve in that County where the Church ſtands.

Thoſe who are trained and muſtered in the Docks ſhall not be obliged to ſerve in the Militia.

All former Acts relating to the *Militia* are repealed by this Act, except in Caſes which are herein directed to be ſubject to a former Act.

The other Clauſes in this Act (which is to remain in Force for five Years) contain Proviſions reſpecting the Privileges or Conveniences of particular Places.

June 24. GEorge Nelſon, Eſq; Alderman and Grocer, and Francis Goſling, Eſq; Alderman and Stationer, elected Sheriffs for this City.

25. By a Letter from Mr. Taurin, Mate of the Swan, Monſlow, who was taken and carried into Port Louis, the 19th of November, where he continued Priſoner 'till the 17th of February, we are informed, that he, with three other Engliſh Priſoners, was put on board a Veſſel bound for Nantz; but had not ſailed long before Mr. Taurin, and the other three, by Favour of the Night, ſecured the Ship's Crew, conſiſting of 10 Frenchmen, three Spaniards, and two others, and carried her into Providence, where ſhe is ſecured. Her Cargo conſiſts of Indigo, Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, &c.

The 27th and 29th were entered at the Cuſtom-houſe 2,000 Quarters of Wheat from Hambrough, 2,000 from the Sound, and 843 from Dantzick.

28. Twenty-ſeven public, and ſix private Bills were ſigned by Commiſſion from his Majeſty, among which were, An Act for granting ſeveral Duties on Indentures, Deeds, Bonds, News-Papers, Advertiſments, &c. Upon Licences for retailing Wine, The Militia Act [See Page 591.] And the Pawn-brokers Act.

July 5. A Letter received from an Iriſh Officer in Marſhal Daun's Army mentions, that the Battle between the Pruſſians and Auſtrians on the 18th of June, was as bloody a-one as ever he had ſeen. That the Auſtrian Infantry could not withſtand the Pruſſian Foot: That the Latter had certainly gain'd the Victory, had not their Cavalry been too much fatigued by a long March, and alſo too few in Number to ſupport them; and that the Number of Slain on both Sides was nearly equal.

6. His Excellency Count Colloredo, Ambaſſador from the Emperor, ſet out on his Return to Vienna.

7. The Intrepid Man of War put in Commiſſion at Chatham, and the Command of her given to Capt Edward Pratten.

The long wiſhed-for Fleet from Turkey and Leghorn, are all arrived ſafe, under the Command of the Jerſey and Cheſterfield.

9. The

8. The Earl of Thomond was ſworn one of his Majeſtys moſt Hon. Privy Council.

A Letter from James Miller, Eſq; Conſul at Barcelona, adviſe, that a rich Engliſh Ship, called the St. George, taken by the Le Bien Aime Privateer, the Captain Louis Simon, left on Board no more than 4 Mariners and 17 of his own Men, under the Command of Joſeph Vidal, Maſter; that upon obſerving the French Commander to be faſt aſleep, theſe 4 found Means to ſecure the Arms, over-power the French, and carry the ſaid Ship into Barcelona Harbour.

22. This Morning at Two an Expreſs arrived at the India-Houſe, which brings an Account of Calcutta, Fort-William, and the Settlements at Bengal, being retaken by the Engliſh, after two Hours Reſiſtance. They found all the Cannon, Stores, moſt of the Bale Goods and Merchandize in the Factories.—The Delawar was to ſail from Bengal the latter End of February loaded with the Merchandize.—

This News was brought by the Syren, a Country built Sloop of War, which left Bengal the 2d of laſt February. She is commanded by Mr. Jones, late Chief Mate of the Doddington, which was loſt, and is now at Plymouth. Mr. Holwell, who bravely fought the Fort when taken, brought the Expreſs to Town.—

The French India-man that was laſt taken is the Ship that the French had appointed to go to Bengal to purchaſe the Engliſh Merchandize. It is impoſſible to gueſs at the Treaſure ſhe had on board for that Purpoſe. It was very lucky for the five Privateers that they ſtopped her Voyage.

23. A French Ship Homeward-bound from Cape Breton has been taken by the Torbay Man of War; and though the Frenchman threw all his Papers over-board, yet the Captain of the Torbay has learned from the French Officers, that on the 22d of June M. de Beaufremont was cruizing off Louiſbourg with ſeven Sail of Men of War; and that M. Dubois de la Mothe, and M. du Reveſt, were going into the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence, in order to ſend the Land Forces they had on board up the River in Shallops to Quebec; after which they propoſed to return and join M. de Beaufremont at Louiſbourg.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, and Mr. Juſtice Foſter.

Bucks, Monday, Auguſt 15, at Buckingham.
Bedford, Thurſday, Auguſt 18, at Bedford.
Huntingdon, Saturday, Auguſt 20, at Huntingdon.
Cambridge, Tueſday, Auguſt 23, at Cambridge.
Suffolk, Friday, Auguſt 26, at Bury St. Edmunds.
Norfolk, Tueſday, Auguſt 30, at the Caſtle of Norwich.
Norwich, the ſame Day at the Guildhall.

SOUTH-WALES CIRCUIT.

The Hon. John Williams, John Harvey, Eſqrs.

Cardiff, Glamorganſhire, Wedneſday, Auguſt 17.
Brecknock, Breconſhire, Tueſday, Auguſt 23.
Preſteign, Radnorſhire, Monday, Auguſt 29.

CARMARTHEN CIRCUIT, South-Wales.

John Pollen, and Edward Poore, Eſqrs.

Cardigan, Wedneſday, Auguſt 17.
Haverfordweſt, Tueſday, Auguſt 23.
Caermarthen, Monday, Auguſt 29.

Aſſizes before the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Noel, and Taylor White, Eſq;

Montgomeryſhire, Friday, Auguſt 12, at Pool.
Denbighſhire, Thurſday, Auguſt 18, at Wrexham.
Flintſhire, Wedneſday, Auguſt 24, at Flint.
Cheſhire, Tueſday, Auguſt 30, at the Caſtle at Cheſter.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page 576.*

The Jean, Baptiſte, Privateer, of St. Malo's, of 8 Guns and 41 Men.

Three Privateers, taken at the Leeward Iſlands by the Blandford and Saltaſh Men of War.

The St. Anthony, Coſta, and the Virgin of Cadro, from Marſeilles for Turkey; La Vierge de Grace, Latty, from Salonica for Tripoli; St. Antonio, Vittal, from Conſtantinople for Marſeilles, are carried into Malta, by the Hawke, Wilſon, a Letter of Marque.

A French Polacca drove aſhore near Salonica by the Lilly, Roſs, Letter of Marque, out of which they took the Value of 20,000 Dollars.

The Amphion, a large French St. Domingo Ship, laden with 483 Hogſheads of Sugar, 2 Puncheons, 6 Hogſheads, 52 Tierces of Indigo, Coffee, &c. valued at 25,000 l. by the Enterprize, Privateer, and carried into Briſtol.

A large Ship by the Dreadnought, carried into ditto.

Mar-

Margaret, Claves, Polliwell, taken by a Folkſtone Cutter, and ſent into Dover.

The Queen of Angels, taken by the Defiance Privateer, and ſent into ditto.

The Orming and Jacob, Baadry, from North Bergin, taken and ſent into Dover by Admiral Smith.

The Anna Maria, Schormberg, from Norway for St. Malo's, is ſent into Dover, by the Two Siſters Privateer.

The Grandiſſon, M'Carty, is retaken by a Man of War and carried into Antigua.

The Elizabeth, Barry, retaken by the Tartar.

The Handy of Limoric, retaken by the King of Pruſſia Privateer.

The Eagle, Privateer has taken a Spaniſh Veſſel, richly laden with French India Goods, and ſent her into King's Road.

The Endeavour, of Boſton, after being in Cuſtody 11 Days, retaken and ſent into Dublin.

A Spaniſh Brig from St. Lucar, for Ireland, retaken and carried into Falmouth.

The Marquis de Tournay, for St. Domingo, by a Liverpool Privateer, and carried in there.

A French Privateer of 16 Guns, by the Hind Man of War, and ſent into Cork.

The Mars Privateer by the York Man of War.

A Privateer of 8 Carriage Guns, is taken by the Alborough Man of War.

The Heureux, from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, by the Windſor Man of War.

The Two Aſſociates, by the Boſcawen Privateer.

The William and Elizabeth, Barry, and the Toogood, from Carolina, are retaken and carried into Briſtol, by the Tartar Privateer.

The Lovely Matty, from Carolina, retaken by the Blandford Man of War.

The Nathaniel, Salter, is retaken and carried into Barbadoes.

A large Snow, bound for Cape-Breton, ſent into Falmouth, by the King of Pruſſia Privateer.

The Spotſwood, Seaton, returned to Briſtol, and has brought with her the Ollovette from St. Domingo, and has alſo taken the Amiable, Roſe, which ſhe left behind the 22d Ult. in Lat. 47.

A French Privateer of 14 Guns, is taken by the Ranger Privateer and ſent into Falmouth.

A Swediſh Ship from Marſeilles, for Hamborough, is taken and carried into Tetuan.

The Fox Packet-boat, from the Groyne, by the Tartar Man of War off Scilly.

The Magnifique, and the Maria Elizabeth of Nantz, from St. Domingo, and the Union of Hornfleur, from St. Domingo, are all taken by Privateers belonging to North America.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 557.

The Molly, Jones, from St. Martin's, is carried into Viana.

The Severn, Apowen, from Philadelphia to Jamaica, is carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Elizabeth Brig of Topſham, is taken and ranſomed for 200 l.

The Boſcawen Privateer of Topſham; the Spencer Frigate, Daviſon, of London; and the Whitington, Kennedy, of Whitehaven, were all taken off the Cape de Verd Iſlands by 4 French Men of War, who ſtopped there to Water.

The Modeſty, Rock, from Halifax for Oporto, taken and ranſomed for 1200 l.

The Elizabeth, Adams, from Cadiz for Falmouth, and the Integrity, Thompſon, from Virginia to London, are carried into St. Maloes.

The Hawke, Griffith, from Carolina, is taken and ranſomed for 500 l.

The Amazon Privateer of Guernſey, is carried into Morlaix.

The Lion, Ham, from Carolina, by a French Privateer, and carried into Barfleur.

The Boſcawen Privateer, Capt. Mauger, by the Thetis and Pomona, two French Frigates, and carried into Nantz.

The Friendſhip, Tolgo, carried into St. Maloes.

The Hunter, Doughty, carried into Carthagena.

The charming Martha, Thompſon, carried into Bayonne.

The Charming Sally, Sempſe, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Agreement, Fraſer, ranſomed for 250 l.

The Charming Nancy, Fannin, by a French Privateer, and ranſomed for 1000 l.

The Elizabeth, of Airth, with 600 Bolls of Meal.

A Schooner from Miltown, laden with Coals.

The George Linthorn, for Pool, carried into Breſt.

Three loaded Colliers, Names unknown, by a Fhench Privateer, and carried into St. Maloes.

The Sally, Hanſhaw, ranſomed for 800 l.

The Bull, Robinſon, by the Tavignon Privateer of St. Malo's.

The Sea Flower, ranſomed for 250 l.

The Mary-Anne, Farwell, from Carolina to Pool, carried into Corunna.

The Friendſhip, Barret, from Antigua to London, by the Richlieu, and carried into Nantz.

The Triton, with Bale Goods, from the Texel, carried into Bayonne.

The Falmouth, Port, from Liverpool to Boston, carried into Breſt.

The Betſy and Elena, from Anconia for Briſtol, carried into Malta.

The Elizabeth, Douſtal, from Dublin for Alicant, carried into Malaga.

Seven Britiſh Ships laden with Deals are taken by two French Privateers, and carried into Bergen.

BIRTHS.

July 4. Lady Ludlow, ſafely delivered of a Daughter.

Phillis Burchell, aged 63, was delivered of a Daughter at Cork, which ſhe has ſworn is the Child of Francis Gwynn, a Man of 74.

17. The Lady of Michael Blount, ſafely delivered of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

June 23. James Moneypenny, Eſq; to Miſs Blackwell.

John Smith, Eſq; to Miſs Anne Tracy, Siſter to Lord Viſcount Tracy.

July 2. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harborough, to Miſs Noel, Daughter of the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Noel.

Wm. Green, of Findon, in Suſſex, to Miſs Emma Mollyneux.

Edward Vincent, Eſq; of Salisbury-court, to Miſs Thomlinſon, of Bedford-row.

16. William Thornton, Eſq; of Wormley, to Miſs Anna Maria Reynolds, of Walton-abbey.

DEATHS.

June 26. The Rt. Hon. John Lord St. John, Baron of Bletſoe.

The Lady of George Medley, Eſq; the youngeſt Daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, taken ill of the Small-pox the 3d Day after her Marriage.

George Blaſt, Eſq; an Officer under King William and the Duke of Marlborough.

Mr. Fowler, a Diſſenting Miniſter, went to bed in Health, and in the Night complained of a violent Pain in his Hand, and though a Phyſician was called, died before the Morning.

The Rt. Hon. Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford.

Signior Pucci, Miniſter from Tuſcany, aged 80, having reſided here as Miniſter from that Court above 40 Years.

Lady Suſanah Hay, eldeſt Daughter of the Marquiſs of Tweedale.

General Offard, who was a General under the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders.

Queen Dowager of Pruſſia, Siſter to the King of Great-Britain, died ſuddenly the 28th Ult. at the Palace of Monthijou.

14. The Rt. Hon. John Earl of Radnor, in the 71 Year of his Age.

A Gentleman, at Change, taken with a Fit of Sneezing, in his endeavouring to ſtifle it, burſt ſome Blood-Veſſel, and died in 20 Minutes.

The Hon. Henry Finch, Eſq;

15. The Lady of John Hopkins, at his Seat in Eſſex.

16. Mrs. Oneby, Relict of Rob. Oneby, Eſq; late High Sheriff of Suffolk.

17. The Rev. Dr. Derham, Preſident of St. John's College, Oxford.

Civil and Military Preferments.

The Rt. Hon. Earl Gower, Lord Privy Seal, elected Governor of the Charter-Houſe

Sir Rob. Henley, appointed Keeper of the Great Seal, and Charles Pratt, Eſq; Attorney General in his Room.

Wm. Pitt, Eſq; and Earl of Holderneſs, Secretaries of State.

Earl Temple, Lord Privy Seal.

Earl Gower, Maſter of the Horſe.

Duke of Newcaſtle, firſt Lord of the Treaſury.

Mr. Legge, Chancellor and Under Treaſurer.

Rob. Nugent, Eſq; Lord Duncannon, and the Hon. James Grenville, the other Lords.

Lord Anſon, firſt Lord of the Admiralty. Admiral Boſcawen, Admiral Weſt, Dr. Hay, Thomas Orby Hunter, Eſq; Gilbert Elliot, Eſq; and Admiral Forbes.

Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, Paymaſter General

Rt. Hon. George Grenville, Treaſurer of the Navy.

Lord Viſcount Barrington, Secretary of War.

Thomas Potter, one of the Vice Treaſurers of Ireland.

Lord Duplin, firſt Lord of Trade.

Earl of Thomond, Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Edward Hay, to be his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to his moſt faithful Majeſty the King of Portugal.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Harley, M. A. to the Rectory of Everley in Wilts.

The Rev. Leonard Twells to the Rectory of Thakeham in Suſſex.

Hon. Matthew Skutz, to the Rectory of Martin Gibbons, Bucks.

The Rev. Samuel Tonſon, to the Rectory of South Caldecut, Hants.

The Rev. Eraſmus Saunders, to the Rectories of Mapſcombe, and Kingſdown in Kent.

The

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, installed Prebend of St. Paul's, to qualify him for Residentiary in the said Church.

The Rev. Nich. Fayting, to the Rectory of St. Martin's Outwich, London.

The Rev. Richard Fawcett, to the Rectory of Ingestry in the Diocese of Litchfield.

Rev. John Parry, to the Rectory of Eaton Bishop.

Rev. Nich. Tanner, M. A. to the Rectory of Tharskchampflower.

B——KR——S.

July 2. Richard Hughes, of St. Margaret's Westminster, Slater.

John Blood, of Tamworth, Warwickshire, Clothier.

Thomas Chapman, of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, Hosier.

3. James Richardson of York, Grocer.

John Debonaire, of St. Dunstan, Middlesex, Jeweller.

Richard Brouncher, of Middlesex, Apothecary.

9. Joseph Brambry, of Warwick, Dealer and Chapman.

Philip Pilgrim, of Stepney, Cooper, and Carpenter.

12. Simon Atkinson, of Durham, Tanner.

John Atkinson, of Soho, Middlesex, Taylor.

19. David Coupland, of St. Martin's, Middlesex, Scrivener.

Edward Brook, and Henry Horne, London, Grocers.

23. Richard Young, and George Silverside, of St. Andrew, Holborn, Carpenters.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, July 26, 1757.

Amsterdam,	35 5	2½ Us.
Ditto at Sight,	35 1	
Rotterdam,	35 6	2¼ Us.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	36 3	
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	5/8 2¾
Ditto, 2 Usance,	30	3/8
Bourdeaux Ditto,	29	7/8
Cadiz,	38	1/2 1/4
Madrid,	38	1/2 1/4
Bilboa,	38	
Leghorn,	47	5/8
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	47	
Venice,	49	1/8
Lisbon,	5s.	4d. 1/8
Porto,	5s.	3d. 1/2
Dublin,	7	1/2

BILL *of Mortality from June* 21. *to July* 19.

Buried		Christened	
Males 716 / Females 717	1433	Males 519 / Females 497	1016
Under 2 years old	455	Buried,	
Between 2 and 5	198	Within the walls	96
5 and 10 —	81	Without	393
10 and 20 —	62	*Mid.* and *Surry*	640
20 and 30 —	127	City & Sub. *Westm.*	304
30 and 40 —	129		1433
40 and 50 —	107		
50 and 60 —	91		
60 and 70 —	94	Weekly *June* 28.	350
70 and 80 —	50	*July.* 5.	318
80 and 90 —	33	12.	342
90 and 100 —	6	19.	423
100 and 109 —	0		1433
	1433		

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
June	26	30 : 1¾	32½	0 : 0	34 D.
	27	30 : 2	32	0 : 0	37
	28	30 : 1½	32½	0 : 0	40
	29	30 : 1¼	33	0 : 0	42
	30	30 : 1	32¾	0 : 0	46
July	1	30 : 1¼	32	0 : 0	32
	2	30 : 1¼	31½	0 : 0	26
	3	30 : 0½	31¾	0 : 0	12
	4	30 : 1	32¼	4 : 6	7
	5	30 : 1	33½	7 : 9	9
	6	30 : 0¾	34	0 : 0	12
	7	30 : 1	33¾	0 : 0	7
	8	30 : 3½	33	0 : 0	24
	9	30 : 1¾	34½	0 : 0	24
	10	30 : 1½	34½	0 : 0	24
	11	30 : 2	35	0 : 0	25
	12	30 : 2	35	0 : 0	37
	13	29 : 9½	34¾	0 : 0	44
	14	29 : 7	35	0 : 0	56
	15	29 : 7	36	14 : 2	57
	16	30 : 0	33	11 : 1	62
	17	29 : 9	33½	0 : 0	70
	18	29 : 8	33	0 : 0	72
	19	29 : 9	34	0 : 0	64
	20	29 : 8	33	0 : 0	47
	21	29 : 7	33	69 : 4	46
	22	29 : 5½	30¾	19 : 2	37
	23	29 : 8	30½	24 : 3	46
	24	29 : 9	32	0 : 0	47
	25	29 : 9½	32	0 : 0	49
	26	29 : 9	34	0 : 0	49

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* JULY 1757.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

June	Bank Stock.	E.-India	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old An. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3½ per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bon prem.	B. Cir. l. s. d.
24	119⅝	132½	102⅛	90⅛	89⅝	90⅛	90⅜	90	89¼		90⅜	88⅛		54⅝	5 10 0
25	No Price.		No Price.	Do	89½	Do	90½	89⅞	Do		90½	88½		53⅜	Do
26	Sunday.														
27	119¼	132⅜	No Price	Do	Do	Do	90⅛	89¾	Do		90⅜	88⅜		Do	5 12 6
28	Do	132⅜	Do	Do	89⅛	90⅛	90⅛	89⅞	Do		Do	Do		Do	Do
29	No Price.		Do	Do	89½	Do	90½	Do	89⅝		Do	Do		55⅜	Do
30	119¾	133	Do	Do	89⅝			90	89½		90½	88¼		Do	Do
1	No Price.		Do	89¼	No Price.			89⅛	89¾		No Price.	88		53⅜	Do
2	Do		102¼	Do	88⅞			Do	89		90	Do		Do	5 10 0
3	Sunday.														
4	No Price.	No Price.	102¼	Do	No Price			89¼	88¾		89¼	Do		50⅜	Do
5	119			89⅞	Do			89¼	89¼			Do		51⅜	5 15 0
6	No Price.			Do	89⅜			Do	Do			88⅜		Do	Do
7	119¼	138⅜		90	89⅜			89⅞	89¼	90¼		88¼		53⅜	5 12 6
8	No Price.	132½		90¼	89½			Do	89⅜			Do		Do	Do
9	Do			Do	Do			Do	Do			Do		54⅜	Do
10	Sunday.														
11	No Price.			Do	Do			Do	Do			Do		55⅜	5 10 0
12	119⅜			90⅛	Do			89¼	89¼			Do		53⅜	5 12 6
13	No Price.			Do	89⅝			89⅞	89¼			88⅛		51⅜	Do
14	Do	128¼		Do	Do			Do	89¼			Do		52⅜	Do
15	119½	Do		90¼	89¼			89¼	Do			Do		53⅜	Do
16	No Price.			Do	Do			89⅞	Do	90⅛		88½		54⅜	Do
17	Sunday.														
18	119⅛	128¼		Do	Do			Do	89¾			88⅜		Do	Do
19	119½	129		Do	89⅝			89¼	Do			Do		55⅜	Do
20	Do	No Price.		90	89¼			Do	Do			Do	89½	54⅜	Do
21	119⅛	129		90⅛	89⅜			89¼	89¼		88¼	88¼		53⅜	Do
22	Do	133¼		Do	89⅜			Do	Do	88½	88½	88⅜	96½	Do	Do
23	No Price.	133		Do	Do			89¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	54⅜	Do

London. W. Pec. Loaf 3lb.		Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glocester.	Birmingham.
	Prices Com.	Wheat 66s. 06d. qr.	17l 00s 00d lo.	18l 05s 00d lo.	18l 00s 00d lo.	18l 05s 00d lo.	2l 00s 00d Sac.	3l 06s 00d	9s 6d bush.	8s 8d bush.
		Barley 27s. 00d.	1l 12s 6d	1l 11s 6d	1l 15s 00d	1l 12s 00d qr.	1l 16s 00d qr.	1l 15s 00d	5s 00d	5s 4d
		Oats 24s. 00d.	1l 02s 6d qr.	1l 06s 00d qr.	1l 04s 00d qr	1l 05s 00d	1l 04s 00d	1l 06s 00d	3s 2d	3s 1d
		Beans 32s. 00d.	1l 15s 00d	1l 14s 00d	1l 8s 00d	1l 14s 00d		2l 00s 00d	4s 4d	4s 6d

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *AUGUST*, 1757.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 135, *anſwered by Mr.* T. WALKER, *of* Harpſwell-ſchool.

PUT $a = 188,496$, $p = ,7854$, and let $x =$ the Tranſverſe; then $\frac{a}{px}$ will $=$ Conjugate; then by Conics $\frac{a^2}{p^2x^3} =$ *Latus Rectum*. Then $\frac{a^2}{p^2x^3} : x + \frac{a}{px} :: 9 : 40$ *per* Queſ. or $\frac{a^2}{px^2} : px^2 + a :: 9 : 40$. Therefore $\frac{40\,a^2}{px^2} = 9px^2 + 9a$; or $x^4 + \frac{ax^2}{p} = \frac{40\,a^2}{9p^2}$ and $x^2 + \frac{a}{2p} = \frac{13\,a}{6p}$; whence $x = \sqrt{\frac{10\,a}{6p}} = 20$ Poles, the Tranſverſe. Alſo, 12 Poles is the Conjugate.

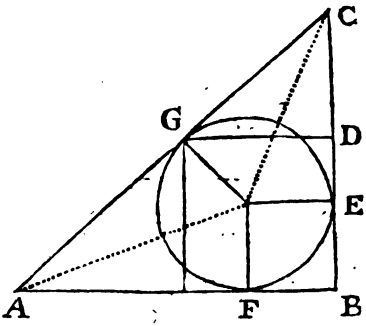
Alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Scot, *Mr.* Terry, *Mr.* Rennard, *Mr.* Allen, *Mr.* Wilkinſon, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Carter, *Mr.* Mathewſon, *Mr.* Stelling, *Mr.* Dorking, *Mr.* Rhodes, *Mr.* Shipman, *Mr.* French, *Mr.* J. Hammond, *Mr.* Langley, *Mr.* Harris, *Mr.* Totnes, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Abra. Horſefall, *Mr.* Marſhall, *Mr.* Eling, *Mr.* Reeves, *Mr.* J. Beighton, *Mr.* Wheatly, *and Mr.* W. Eaton.

Queſtion 136, *anſwered by Mr.* J. SCOT, *at* Cawthorn, Yorkſhire.

LET $x =$ Area of the ſquare Piece, then as $8 : 5 :: x : \frac{5x}{8}$ the Area of the Oblong, but $\frac{5x}{8} \times x = 2342560$, whence $x = 1936$, whoſe ſquare Root is $44 =$ the Side of the ſquare Piece; and $\frac{5x}{8} = 1210$, the Area of the Oblong; alſo, let $x =$ Length of the Oblong, and $a =$ it's Area, then $\frac{a}{x} =$ Breadth; but $44 + 44 = 88 =$ one Half of its Ambit; therefore $\frac{a}{x} + x = 88$, whence $x^2 - 88x = -a$. Solved, $x = 70.9443 =$ the Length; and the Breadth $= 17.0557$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Walker, *Mr.* Scot, *Mr.* Terry, *Mr.* Eling, *Mr.* Rennard, *Mr.* Hall, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Storer, *Mr.* T. C. *at* Sutton, *Mr.* Harris, *Mr.* Waddington, *Mr.* Dawſon, *Mr.* Walter, *Mr.* Mathewſon, *Mr.* Dorking, *Mr.* Stelling, *Mr.* Shipman, *Mr.* Rhodes, *Mr.* Hicks, *Mr.* French, *Mr.* Langley, *Mr.* Totnes, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Abra. Horſefall, *Mr.* Marſhall, *Mr.* Reeves, *and Mr.* Wheatly.

Queſtion 137, *anſwered by Mr.* WILLIAM EATON, *of* Sutton on the Hill.



FIRST let A B C be the Triangle, D B = the Side of the inſcribed Square = s, and B E + B F = the Diameter of the inſcribed Circle = d, then put x = B C, y = A B, and *per* ſim. Triangles we have

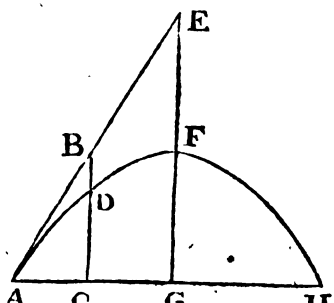
	1	$x : y :: x - s :$ or D G = D B
and	2	$x + y - d =$ A C by a known Theorem
and	3	$x^2+2xy+y^2-2xd-2yd+d^2=x^2+y^2$ *per* 47 *ei.*
1 ∴	4	$xy - xs = ys$
4 × 2	5	$2xy - 2xs = 2ys$
3 — 5 and contracted	6	$2xd + 2xs = d^2 - 2yd + 2ys$
6 ÷ $2d + 2s$	7	$x = \frac{d^2 - 2yd + 2ys}{2d + 2s}$
5 ÷ $2y - 2s$	8	$x = \frac{2ys}{2y - 2s}$
7 and 8	9	$\frac{2ys}{2y-2s} = \frac{d^2 - 2yd + 2ys}{2d + 2s}$
9 × 2	10	$\frac{2ys}{y-s} = \frac{d^2 - 2yd + 2ys}{d + s}$
10 × $y - s$ and $d + s$ and contracted	11	$2y^2d - 2y^2s - d^2y = -d^2s$
Subſtitute	12	$-p = \frac{d^2}{2d - 2s}$ and $-q = \frac{d^2 s}{2d - 2s}$ and we have
	13	$y^2 - py = -q$
13 C □	14	$y^2 - py + \frac{p^2}{4} = \frac{p^2}{4} - q$
14 $\sqrt{\omega}$	15	$y - \frac{p}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{p^2}{4} - q}$
15 + $\frac{p}{2}$	16	$y = \sqrt{\frac{p^2}{4} - q} + \frac{p}{2}$ Q.E.D.

Alſo anſwered by Mr John Scot, *Mr.* Terry, *Mr.* Waddington, *Mr.* Reeves, *Mr.* R. Langley, *Mr.* Storer, *Mr.* Hicks, *Mr.* Eaton, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Johnſon, *Mr.* Rennard, *Mr.* Beighton, *Mr.* Shipman, *Mr.* Totnes, *Mr.* Butler, *and Mr.* Wheatly.

Queſtion

Question 138, *answered by Mr.* J. RENNARD, *at* Feckerby *in* Yorkshire.

LET C D represent the Tree, A the Place of the Cannon, and let A E be a Tangent to the Curve in A. Put $s = 1142 =$ Velocity of Sound *per* Second; then $s : 1$ (Sect.) $:: 412.5 : \frac{412.5}{s} =$ the Time of the Ball's Flight from A to D; and 1 (Sect.) $: 16\frac{1}{12} :: \frac{412.5}{s} 16\frac{1}{12} \times \frac{412.5}{s} = 2.0995 =$ B D (the Distance descended by the Force of Gravity in the same Time); hence C B $= 102.0995$, for which sub. b, and $a =$ A C $= 412.5$ Feet, $d = 16\frac{1}{12}$, and $x =$ C G. Then *per* sim. Triangles, $a : b :: a + x : \frac{ab + bx}{a} =$ E G, and $1 : d :: \left(\frac{a+x}{s}\right)^2 : \frac{d \times \overline{a+x}^2}{s^2} =$ E F (F G) by Property of the Curve $= \frac{ba + bx}{2a} \therefore x^2 + 2ax - \frac{s^2 bx}{2da} = \frac{bs^2}{2d} - a^2$, and by writing c for $2a - \frac{s^2 d}{2da}$, and compleating the Square, &c, we have $x = \frac{1}{2}c + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}c^2 + \frac{bs^2}{2d} - a^2} =$ 9622.685, and $2x + 2a =$ 20070.37 Feet, or 3.8 Miles, the Distance required.



Also answered by Mr. T. Harris, *Mr.* Reeves, *Mr.* Hicks, *Mr.* Terry, *Mr.* Harpswellienſis, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Johnſon, *Mr.* J. Rennard, *Mr.* J. Beighton, *Mr.* Shipman, *Mr.* Totnes, *and Mr.* Butler.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Question 146.

By Mr. ROB. BUTLER.

REquired the Conſtruction of a Curve, whoſe Equation is $2ax = 2ay + y^2$; alſo, the Area and Length thereof when the Abſcis $(x) = 75$ and Ordinate $(y) = 30$.

Question 147.

By Mr. ABRA. HORSFALL, *at* Wath *in* Yorkſhire.

IN ſurveying an oblique-angled, plain, triangular Field, I found the Perpendicular, drawn from the greateſt Angle to its oppoſite Side, to be 10 Chains; the Sides in arithmetical Progreſſion; and its Area to be leſs by 388.760416 Chains, than the Area of its circumſcribing Circle. Required the Dimenſions and Content of the Field?

Question 148.

By Mr. W. CHAPMAN, *of* Foxton *in* Leiceſterſhire.

THERE is an Ellipſis whoſe tranſverſe Diameter is $\overline{2a}^2$, and its Conjugate $\overline{x}^2$ Yards. It is required the leaſt ſuperficial Content thereof.

Question 149.

By Mr. W. MARTIN, *of* Cheſterfield.

IN the Latitude of 51°; ſuppoſe a Cannon-Ball to be ſhot from the Surface of the Earth in a perpendicular Direction, and that a Pendulum 50 Inches long makes 30 Vibrations before its Return again to the Earth: Query to what Height the Ball would aſcend, and the Place where it would fall?

*** *We ſhould be glad if it was in our Power to oblige all our Correſpondents with inſerting all the Queſtions and Anſwers they are ſo kind as to ſend us; but as many Queſtions are propoſed, more than we can poſſibly inſert, and many of them ſuch as are common, and publiſhed in many*

Books, we think it neceſſary to adverti ſe our Correſpondents, that, for the future, no Queſtion will be inſerted which is not quite new, of real Uſe, and whoſe Solution is ſent along with it; alſo, that no mathematical Queſtion in Verſe will be inſerted. —— We ſhall be much obliged to our ingenious Readers for any Pieces of Natural Hiſtory, *for the Counties of* Berkſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Oxfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Hertfordſhire, *and* Eſſex, *which will follow in Order in the Magazine.*

To the Author of the GENERAL MAGAZINE *of* ARTS *and* SCIENCES.

SIR,

THE End of the Eclipſe of the Moon, *July* 30, was obſerved by Mr. *Short*, at his Obſervatory in *Surry-ſtreet*,

	h	′	″	
At	13	13	40	*Ferd* equal Time. P. M.
		5	52	Equal Time, ſubtract,
	13	07	48	Apparent Time.
	13	08	28	*per* my Calculation in your's of *June* laſt,
			40	Too late, *ditto.*

Your humble Servant,

C. BRENT.

A Soliloquy on Money.

O Gold! thou mighty pow'r whom all implore,
The world's great idol, whom all, all adore:
Of human life each plan I've long ſurvey'd,
And found without thee ev'ry proſpect fade:
Come thou, a thouſand pleaſures round thee riſe;
But fly, and with thee ev'ry pleaſure flies;
So while *Newtonian* priſms charm the ſight,
All objects glitter with a ſev'n-fold light;
Celeſtial viſions on the glaſs depend;
Remove it, all the dazzling glories end.
Shall joyleſs miſers heap thy glitt'ring ſtore,
Its uſe unknown? unmeaning pant for more?
And canſt thou ſtill refuſe, almighty coin,
Thy glorious aid to make *Belinda* mine?

Jan. 8, 1757. J. WALSH.

PSALMS XXXIV. *and* LVI. *paraphraſed.*

DAVID *praiſes* GOD *for his ſignal Deliverance from the Hands of* Abimelech, *when the* Philiſtines *took him in* Gath, &c.

ALmighty God! thou beam'ſt thy glorious ray,
And driv'ſt affliction's ſable cloud away.
Man, cruel man, prompt by inhuman laws,
Here perſecutes me, and expects applauſe;
Each bluſhing morn my foes more num'rous grow;
Each ſetting ſun augments the Scene of woe:
With bitter taunts they torment mine ear,
My very words a wrong conſtruction bear;
When fears tumultuous ruſh upon my ſoul,
Thou, interpoſe, and all their rage controul!
The chryſtal drops that trickled from my eyes,
Preſerv'd by thee a ſacred treaſure lies;
Each wand'ring ſtep my wearied feet have trod,
Is number'd by the great, omniſcient God:
Say, are they not recorded in thy ſcroll,
There to be ſeen as years progreſſive roll?
How ſhall I, duteous, pay the love that ſprings?
What words ſelect to pleaſe the king of kings?
The ſecrets of my thoughts are known on high;
Worlds cent'ring worlds are obvious to thine eye!
In ſongs ſublime my humble ſoul is bound,
Thy praiſe and glory let the muſe reſound!
Let from my lips a conſtant tribute flow,
And all the Poet with low rev'rence bow!
Poor, and deſerted by all human aid,
I groan'd, and GOD his ancient ſtrength diſplay'd;
The ſigns of ſorrow vaniſh'd from my face,
While placid ſmiles proclaim'd my happy caſe.
Ye nations round —— come, magnify the LORD;
In raptures dwell upon his ſacred word;
Advice I give from an experienc'd mind,
To his pure Precepts happily inclin'd:
They, who the narrow paths of virtue tread,
Have guardian angels round about them ſpread:
O, come, and ſee what bleſſings are in ſtore,
Ye *ſons of Belial*, and your God adore!

Ye

Ye *ſaints!* for you, earth ſhall her ſtores diſplay,
Within your lap the choiceſt gifts convey:
Nor will the Ruler of yon azure ſky
Immortal honours to his ſons deny.
Diſtreſt for food the hungry *lions* roar,
Traverſe the woods, and pant for reeking gore;
He, from on high, beholds their preſſing wants,
Mov'd at their roarings, their petition grants;
Then with what joy will he abundant pour
On MAN, his favours in a kindly ſhow'r?
To whom unbounded plenty he has giv'n,
The greateſt, beſt, and nobleſt work of heav'n!
Attend, ye ſons of *Iſrael*, to my lay,
While I point out to bliſs the glorious way.
He, that's deſirous of a length of years,
Seeks to be toſt with ſtorms, and preſt with fears;
From evil let his cautious feet depart,
And ſet a watch o'er his rebellious heart;
Before his GOD muſt fall with filial awe,
And ſtrictly keep the *rituals* of the *law*:
Then *peace* ſhall reign triumphant in his breaſt;
All meaner paſſions harmoniz'd to reſt.
JEHOVAH hears his children's mournful cries,
While fond affection kindles in his eyes;
Before thy throne each new complaint they pour,
Thou nod'ſt propitious in the needful hour:
All ſin is odious in thy purer ſight,
Which lives devoid of thy reſplendent light:
The contrite ſpirit claims thy ſpecial care,
Thither thy ſoft, parental ties repair:
Great is the virtuous man's oppreſſive woe,
For him, ſucceeding trials cluſt'ring grow;
Hang with tremendous horrors o'er his head,
And all around their baleful influence ſhed;
But let the beams of thy mild pity play,
The hov'ring clouds diſperſe, and all is day!
His foes ſhall draw thy juſt diſpleaſure down,
And know the terrors of thy furious frown:
Exalted high thy *ſaints* ſhall glorious ſhine,
Crown'd with rewards eternally divine.

Reading, July 5, 1757. MARCUS.

AUTUMN. *A* POEM.

Stant & Juniperi, & Caſtaneæ hirſutæ;
Strata jacent paſſim ſua quæque ſub arbore poma;
Omnia nunc rident. VIRGIL.

UPON the *Doric* reed I'll AUTUMN praiſe;
Kind *Phœbus*, hear me, and aſſiſt my lays.
Lo! now the year, in full perfection crown'd,
And all the fields with CERES gifts abound.
Whatever hope the ſpring or ſummer gives,
Made perfect now, in full maturenеſs lives.
With ripen'd pride the vales elated are,
And joyous NATURE looks completely fair.
Soon as AURORA wakens into day,
The wakeful reapers ſtand in fair array;
Each with his nymph, well pleas'd, beholds the corn;
Contented ſmiles, and hails the dewy morn.
And then the harveſt all promiſcuous hail,
And with loud ſhouts awake the diſtant vale.
See! how the corn beneath the ſickle bends,
And induſtry all o'er the globe extends:
Amid the field, behold! the lab'ring ſwain
Bedew'd with ſweat, and with unminded pain,
In luſty ſhocks bind up the neſtling grain.
While humble gleaners, with induſtrious care,
Collect with pleaſure ev'ry ſcatter'd ear.
Be kind, ye *farmers*, to the gleaning train,
Who daily bend with induſtry and pain.
From the full ſhock the lib'ral handful throw,
And let the *needy* your fair bounty know.
Behold! how heav'n with wealth your fields has clad,
And made all round you ſmiling nature glad.
Reflect how much kind heav'n has done for you,
And to your pow'r a ſenſe of bleſſing ſhew;
That with like pride your land may e'er be crown'd,
And you on earth enjoy a bliſsful round.
That no malignant blaſt may e'er deſtroy
Your rip'ning corn, or kill your promis'd joy.
Now, while the ſun ſhines o'er the *meck-en'd* day,
All joyous CERES looks ſerenely gay.
And while the fields her golden treſſes wear,
The poppy topknots deck her flow'ng hair:
Now, while the *farmer*'s heart with joy diſtends,
Perhaps the rain with envious force deſcends,
And quick deſtruction o'er the harveſt ſends.
The foreſts ſhake:—fear bends the ripen'd plain,
And cruel winds wide waſte the ravag'd grain;
The clouds faſt pour, and all the ditches ſwell;
Nor can the banks the riſing rivers quell:
But *inundations* ſweep all o'er the plain;
And with a *panic* fill the mournful ſwain,
Whoſe troubled breaſt now heaves with anxious fear,
To ſee the iſſue of the painful year.
From ſuch, misfortunes heav'n our fields defend,
And crown your harveſts with a happier end!

Lo!

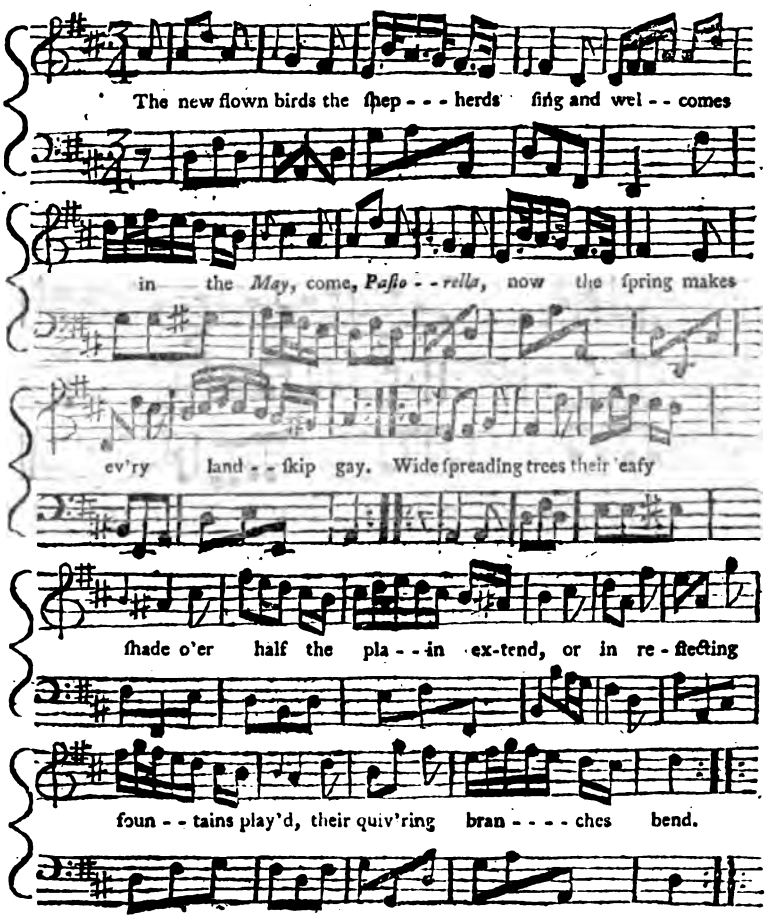
Lo! now the *ſportman*'s cries my muſe employs,
And quick ſhe liftens to his clam'rous noiſe:
Rouz'd by the dawn, he hails the infant morn,
And wakes the vallies with his winding horn.
Thro' woods, o'er wilds, the flying *ſtag* purſues,
And leaps with joy, when he his danger views.
When the poor beaſt has try'd in vain the ſhades,
The vales, the floods, the thickets, and the glades.
With joy the hunters ſee him ſtand at bay,
While eager *dogs* o'ertake their long-ſought prey:
With ſavage rage his brinded boſom tear,
And hear his groans without one pitying care.
Sometimes with ſpannels *ſportſmen* ſpend the day,
And hidden birds in meſhy ſnares betray:
Struck by the gale, the dog, with open noſe,
Can cunning quails and partridges diſcloſe:
The eager ſportſman draws the net with care,
And all the brood fall victims to the ſnare:
Or, if by chance this artifice they ſhun,
They're ſtill obnoxious to the fatal gun.
No joy can I in ſuch like paſtimes read,
Where men the beaſt in cruelty exceed.
No more, my muſe, the barb'rous theme purſue,
A ſcene more grateful opens to my view.
See! the brown nuts in cluſters now invite,
The ſhepherd ſwains to taſte the laſt delight
Of woodlands, now depriv'd of joy and ſong,
Where birds in concert wou'd their ſtrains prolong.
And next, by ſome fair-pebbled, limpid ſpring,
In verſe unpoliſh'd, I'll POMONA ſing.
See! with their wealth the loaded branches bend,
While to the reach the mellow fruits deſcend.
See, how POMONA reigns with genial pow'r,
And crowns the trees with an enripen'd ſhow'r!
Next, on the walls I caſt my wand'ring eyes,
Where charming fruits with varied grace ariſe.
Here downy *peaches* beauteous charms diſplay,
And there the *nect'rines* court the ſunny ray.
Here damaſk *plumbs* and *figs* delicious fruit,
And there the *vines* their curling tendrils ſhoot.
See! on the cluſter'd *grapes* bright PHOEBUS play,
And vineyards ſhine refulgent on the day.
Till from the vintage luſcious wines are preſt,
The ſoft *Burgundy* and *Champaigne* the beſt.
Next, for young BACCHUS, I'll awake my lyre,
Who can the mind with true delight inſpire:
When warm'd by him, we dread no wars alarms;
When he inſpires the thought of danger charms.
Oh, let me e'er preſerve his choiceſt juice,
For various ſervice, and for friendly uſe!
The *joys* that from its gentle influence flow
Make beggars bold, and barren poets glow.
Its prudent uſe will elevate the ſoul,
But CIRCE lurks in the repeated bowl,
Who can at once both joy and torment give,
Can kill the reaſon, and make madneſs live:
But us'd diſcreetly, wines elate the ſenſe,
And joys enliv'ning thro' the veins diſpenſe.
But now my muſe declines this vine-wrought theme,
To view faint AUTUMN's laſt departing gleam.
The country's verdure now begins to fade,
And ſhades wide-deep'ning deepen o'er each ſhade:
The leaf-ſtrown lawns I now in ſadneſs tread,
And paſs in ſilence o'er the ruſſet mead:
The merry birds no more delight the grove,
Nor in wild concert chant their artleſs love.
Now FLORA, ſad, her purple honours yields,
And with all nature fainting ſickneſs feels.
Now conſcious ſwallows leave the chilly air,
And from our land to warmer climes repair;
Where with new joy they wing the od'rous glades,
Baſk in the ſun, or taſte the fragrant ſhades.
Now AUTUMN ſmiles his laſt o'er chryſtal floods,
The gardens, orchards, and the yellow woods.
Next, be my taſk! to ſing the honeſt ſwain,
Who reaps rich bleſſings from the fertile plain,
How happy's he, who rural life employs,
Who is exempt from *fame*'s fantaſtic noiſe!
Unknown to ſycophants deteſted train;
With mind ſerene, without corroding pain,
He lives ſecure, and taſtes the healthful gale,
Sweet riſing from the odoriferous vale.
No tyrants frowns diſturb his ſtill affairs,
Whoſe honeſt breaſt ne'er heaves with anxious cares.
The genial kine his wholeſome food produce,
Whoſe homely bowl ne'er flames with coſtly juice.
With hearty quaff from limpid fountains drinks,
Sits down contented, and with reaſon thinks,
That honour, fame, blood, pageantry, and ſhow,
Are all but fading bloſſoms here below.

Rich

Rich in content, he envies none their ſtate,
Their pride, and wealth; nor wiſhes to be great.
No vicious paſſions do his hours beguile;
His hours are ſpent in unambitious toil.
An humble cell and rural joys he loves,
The hills, the vallies, and the ſilent groves:
No pale-fac'd wants, no courtly fears him fright,
No wealth-clad cares his middle fortune bite;
An humble ſtate can never him torment,
For leſs he'd lik'd, if leſs his God had lent:
Safe in his cottage, with a peaceful mind,
Lives like the humble reeds, th boiſt'rous wind, [ſmall,
That do by yielding make that blow but
At whoſe rude blaſts the tow'ring cedars fall.
The circling year with pleaſure he beholds,
Due worſhip gives his God, true care his folds, [crowns,
And when rich AUTUMN all his labours
Each vocal hill his gratitude reſounds.

Malling,
Auguſt 1757. MUSARUM AMICUS.

A SONG. *Set by Mr.* MOZE.

Andante.

The new flown birds the ſhep - - - herds ſing and wel - - comes
in the *May*, come, *Paſto* - - *rella*, now the ſpring makes
ev'ry land - - ſkip gay. Wide ſpreading trees their leafy
ſhade o'er half the pla - - in ex-tend, or in re - flecting
foun - - tains play'd, their quiv'ring bran - - - - ches bend.

Come

II.

Come, taſte the ſeaſon in its prime,
And bleſs the riſing year;
Oh! how my ſoul grows ſick of time,
'Till then my love appear:
Then ſhall I paſs the gladſome day,
Warm in thy beauties ſhine,
When thy dear flock ſhall ſport and play,
And intermix with mine.

III.

For thee, of doves a milk-white pair,
In ſilken bands I hold;
For thee, a firſtling lambkin fair,
I keep within the fold.
If milk white doves, acceptance meet,
Or tender lambkins pleaſe;
My ſpotleſs heart, without deceit,
Be offer'd up with theſe.

A SONG.

I.

BEneath a woodbine's ſilver ſhade,
whoſe fragrance fill'd the verdant glade,
Young *Colin* lay reclin'd,
And while the Zephyrs, ſweet and fair,
Wafted their odours thro' the air,
He thus diſcloſ'd his mind. ——

II.

O, did but *Phœbe*'s lovely mien,
Grace this charming ſylvan ſcene,
How jocund ſhould I be!
Her dimpling ſmiles, ſweet maid! do prove,
That reaſon muſt ſubmit to love,
And I no more am free.

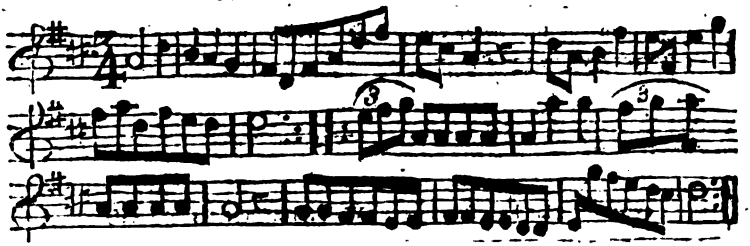
III.

She's goddeſs of the *Idalian* grove,
Whoſe graces court each heart to love;
No ſwain but owns 'tis true:
Where'er her artleſs bloom I ſee,
Celeſtial grace and majeſty
Sublimeſt beauties ſhew.

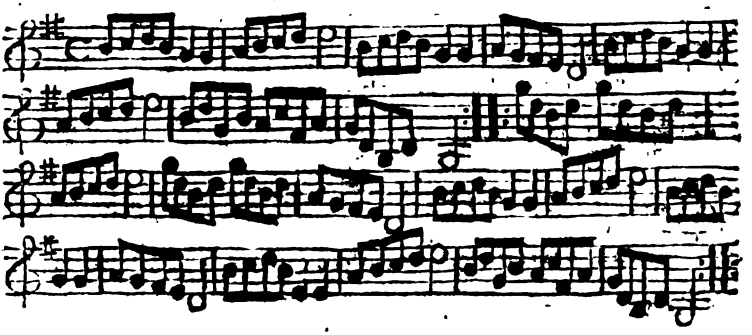
IV.

Then, O, ye Pow'rs of love divine,
Grant charming *Phœbe* may be mine!
I ſhall be highly bleſt:
Propitious, grant what I require;
A greater bliſs I don't deſire,
To ſooth my anxious breaſt.

Melling, May 1, 1757.

A new MINUET.

A RAMBLE *to* GREENWICH.

A new COUNTRY-DANCE.



First and ſecond Couple foot it, Right hands and Left half round, the ſame again in Right-hands a-croſs, Right and Left into proper Places.

A

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *AUGUST*, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Konigſburg, July 7th.

THE City of Memel having been vigorouſly bombarded was obliged to capitulate the 5th of this Month.

Berlin, July 16. The King of Pruſſia is encamped near Leitmeritz; and that of the Prince of Pruſſia, in the Neighbourhood of Leypa.

Gottingen, July 11. Yeſterday the French took Minden, and put into it a large Garriſon.

Prague, July 16. The King of Pruſſia, having been reinforced with 7000 Men from Sileſia, is returned towards Leypa.

Leitmeritz, July 18. The Auſtrians have taken Gabel, a ſmall Place, but of great Importance, between Bohemia, Leypa, and Zittau; and the Garriſon, conſiſting of 3500 Men, were made Priſoners of War after a brave Defence.

Dreſden, July 22. The King of Pruſſia is advanced towards Budin with his Army, and the Prince, his Brother, being apprized that the Auſtrians were in Poſſeſſion of Gabel, to cut off the Communication of his Royal Highneſs with Saxony, he detached 4000 Men that Way, to diſlodge them, which they effected.

Berlin, July 26. The King is forming his Camp at Madgeburg.

Bruſſels, July, 29. The Courier which the Count d'Affry received lately from the Campaigne, mentions, that the French Troops have taken Embden, and that the King of France had given Orders, that it ſhould be delivered up to the Empreſs Queen's Commiſſary, and a Declaration to be made to the Dutch to render them eaſy with their new Neighbours.

Hague, July 17. There are remarkable Billets made public of the King of Pruſſia. The 1ſt was wrote to Field Marſhal Schwerin after the Battle of Lowiſitz in theſe Words:

"The Auſtrians are more full of Wiles than heretofore, and take my Word for it, under ſuch a General as they have at preſent, it will coſt an infinite Number of Men to beat them, unleſs we bring a great Number of Cannon againſt them."

The 2d was wrote by the Prince, immediately after his Defeat on the 18th of June.

"I have no Reaſon to complain (ſays his Majeſty) of the Bravery of my Troops, or the Experience of my Officers; I alone was in Fault, and I hope to repair it."

The 3d was wrote from the Camp of Litzmeritz; he ſays, "I am aſſembling my Forces, and I wait for the Enemy; but, to judge from their Diſpoſitions, I muſt probably go and attack them."

Bruſſels, Aug. 5. We have Advice from the Auſtrian Army in Bohemia, that Zittau was taken on the 23d of laſt Month; that the Town was reduced to Aſhes; and that the Garriſon of Pruſſians, conſiſting of 4000, found means to make their Eſcape.

Bandiſſen, in Upper Sileſia, Aug. 1. Since Zittau ſurrendered to the Auſtrians, the Prince of Pruſſia is come to encamp near this Place, and has been joined by the Corps under the Command of the Prince of Bevern. The Auſtrians in the Neighbourhood being very ſtrong, the King of Pruſſia is marched from the Frontiers of Saxony, and has conſiderable Reinforcement of Troops in Luſatia; and his Pruſſian Majeſty has made all neceſſary Diſpoſitions for a Battle, if it becomes inevitable.

Dreſden, Aug. 4. The King of Pruſſia marched a few Days ago from the Camp at Perna; made a forc'd March; and arrived ſooner at Beautzen than was expected, whereby the Corps, under the Command of the Prince of Pruſſia, were relieved; for the Recovery of whoſe Health he is permitted to quit the Army. But his Majeſty ſeems reſolved to keep his Ground in Luſatia, 400 Waggons with Flour, and 42 Copper Pontoons, and a great Number of Iron Ovens, went from hence the 1ſt Inſtant.

Marſhal Keith, who was left to guard the Paſſes of the Mountains of Bohemia, has received Orders to retire to the Camp of Perna; in his March he was haraſſed by the Auſtrian Irregulars, who were always repulſed. On Saturday and Sunday, Marſhal Keith gave his Troops repoſe in the Camp of Perna. On Tueſday he marched through Dreſden, with 20 Battalions and 40 Squadron, and went to encamp on the Right of the Elbe; from whence, leaving his heavy Baggage, it is fully believed he is gone to join the King near Betzen. The Army of

the King by this Junction will render his Army 60,000 ſtrong; which will enable him to hazard a Battle with the Auſtrians, who cannot otherwiſe penetrate farther into Luſatia.

Berlin, Aug. 6. By a Courier arrived from Luſatia, we have Advice, that the King marched the 30th paſt from Beautzen towards Gorlitz.—Striegau was attacked on the 26th ult. by the Auſtrians, but they were repulſed with conſiderable Loſs.

Aug. 12. Letters from his Royal Highneſs the Duke's Camp on the Weſer, give an Account of what paſſed between his Royal Highneſſes's Army and the French, from the 24th to the 26th paſt inclusive.

Sunday 24. The Enemy marching in 3 Columns, with Artillery, towards the Village of Lattorf. Major General Fonſtenburg, who commanded the Out-poſt in the Village and the Wood, ſent to acquaint his Royal Highneſs of it, who immediately reinforced the Poſts with a Body of Troops under the Command of Lieutenant General Sporke.

The Enemy made two Attacks; one at the Point of the Wood, the other higher up, oppoſite the Grenadiers, commanded by Major General Hardenberg, and they fired their Artillery, but were repulſed.

The French Army encamped on the Heights juſt oppoſite to the Duke of Cumberland's Poſts. His Royal Highneſs changed his Situation for a more advantageous One, by drawing up his Army on the Height between the Weſer and the Woods, leaving the River on his Right, the Village of Haſtenbeck in his Front, and his Left cloſe to the Wood, at the Point of which his Royal Highneſs had a Battery of 12 Guns, and there was a hollow Way from the Left of the Village to the Battery: In the Evening his Royal Highneſs withdrew all his Out-poſts, and in this Poſition the Army lay upon their Arms all Night. Major General Scylenburg, with the Chaſſeurs, and two Battalions of Grenadiers, with ſome Cannon, was poſted in the Corner of the Wood. His Royal Highneſs ordered the Village of Haſtenbeck to be cleared to his Front, that ſo the Enemy might not keep Poſſeſſion of it.

On the 25th, the Enemy appeared marching in Columns, as if they intended to attack, and began to cannonade us ſeverely, which laſted almoſt all Day; and the Army lay on their Arms all that Night. In the Morning early, the Duke reconnoitred the Poſition of the Enemy, and found them in much the ſame Situation as before. A little after five a cannonading began upon our Battery behind the Village, that was ſupported by the Heſſian Infantry and Cavalry; their Countenance and Steadineſs in ſo ſevere a Fire is hardly to be expreſſed or equalled; notwithſtanding, the Enemy gained Ground on us, which his Royal Highneſs perceiving, he detached Col. Dachenhauſen and Bredenback with three Hanoverian Battalions and 6 Squadrons, round the Wood by Afferde. The Grenadiers in the Wood, apprehenſive of their being ſurrounded, for the Enemy appeared to aim at it, and were much ſuperior to them, thought it adviſeable to retire nearer the Left of the Army, which gave the Enemy an Opportunity of poſſeſſing themſelves of our Battery without Oppoſition. But here it was the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Head of a Battalion of Wolfenbuttle Guards, and a Hanoverian Battalion, by attacking and repulſing, with his Bayonets, a ſuperior Force of the Enemy, and retaking the Battery. However, the Enemy being in Poſſeſſion of a Height that commanded and flanked both our Lines of Infantry, his Royal Highneſs ordered the Army to retreat, which was done with the greateſt Order. His Royal Highneſs retreated to Hamelin, where he halted ſome Time, and then continued his March to Lhune. The Enemy did not moleſt or haraſs us in our Retreat.

The Total Loſs of the Allies in this Engagement was,

Killed and miſſing — —	547
Wounded — —	907
	1454

And we have Reaſon to think, the Loſs of the Enemy was much greater; their Account of killed and wounded is 2332.

Paris, Aug. 5. Notwithſtanding the great Rejoicings made here, on Account of the Victory obtained over the Duke of Cumberland; it is certain that the Court, eſpecially the King, is not pleaſed therewith, as from the great Superiority of our Army, there was the higheſt Reaſon to expect an intire Defeat of the Hanoverians. The ſtrange Conduct alſo of the Commanders of ſome Battalions, who ſo far miſtook the Enemy as to fire on each other, is highly cenſured; as we learn, from good Hands, that Two of our Regiments, of which One was Swiſs, were almoſt entirely deſtroyed by the Fierceneſs of the Fire, before the Miſtake was diſcovered.

The Duke de Richlieu is appointed to command the Army in the Room of the Marſhal d'Eſtrees.

Hague, Aug. 3. The Duke of Cumberland, who was retiring to Copenbruck, is turned off towards Minden, in order to keep open a Communication with Stadt, Bremen, &c. by the Elbe. *Han-*

Hanover, Aug. 5. As the Preparations of this Country have been ineffectual for their Defence, the Regency have enjoined the Inhabitants to remain quiet, and to deliver their Arms to the French Commiſſary.

Hanover, Aug. 9. This Day the Duke de Chevreux, at the Head of 2000 choſen Men, took Poſſeſſion of this Capital; and the Principality of Carlemburg is to furniſh 1,080,000 Rations of Hay, each weighing 28 l. 33,000 Sacks of Rye, each weighing 200l. and the ſame Quantity of Wheat and Oats.

Grubenhagen is taxed to furniſh 100,000 Rations of Forage, and the Town of Gottingen 24,000 Sacks of Rye, Wheat, and Oats.

Some Letters, brought by the Dutch Mail, mention, that the Poles will not ſuffer the Ruſſians to paſs thro' their Territories.

Extract of a Letter from Legborn, dated 21ſt ult.

Admiral Oſborne is arrived in this Road with Part of his Fleet, to water and refreſh. The Admiral overlooks all Preparations himſelf, and all is working with the greateſt Hurry to return to Sea.—According to other Letters, his Demand of Proviſions and neceſſary Repairs, from the Provoſt, was immediately granted.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Boſton, June 27.

FRiday laſt arrived here Capt. Trefrey, in 12 Days from Halifax, and informs us, that the Men of War ſent to look into the Harbour of Louiſbourg, reported at their Return, they ſaw ſeven Sail; that they were putting themſelves in the beſt Poſture of Defence poſſible, at Halifax, expecting a Viſit from the French; that the Privateer Huzza, of that Place, was going in with a Prize Schooner, which he took, bound from Louiſburg to Canada.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ON Friday, the 15th ult. at Penzance, was felt a violent Shock of an Earthquake, attended with a great Noiſe. At Hetſtone the Houſes ſhook to a violent Degree; and at Falmouth, as Company was drinking Tea, the China was ſhook off the Table. It was felt for 20 Miles round.

July 28. Bills of Indictment were found againſt ſeveral Perſons at Nottingham Aſſizes, for foreſtalling, regrating, and ingroſſing of Corn.

30. At New-York Aſſizes, was convicted, Stephen Tudear, for the Murder of Eleanor Applegarth. The High Sheriff and Grand Jury preſented a Silver Tobacco-box, in which was a Purſe of Gold, to the Conſtable, for his Diligence and Courage in apprehending him. The Convict is to be hung in Chains near Clifford's Moor.

Portſmouth, Aug. 4. This Day the Prince of Portugal, and the Ambaſſador to the King of Portugal, took a View of Portſmouth-Dock, &c. went on board ſeveral Ships, and was honourably ſaluted, &c.

15. Great Part of Lady Peters's Houſe, near Brent-wood in Eſſex, was burnt by Lightning.

Woolwich, Aug. 16. This Day was launched a new Frigate, built with Fir, of 36 Guns.

Portſmouth 18. The intended Expedition is ſuſpended, on Account of the Tranſports, which have been expected for ſeveral Days from the Downs. We impatiently look for them every Day.

Lewis, Aug. 19. Laſt Monday there was a Tempeſt, by which a whole Farm-houſe, belonging to Mr. Vena, with almoſt all his Wheat, Beans, Peas, Waggons, &c. were deſtroyed, and burnt by Lightning.

LONDON.

Extract of an Act paſſed the laſt Seſſions for the more effectual Puniſhment of Perſons who ſhall attain, or attempt to attain, Poſſeſſion of Goods or Money by falſe Pretences; for preventing the unlawful pawning of Goods; for the eaſy Redemption of Goods pawned; and for preventing Gaming in Public-houſes by Labourers and Servants.

PERSONS convicted of obtaining Money or Goods by falſe Pretences, or of ſending any Letter, threatning to accuſe any Perſon of a Crime puniſhable with Death,

Transportation, or Pillory, in order to extort from them either Money or Goods, shall be fined, imprisoned, pilloried, whipt, or transported, as Felons, for seven Years, at the Discretion of the Court.

The Justice of Peace, before whom any Person who has been charged upon Oath, by any credible Witness, with any Offence which this Act is intended to punish shall be brought, shall examine the Matter by Oath, and if the Party charged be committed to Prison or admitted to Bail, he shall bind over the Complainant to appear and prosecute: And if the Value of the Goods or Money fraudulently obtained shall exceed the Value of 20 l. the Recognizance shall be in double the Sum.

If any Person lawfully possessed of the Goods of others shall pawn, exchange, or dispose of them without Leave of the Owner, and shall be convicted thereof by the Testimony of others, or their own Confession, such Offender shall forfeit 20s. and if the Forfeiture is not immediately paid, shall be committed for fourteen Days to hard Labour; and further, if the Forfeiture is not paid within three Days before the Expiration of that Time, the Offender, upon Application of the Prosecutor to the Justice for that Purpose, shall be whipped publickly in the House of Correction; the Forfeiture to be applied to make Satisfaction to the Party injured, and pay the Costs of the Prosecution; but if the Party injured shall not accept it, or if there must be an Overplus after Satisfaction for the Injury, and Payment of Costs, then the Forfeiture or Overplus shall be applied to the Use of the Poor of the Parish where the Offence has been committed.

Every Pawnbroker shall enter a Description of all Goods which shall be received in Pledge or Exchange, with the Sum advanced, the Day of the Month and Year, and the Name and Place of Abode of the Person pledging or exchanging them, according to their Information, in a Book to be kept for that Purpose; and shall, at the same Time, give a Copy of such Entry to the Person pawning or exchanging the Goods, if required, on the Payment of one Halfpenny, if the Value of the Goods is less than 20s. one Penny if more than 20s. and less than 5 l. and Two-pence if more than 5 l. Persons neglecting to keep such Entry, or give such Copy, to forfeit 5 l. to be levied by Warrant of Distress, under the Hand and Seal of any Justice of Peace for the Place where the Offence was committed. The Forfeiture to be applied to the Use of the Poor.

If any Goods which have been pawned shall be spoiled or damaged, or in any Respect rendered of less Value by the Neglect or Fault of the Pawnbroker, the Justice of Peace, upon Proof of the Fact, shall order a reasonable Satisfaction to be made to the Owner, to be deducted out of the Principal and Interest; and the Pawner shall pay or tender only the Balance, upon which the Justice shall proceed, as if the Whole had been paid or tendered.

If any Person shall be convicted, on the Oath of one credible Witness, of knowingly taking in Pawn, or buying any Linen or Apparel intrusted to others to wash, scour, mend, or make up, such Person shall forfeit double the Sum given for, or lent upon, such Linen or Apparel, for the Use of the Poor of the Parish, and shall restore the Goods to the Owner in the Presence of the Justice of Peace.

If Persons offering Goods to sell or pawn, shall not give a good Account of themselves, or if there shall be any other Reason to suspect that such Goods are illegally obtained, such Persons may be seized and detained with the Goods, and delivered to the Constable to be carried before a Justice, who may examine them, and commit them for further Examination; and if it shall at length appear, that the Goods were illegally obtained, they shall be committed to be dealt with according to Law. And if it shall afterwards appear that the Goods were not illegally obtained, but the Property of the Pawner, the Person who detained them shall be liable to no Prosecution.

If the Owner of Goods unlawfully pawned or exchanged, shall prove by Oath that such Goods have been unlawfully taken from him, and that there is just Cause to suspect any particular Person of having received the same in Pawn or Exchange, the Justice shall grant a Warrant to search the House of such Person, and if the Constable is refused Entrance, he may break open the Door, and if any Person shall obstruct the Search, they shall forfeit 5 l. or be sent to the House of Correction for any Time less than a Month; the Forfeiture, when recovered, to be paid to the Overseer for the Poor. If the Goods are found, they shall be restored to the Owner.

If any Goods shall be pawned for less than 20 l. and if the Principal, Interest, and Charges for Warehouse-room, shall, within two Years, be tendered to the Person who received them in Pledge, and such Persons shall refuse to deliver up the Goods upon such Tender; a Justice of Peace, upon Complaint on Oath, shall cause the Pawnbroker

to

to be brought before him, and shall examine the Matter upon Oath, and upon Proof of the pledging the Goods, by producing a Copy of the Entry, or by the Oath of a credible Witness, and also of the Tender, the Justice shall order immediate Restitution; and if the Pawnbroker shall refuse to comply, the Justice shall commit him till Satisfaction be made.

Such Pledges as remain unredeemed two Years may be sold by the Pawnbroker, who shall always be accountable to the Pawner for the Produce of such Goods over and above what was due for Principal, Interest, and Charges at the Time of Sale; provided the Goods were pledged for 2l. and upwards: And the Pawnbroker shall enter an Account of the Time when such Goods were sold, the Sum they were sold for, and the Name and Abode of the Person they were sold to, in a Book, which Entry may be inspected by the Pawner upon the Payment of One Penny. That if the Pawnbroker shall refuse to suffer an Inspection of the Entry, if the Entry shall be false, if the Goods shall be fraudulently sold for less than their Value, or if the Overplus of the Money for which they were sold is not paid, the Pawnbroker shall forfeit treble the Value.

No Fee or Gratuity shall be received for any Summons or Warrant granted by a Justice of Peace, in Pursuance of this Act.

Publicans permitting Journeymen, Labourers, Servants, or Apprentices, to play at Cards, Dice, Draughts, Shuffleboards, Mifsifippi, or Billiard Tables, Skittles, Ninepins, or any other Implements of Gaming, in their Houses, Outhouses, or Grounds, shall forfeit 40s. for the first Offence, and for every subsequent Offence 10l. to be levied by Distress and Sale on a Justice's Warrant; one Fourth to the Informer, the rest to the Poor.

If Complaint be made, that any Journeyman, Labourer, Servant, or Apprentice, is gaming in such House or Ground, the Justice shall grant a Warrant to apprehend the Offender, who, upon Conviction, shall forfeit any Sum not less than 5s. nor more than 20s. at the Discretion of the Magistrate; One Fourth to the Informer, the rest to the Poor. Upon Non-payment of the Forfeiture, the Offender to be committed to hard Labour, for any Time not exceeding a Month, or till the Forfeiture is paid.

A Justice of Peace, upon Complaint of any Offence against this Act, shall issue his Warrant to bring the Offenders before him, and shall hear and determine the Matter, and proceed to Conviction and Judgment. And if there be any Witness who will not voluntarily appear to give Evidence, either for the Crown or the Offender, the Justice shall summon him, and if he neglect or refuse to attend such Summons (without just Cause) a Warrant shall be issued against him. And on his Refusal to give Evidence he shall be committed to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding three Months; the Justice also, if he sees fit, may bind such Witness over to give Evidence at the Quarter Sessions.

No Offender against this Act shall be admitted to Bail before 24 Hours Notice shall be proved, upon Oath, to have been given in Writing to the Prosecutor, of the Names and Abode of the Persons proposed to Bail, unless the Bail be well known to the Justice, and approved by him; and every such Offender shall be tried at the next Sessions, except the Trial shall be put off by the Court.

The Inhabitants of the Place where the Offence is committed shall be deemed competent Witnesses.

The Conviction shall be written on Parchment, and transmitted to the Quarter Sessions, to be filed among the Records; and if any Person appeals from the Judgment of the Magistrate to the Sessions, the Justices there shall proceed to hear and determine the Matter on receiving the said Conviction.

No *Certiorari* shall be granted to remove any Indictment, Conviction, or other Proceedings, in Pursuance of this Act.

Upon Appeal to Sessions, the Execution of the Judgment of the Magistrate shall be suspended; provided the supposed Offender becomes bound in double the Sum he has been adjudged to pay, to prosecute his Appeal with Effect, and be forth coming to abide the Determination of the Court.

The Justices of Sessions shall determine the Appeal, and award such Cost as they think reasonable: If the Judgment of the Magistrate shall be affirmed, the Offender to pay the Forfeit and Costs immediately, or suffer the Pains and Penalties of the Act.

No Person who shall be punished by Virtue of this Act shall be punished a second Time for the same Offence, under any other Statute.

The Clause in 24 Geo. II. for rendering Justices of the Peace more safe in the Execution of their Office, shall be extended to this Act.

Notice shall be given to the Peace-officer, before any Suit is commenced against him for any Thing done in Pursuance of this Act, and that Tender and Amends may be made by him, and, if refused, pleaded in Bar of the Action; but if no Tender, or no sufficient Tender shall be made, the Plaintiff upon a Verdict shall recover.

July 23. Divers Letters from Holland, bring Advice of much Diſcontent; ſome inſiſt much on the Augmentation of their Troops, and embarking with the Engliſh in Defence of the Proteſtant Cauſe. Reſolutions have ſince been taken to augment their Forces by Sea and Land.

27. There are arrived in the Downs, the Anſon and Surprize Men of War, and the Tryal Sloop, who came Convoy with 130 Sail of Ships from the Leeward Iſlands. They ſailed the 11th of June, and adviſe, that the Engliſh Force there is ſuperior to any Thing they can apprehend from the French.

30. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to preſent to the Britiſh Muſeum, that fine Collection of Books, and Manuſcripts, commonly called the King's Library.

It is aſſured from Computation, that the Number of Ships taken ſince the Commencement of the War, is as under, to the 12th of July 1757, taken by the Engliſh,

Merchantmen	682
Privateers	91
In all	773
Taken by the French	637

It is likewiſe computed, that the Engliſh have profited by Captures Two Millions.

31. A new Hoſpital opened on the South Side of Weſtminſter-bridge, for the Reception of Perſons afflicted with Ruptures, is ſupported by liberal Subſcription.

Aug. 4. An Order was given to the Maſter of the Mint for coining 100,000 l. in Sixpences.

Saturday 6. Letters from Paris mention, that the Damage done by the French ſome Months ago to the Engliſh Settlements upon the Coaſt of Guinea, amount to more than 250,000 l. It is certain, at leaſt, that it is very conſiderable.

Sunday 7. A Fire broke out at the Houſe of Mr. Alſage, a Packer in the Old Jewry, which burnt with great Violence; it alſo burnt Mr. Virgo's, a Merchants, and a Warehouſe of Mr. Cotton's. There were 48 Bales of Silk, the Property of ſome Merchant burnt; and Mr. Alſage's Maid periſhed in the Flames.

8. Admiral Hawke hoiſted his Flag on board the Ramillies at Spithead, as Commander in Chief of ſome important Expedition; afterwards, he and the Adm. Knowles and Broderick, muſtered all the Ship's Companys perſonally, and gave Orders for the Ships to be fitted out with all Expedition.

9. Advice came, that the Fleets from England and Ireland, under Admiral Holborne, were arrived at Halifax, and had taken 5 French Tranſports with 1000 Men; and that Lord Loudon, with the Tranſports, were arrived there.

12. The Parliament is further prorogued, from the 11th Inſt. to the 22d of September next.

15. While the Poſt-boy was drinking at Hammerſmith, the Portſmouth and Windſor Mail was cut from his Horſe.

18. Money is gone to Portſmouth to pay the Ships and Land Forces now putting to Sea.

Andrew Scott was taken up for robbing the Portſmouth Mail.

19. He was examined before Juſtice Fielding, and there are ſome Circumſtances which make it believed that he alſo robbed the Worceſter Mail. He was ſent to Newgate under a ſtrong Guard.

All Accounts, in general, from the Country, give us the agreeable News of plentiful Crops, fine Harveſt Seaſons, and Proſpects of great Plenty of all Sorts of Grain.

A farther Embarkation is talked of to be ſent to New-York, Advice having been received, that M. Montcalm, with 15,000 French, Canadians, and Indians, is encamped at Montreal, about 60 Miles from Quebec, in a Situation convenient to protect that Capital, if attacked by the Engliſh, or make Incurſion into Northern Provinces, if the Army of Lord Loudon ſhould be engaged in an Expedition againſt any of the remoter Settlements of the French.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 576.

A French Privateer, and the Rowan of Glaſgow, were taken by one of Admiral Holbourne's Squadron, and carried into Halifax.

The Urſula, by the Delphin.

The America of 600 Tons, from St. Domingo, by the Squirrel Man of War, ſaid to be worth 30,000 l. and ſent into Yarmouth.

Alſo 3 Dutch Hoys, by the Diſpatch Sloop, bound from France, with Oats for the Elbe.

The Duc de Conti, a French Eaſt-India Man of 50 Guns and 900 Tons Burthen, by the Boſcawen, the St. George, the Black Prince, and the Iſaac of Liverpool Privateers; ſhe is deemed worth 150,000l.

A

A Daniſh Ship, with Bread, Flower, and Wheat, from Breſt, by the Deal-Caſtle.

The Minerva, laden with Wine and Proviſions, from Bourdeaux to Canada, by the King of Pruſſia Privateer.

The St. Peter, and the St. Martin, from ditto for ditto, by the Defiance Privateer of Briſtol.

The Queen Elizabeth, from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, by the Deal-Caſtle Man of War, and the Peregrine Sloop.

The Portmahon Privateer of St. Malo, 14 Guns 114 Men, brought into Plymouth, by the Sheerneſs Man of War.

The Charles, Jackſon, from Newcaſtle, retaken by the Scorpion Sloop.

The Maria Thereſa, and the Palmier, from St. Domingo, by the Charming Nancy Privateer of Jerſey, and carried in there.

The Fox Privateer, Capt. Tuſſel, with his Majeſty's Ship Windſor, took a Martinico-man.

The Britania of Briſtol, engaged the Granville Privateer, when by their briſk firing ſhe blew up, the Britania could ſave only 4 of her Men.

The Poſtilion, of Amſterdam, is ſent into Briſtol, by the Antient Briton Privateer.

The Minerva, from Bourdeaux to America, by the King of Pruſſia Privateer, and ſent into Fowey.

A Swediſh Ship, richly laden, by the Ambuſcade, and carried into Leghorn.

The Nordike, Bande, by a Guernſey Privateer, and ſent into Pool.

The Enterprize, Limeric, retaken.

The Jolly Batchelor, ditto.

The Dromadore of 450 Tons, and the Deux Amis, both from St. Domingo, and the Mars Privateer of Bayonne, taken and carried into Plymouth.

A Ship of 500 Tons from Bourdeaux, carried into Briſtol, by the Trial Privateer.

The Minion Privateer of 12 Guns, and a Spaniſh Brig from St. Sebaſtian's to France, by the Ranger Privateer, and ſent into Plymouth.

The Marianne, from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, by the Defiance Privateer of Briſtol.

The Eagle, Fiſchow, from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, by a Privateer, and carried to New York.

The Scipio, Moran, by a Lugſail Privateer of Brighthelmſtone.

A French Privateer of 26 Guns and 330 Men, by the Experiment Man of War.

A St. Domingo Ship, that had a Ranſomer on board for 2000l. is taken by Admiral Holbourne's Squadron.

A French Privateer of 10 Guns and 22 Swivels and 100 Men, and one other Privateer of 10 Guns took; and an Engliſh Snow retook, by the Blandford, Capt. Middleton.

A French Privateer of 4 Guns 22 Men, brought into Shoreham, by the Brighthelmſtone Cutter.

The St. John Baptiſt, from Nantz for St. Domingo, by the Hope Privateer of Guernſey.

The Blakeney and Anſon Privateers of Liverpool, have ſent in two Ships of conſiderable Value into Tunis.

A Frigate of 36 Guns, and 4 Ships with Corn for Mahon, by the Defiance Man of War, Capt. Hervey.

The Admiral, a Privateer of 40 Guns and 400 Men, by the Ambuſcade Man of War.

A French Privateer was drove aſhore and deſtroyed by the Hybernia Privateer.

A Dogger Privateer, 14 Guns 94 Men, ſent into Cork, by one of our Men of War.

A French Cutter Privateer is taken and ſent into Guernſey, by the Rocheſter Man of War.

Three large Dutch Hoys, bound from Hamburg to France, with Timber, Butter and Oats, and one large Dutch Ship from St. Domingo to Dunkirk, with Indigo and Sugar, and carried into Yarmouth, by the Peggy Sloop.

The Fortune, Thompſon, retaken.

A French Snow Privateer, by the Medway, armed Buſs, and brought into the Downs.

Three Dutch Veſſels, with Salt for Havre, by the Blakeney and Cavendiſh Privateers; alſo a Veſſel retaken off or from Leith for Liſbon.

A large Snow Privateer, from St. Domingo, by the Antient Briton Privateer, and ſent into Briſtol; alſo two outward bound Ships and ſent them into Wales.

A large French Veſſel, from Dieppe for Dunkirk, by the Prince of Bevern Privateer, and ſent into Dover.

The Defiance of Southampton is retaken.

The Precieux of 26 Guns 240 Men; the Conte de Herville, 16 Guns 18 Men; the Prince of Turin, 10 Guns 84 Men; by the Iſis Man of War, and brought to Portmouth. He has alſo retaken the Minerva, Capt. Hicks.

A French Frigate of 32 Guns, deſtroyed by the Hampton-court Man of War; alſo a French Ship laden with Timber, &c. taken.

The Bohemia of Bayonne, 20 Guns, by Capt. Dyer, of the Defiance Privateer of London; the Nancy, Capt. Atkinſon, retaken; by her alſo a Brig from Waterford.

The

The Sampſon, Eſcot, from Antigua to Briſtol, retaken by the Iſis.

The Perfect, Gawth, retaken by the Saltaſh.

A fine French Brig, about 120 Tons, from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, by the Otway of Liverpool.

A Smuggling Cutter, with the Caſh, for which ſhe had ſold her Cargo, by Capt. Antrobus of the Veſuvius.

A Brig, from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, is taken by the Deal-Caſtle Man of War, and ſent into Vigo.

The Bon Rencontre—the Amiable Jane—the St. Rene—from St. Domingo, are taken by the New York Privateers.

A French Ship from St. Domingo, valued at 12,000l. carried into Virginia, by the Otway of Saliſbury, a Letter of Marque.

L'Avanture, from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, is taken by the Coree Privateer, and carried into Jerſey.

A French Ship from Turkey, taken and carried into Leghorn, by Admiral Oſborne.

A French Martinico-Man, worth 6,000l. by the Perigreen and Deal-Caſtle Man of War, and carried into Vigo.

A French Ship of 22 Guns, 30 Muſquetoons, 250 Stands of Small Arms, and 400 Men, 200 of whom were Marines, taken by the Experiment Man of War, and ſent to Gibraltar.

Eufrow Sophia, of Rotterdam, was ſent into Corke, by the Anſon Privateer, taken in the River Bourdeaux; ſhe is deemed a valuable Prize.

Two Store-Ships, bound from Bourdeaux to Quebec, the one 500 the other 300 Tons, by the Eagle Privateer of Briſtol.

The Comte de Florentine, a Privateer of 36 Carriage Guns, by the Eſſex Man of War, after ſhe parted with the Iſis.

The Sampſon, retaken by the Liverpool Privateer; alſo a Snow, retaken by the Bonetta.

The Queen of Hungary, Nocelb, from Marſeilles to Leghorn, is taken by the Hampton-court, and ſent into Genoa.

A large Dutch Ship, laden with Proviſions for Breſt, by a Privateer of Guernſey, of 16 Guns, and ſent into Plymouth.

Two Dutch Gallys, laden with Brandy, on the French Account, by a Jerſey Privateer, and ſent into ditto.

A French Man of War, bored 84 Guns, took in the Bay of Biſcay, after an obſtinate Engagement, by the York, Capt. Pigot, of 60 Guns, and brought into Plymouth; ſhe is judged to be very rich, having on board the Cargoes of three Martinico-Ships.

A Snow of 120 Tons, from Martinico, by the Phœnix and Revenge Privateers, and carried into Jerſey.

The Privateer, who had taken the Mermaid, Hanner, from London, who ranſomed her for 200l. is ſince taken with her Ranſomer, and ſeveral others on board, by the Dunkirk Man of War.

The Medina, Cox, from Pool for Newfoundland, retaken by Admiral Holborne's Squadron, and ſent into her intended Port.

A French Privateer of 16 Guns 100 Men, by the Litchfield and Centaur, and ſent into the Canaries.

Two French Ships, Homeward bound, by the Biddeford and Harwich.

A French Privateer, of 24 Guns, by the Ambuſcade.

A Snow, from Martinico, by the Phœnix and Revenge Privateers, and carried into Jerſey.

A large French Brig, from St. Domingo, by the Harwich Man of War.

An empty Bark, and a Polacka, laden with Timber, by the Portland Man of War, and carried into Alacant.

The Marquis de Conflans, from St. Domingo to Rochelle, is brought into Briſtol by the Dreadnought Privateer, Capt. Leiſman.

The Little Richard, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, taken and carried into St. Kit's.

The Hibernia Privateer of London has taken a St. Domingo Ship and carried her into Liſbon, where her Cargo is ſold for 4000 Moidores.

The Prince of Bevern Privateer, of 10 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, Capt. Bexley, has take a Daniſh Ship loaded with Fiſh for France; alſo two Swedes, one loaded with Timber, Iron, Tar, &c. bound to Bourdeaux, the other was from Bourdeaux bound to Dunkirk, and has 155 Hogſheads of Sugar, 50 Bags of Cotton, ſome Indigo, &c. Theſe Veſſels are brought into Dover. The ſame Privateer, in her Cruize, has drove three French Privateers aſhore on the Coaſt of France.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 557.

The Annijan, the Caruthers, the Jackſon, and the Gill, on the windward Coaſt of Guinea, by 4 Men of War.

The Clare, Walſh, from Antigua to Dublin, is taken and carried into Guardilouppe.

The St. Joſeph and St. Nicholas, Romano, taken and carried into Toulon.

The Figtree, Hooper, from Smyrna to London, is taken and carried into Barcelona.

The Hawke Privateer of Briſtol, is taken by the Eagle Privateer of Bayonne, and carried in there.

A Brig from Philadelphia, and another from Corke, are taken and carried into Martinico.

The

The Indian Queen, from Manfredonia for London, is taken by a French Privateer.

The Fanny, Gardener, by a Bayonne Privateer, and ranſomed.

The Marquis of Lothian, Jones, taken and carried into Martinico.

The Middleton Privateer, Capt. Pudd, taken and carried into Breſt, by two French Men of War.

The Scot, Tarvet, taken and ranſomed for 400l.

The Sea Nymph, Laet, from Topſham, carried into Boulogne.

The Induſtry, Liddel, taken and ranſomed for 600l.

The Duke of Cumberland Privateer, carried into Morlaix, by two French Men of War.

The Lady Charlotte, from Barcelona to Liverpool, taken by a Privateer of Portmahon.

A Daniſh Ship, from London for the Streights, is carried into Marſeilles.

The Lloyd, from Maryland, is carried into Cape-Briton.

The Charles, Jackſon, from North Shields, took by a French Privateer.

The Betty, Pew, taken by a French Privateer, and ranſomed for 125l.

The Medina, Cox, from London to Newfoundland, is taken by the Bee Privateer of 24 Guns.

The Dublin, Merchant, with Wheat for England, is carried into Marſeilles.

The Jolly Batchellor, Thornton, from Bilboa to St. Lucas, is taken and carried into Bilboa.

The Charming Polly, and Port Roy, both of and from New York to St. Kitts, are taken and carried into Martinico.

The Hamilton, Galley, from Jamaica to London, is carried into Cape-Briton.

The Frederic Sophia, Nelſon, from Falmouth to Genoa, carried to Marſeilles.

The Amey, from Briſtol for Virginia.

The Martha and Judith, Wallſward, taken and carried to Oſtend.

The Pierre, Allen, from Bourdeaux, is taken by the Charming Nancy Privateer.

The Anſon Privateer of Liverpool, by the Warwick Man of War.

The Broderick Privateer of Guernſey, is taken by the Victory Privateer of St. Malos.

The Chriſtian, Rutherford, taken and ranſomed for 500 Guineas.

The Elizabeth, Clubb, Ditto, for 115l.

The Cumberland, Burkett, from Carolina to Cowes.

The Rowan of Glaſgow, and ranſomed for 3000l.

The Ann, Curtis, from Jamaica for London, by a French Privateer.

The Proſpect, Payn, from London, by a French Privateer, off Nevis.

The Catherine, Hall, from London for Leith, and carried into a Port in Normandy.

The Phœnix, Lindſey, from Kenningſberg to Hull, is taken by the Ruſſian Fleet, and carried into Dantzick.

Ranſomers for the following Veſſels taken by the Count de Maurepas, were carried into Dunkirk the 9th Inſtant.

Society, of Whitchaven, for	*Guineas*	115
The Two Brothers, of Newcaſtle,		75
The Southward, Reed, for	—	280
The Betty, of Leith, for	—	125
The Euphan, Smitan, for	—	165
The Mayflower, of Greenock, for		200
The Diligence, of Air, for	—	320
The Hankinſon, of Pilloſuther, for		330
The Linnet, of Campheltoun, for		120
The Trader, of Belfaſt, for	—	300
The John's Increaſe, for	—	350
The Stornoway, for	—	300
The Induſtry, Liddell, for	—	630
And the Batchelor, of Stranford, for		250
The Charming Ann, from Bermudas, was taken and ranſomed for		100

The Tryal Sloop, from Maryland to Antigua, by a Privateer off Antigua.

The Friendſhip, Miller, of Pool, for South Carolina, retaken.

The Speaker Privateer, of London, by two French Frigates, and carried into Port Louis.

The King's Fiſher Marinet, from Jerſey, carried into Bayonne.

The Neptune, Burton, from Milford for Liſbon, carried to Port Louis.

The Crown point, Lawrence, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Expedition, Warren, from Newburg, is taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

The Britania and Peggy, Boyd, from Virginia to Glaſgow, are taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Mermaid, Potts, from Galipoly for London, by a Private man in the Mediterranean.

The Three Friends, Butler, and the Champion, Shores, from New-England to the Leeward Iſlands, ſent into Martinico.

The Endeavour, Phillips, from New-England to Monſerat, carried into Martinico.

The King of Pruſſia Privateer, taken and carried into Rochford, by a French Frigate of 36 Guns, and two others.

The Diana, Smith, from Galipoly for Briſtol, taken and carried into Meſſina.

The Fanny, Zanock; the Sally, Hamilton; the Grand, Bank; and the Marlkam, Read,—taken and carried into Martinico.

The Osgood, Walton, from Jamaica for London, is carried into St. Maloes.

The Ludwith, Puddle, from N. Carolina to Plymouth, carried to Morlaix.

The Hanover Packet, for Ostend, taken by a French Frigate of 20 Guns.

The Rainbow, Cotton, from London, is carried into Martinico.

A Dutch Ship, with Bales, by a French Row boat, and carried into Vigo.

The Phœnix, Gill, from Topsham for London, is taken and carried into Boulogne.

Happy Return, Capt. Stuart, taken by a Cape-Breton Privateer, and ransomed for 1000l.

The Mermaid, Hannah, from London for Jamaica, by a French Privateer, and ransomed for 200l.

The Bella Guanetta, from Leghorn for Dublin, and carried into Marseilles.

The Crown-point Merchant Ship, and the Harlequin Ditto, by the Compte de St. Germain Privateer.

The Birchanan and Laurence, by a French Privateer, and afterwards she sunk.

The Majesty, Casman, from Jamaica for London, by a French Privateer.

BIRTHS.

July 26. The Lady of Sir Charles Oxendon, of Lincoln's-Inn Fields, of a Son and Heir.

29. The Lady of Sir John Shaw, Bart. of a Daughter.

Aug. 7. The Lady of Sir John D'Anvers, of a Son.

12. The Lady of Julyis, Esq; was safely delivered of Twins, Son and Daughter.

17. The Lady of Sir George Welbeck, of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

July 24. Theobald Forrester, Esq; of Mitcham, to Miss Smythson.

Sir Thomas Frederic, Bart. to Miss Bathurst.

28. Mr. Joseph Francis, of Bloomsbury-Square, to Miss Gore, Daughter of Sir Cha. Gore.

30. John Wm. Bacon, Esq; of Newton, Copp Durham, to Miss Garth, of Shillingbe-park, Sussex.

Aug. 2. Edm. Kelly, Esq; to Miss Harriott Hucks, of Bloomsbury Square.

10. A Person of 77, was married at St. John's Westminster, to a Girl of 14, his 7th Wife.

13. Henry Lowther, Esq; to the celebrated Miss Fisher, of Manchester.

14. Mr. Jasper Middlecoat, a Wine-Merchant, to Miss Freeman.

Mr. Tho. Sandifort, to Miss Hinton, of Lothbury.

17. Mr. Peter Watson, to Miss Lewis, of Kingston.

19. Mr. Wm. Edwin, to Miss Digby, of York.

DEATHS.

Mr. Henry Blakey, Dispenser of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

July 24. Mr. Payfant, aged 98, the eldest Clerk in the Earl of Holderneſſes Office.

Wm. Maitland, Esq; F. R. S. Author of the Histories of London and Edinburgh.

27. Geo. Hellier, Esq; in Spring-Gardens; his Lady was so shocked at his Death, she expired the next Day.

Aug. 6. Dr. Benj Hoadly, Physician to his Majesty's Household, Son to the Bishop of Winchester.

7. Wm. Atterbury, Esq;

9. Rt. Hon. Countess of Winchester.

15. Stephen Burkins, Esq; of Bath.

Geo. Braxton, Esq; of Knightsbridge.

Mr. Harris, Druggist, in Wood-street, aged 86.

The Rev. Mr. Etugh, Rector of Therfield, in Herefordshire.

19. Hump. Sydenham, Esq; Member of Parliament for Exeter.

Lady Vincent, Wife of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. and Daughter of General Howard, universally lamented.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Benj. Carpenter, Esq; 1st Lieut. and Lieut. Col. Francis Desmarette, Esq; 2d Lieut. and Lieut. Col. Lewis Cha. Monteller, Esq; Cornet and Major; Rob. Sloughter, Esq; Guidon and Major; Oliver Stephen, Esq; Exempt and Captain; Rob. Hinde, Esq; Brigadier and Lieut Geo. Wade, Esq; Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, in the 2d Troop of Horse-Guards.

Sir Henry Frankland, Bart. His Majesty's Consul General at Lisbon.

James Read, Esq; Consul General to the Emperor of Morocco.

A Patent has passed the Seals, appointing Perry Player, Esq; Collector of the Customs in the Port of London.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Jos. Allen, M. A. to the Rectory of Narberth, with the Chapel of Robertson, in Pembroke.

Rev. Cha. Tarrant, M. A. to the Rectory of Tidworth.

Rev. Rob. Tournay, M. A. to the Rectory of Bonington, in Kent.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Snow, B. A. to the Rectory of Norton, in Cambridge.

Rev.

BANKRUPTS.

July 26. John Reed, of Kingston upon Hull, Shipwright.

Edw. Priddle, of Newgate-ſtreet, Cheeſemonger.

Peter Becket, of Rudheath, Cheſter, Canvas-maker.

30. Benj. Baldrey, of Freſſingfield, Suffolk, Grocer.

Richard Lodge, of Size-lane, London, Packer.

Aug. 2. Nicholas Tyacke, of Germoe, Cornwall, Maltſter.

6. John Thornton and Tho. Taylor, of Bell-yard, Gracechurch-ſtr. Warehouſem.

13. George Draper, of Bucklerſbury, Haberdaſher.

Chriſtopher Grindall, Whitehaven, Merchant.

James Bernard, of Pater-noſter-Row, London, Hatter.

16. John Mandeville, of London, Carpenter.

Ambroſe Conſtant Faulkner, of Covent-Garden, Victualler.

John Webſter, of Aughton, Lancaſhire, Dealer and Chapman.

John Croſt, the Younger, of Burton-Conſtable, in the County of York, Dealer and Chapman.

Anthony Gother, of Liverpool, Merchant.

20. Sam. Ward, of Bath, Cheeſemonger.

James Smith, of Whitford, Hertfordſhire, Meaſman.

23. Rudolph Ginggen, of St. Mary Le Bow, Victualler.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, July 26, 1757.

Amſterdam,	35 3	Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	35	
Rotterdam,	35 4	2¼ Uſ.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	36	
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	¼
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	⅛
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	⅛
Cadiz,	38	⅝
Madrid,	38	⅝
Bilboa,	38	⅝
Leghorn,	48	⅛ a ¼
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	47	⅛ a ⅜
Venice,	49	¾
Liſbon,	5s.	4d. ¼ a ⅜
Porto,	5s.	3d. ⅛
Dublin,	7	⅛ a ¾

BILL *of Mortality from July* 19. *to Aug.* 23.

Buried		Chriſtened	
Males 933 }	1812	Males 647 }	1274
Females 879 }		Females 627 }	
Under 2 years old	646	Buried,	
Between 2 and 5	335	Within the walls	136
5 and 10 —	90	Without	441
10 and 20 —	50	*Mid.* and *Surry*	924
20 and 30 —	143	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	311
30 and 40 —	158		1812
40 and 50 —	149		
50 and 60 —	110	Weekly *July.* 26.	209
60 and 70 —	107	*Aug.* 2.	387
70 and 80 —	80	9.	348
80 and 90 —	31	16.	362
90 and 100 —	10	23.	416
100 and 109 —	0		1812
	1812		

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
July	27	29 : 5	31	4 : 0	20M.
	28	29 : 4 ⅛	31½	2 : 0	30
	29	30 : 0¼	32	3 : 0	42
	30	30 : 0	30¾	4 : 0	45
Aug.	1	30 : 0	32	0 : 0	0D.
	2	30 : 0	32	0 : 0	0
	3	30 : 0	31¾	0 : 0	0
	4	30 : 0	32	0 : 0	0
	5	30 : 0	32½	0 : 0	0
	6	30 : 0	31	0 : 0	0
	7	30 : 0	32¾	0 : 0	0
	8	30 : 0	32	0 : 0	0
	9	30 : 0	32	0 : 0	0
	10	30 : 0	32½	0 : 0	0
	11	30 : 0	32	0 : 0	0
	12	30 : 0	33	0 : 0	0
	13	30 : 0	32¾	0 : 0	0
	14	29 : 4	30	2 : 0	56M.
	15	29 : 3	30	10 . 0	57
	16	29 : 2	30	5 : 1	60
	17	29 : 4	30½	3 : 0	60
	18	29 : 5	30½	1 : 0	62
	19	29 : 4	30	2 : 0	64
	20	29 : 8	30½	0 : 0	46
	21	29 : 6	30	4 : 0	30
	22	29 : 5½	30	3 : 2	45
	23	29 : 4	30	4 : 3	46
	24	29 : 5	30	2 : 3	47
	25	29 : 7	30	26 : 0	48
	26	30 : 0	28	0 : 0	10D.

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* AUGUST 1757.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

1757	BANK Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An.	S. Sea old 1st Su	S. Sea old 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3½ per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bon. prem.	B. Cir. l. s. d.
25	No Price	132	———	90⅞	89⅞		———	———	89⅛	89¼	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛	96⅛	54s	5 12 6
26	119¼	Do	100½	90¼	89½		———	———	Do	89⅜	88⅝	No Price.	88⅛	96⅜	Do	Do
27	No Price.	132½	———	Do	Do		———	———	Do	89⅜	88¾	88¾	Do	Do	53s	Do
28	Do	132½	102¼	Do	89⅜		———	———	Do	89⅜	Do	88¼	88⅛	97	56s	Do
29	119½	133½	———	90⅛	89¼		———	———	89⅞	Do	88¾	Do	88⅞	Do	54s	Do
30	No Price.	No Price.	———	Do	Do		———	———	89½	Do	88¼	Do	88⅞	96⅞	Do	Do
1	Do	133½	———	Do	89½		———	———	89½	Do	Do	Do	Do	96½	53s	Do
2	119½	133½	———	Do	Do		———	———	Do	89½	89	88½	88⅛	96⅞	54s	Do
3	No Price.	No Price	———	Do	Do		———	———	89⅛	Do	88⅞	88½	88⅞	96½	52s	5 15 0
4	Do	133½	———	90	Do	88⅝	———	———	Do	89⅛	88½	88⅞	88	96½	48s	Do
5	119¾	Do	———	Do	89⅛	Do	———	———	89⅞	89¼	88⅞	88¼	88¼	96½	52s	Do
6	No Price.	No Price.	———	Do	89⅛	88¼	———	88¼	Do	Do	Do	88⅜	Do	96⅛	Do	Do
7	Sunday.															
8	No Price.	Do	100½	90	89⅛	88¼	———	88¼	89⅞	89¼	Do	Do	88¼	96½	51s	5 15 0
9	120	Do	No Price.	Do	No Price	88⅛	———	No Price.	Do	89¼	89	Do	Do	96⅛	48s	Do
10	Do	133	100½	Do	89⅛	Do	———	88⅞	90	89¼	Do	88¼	Do	96½	50s	Do
11	Do	No Price.	100¼	90⅜	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	89¼	89¼	88⅞	89⅛	Do	51s	Do
12	Do	135	No Price.	90¼	Do	89	Do	Do	Do	89¼	89¼	Do	88¼	Do	Do	Do
13	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	89⅛	88⅞	Do	90⅛	89¼	Do	89	Do	96⅞	52s	Do	
14	Sunday.															
15	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	90⅜	89⅜	89	88⅞	90	89¼	89⅜	Do	88⅛	96½	Do	5 15 0	
16	120½	135¼	Do	90⅜	89¼	Do	Do	Do	89¼	Do	Do	Do	96⅞	Do	Do	
17	120¼	136	Do	Do	89¼	89	Do	89¼	89¼	Do	88¼	Do	50s	Do		
18	Do	135	Do	Do	Do	89⅜	89¼	Do	89¼	Do	89⅜	88¼	96½	51s	Do	
19	Do	136¼	101½	Do	Do	Do	Do	90⅜	89¼	Do	Do	88¼	96⅞	Do	Do	
20	120	136	Do	90½	Do	Do	89	Do	89¼	Do	Do	88⅞	97	52s	Do	
21	Sunday.															
22	120	136½	101½	90¼	89¼	89⅜	89⅜	90¼	89¼	89⅜	89¼	88⅞	Do	Do	Do	
23	120½	Do	No Price.	90⅜	Do	89¼	89¼	Do	89¼	Do	Do	88¼	Do	Do	Do	
24	120⅜	136	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	Do	Do	89	97½	Do	Do	

		Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glocester.	Birmingham.
London. W. Pec. Loaf 2s. 4d.	Mark-Lane.								
Prices Corn.	Wheat 33s. 00d. qr.	11 10s 0d lo.	11 1:s 0d lo.	10l 00s 0d lo.	None sold.	2l 00s 0d Sac.	3l 06s 0d	8s 0d bush.	6s 6d bush.
	Barley 18s. 00d.	1l 12s 6d	1l 11s 6d	1l 15s 0d	1l 12s 0d qr.	1l 16s 0d qr.	1l 1:s 0d	5s 0d	5s 4d
	Oats 18s. 00d.	1l 03s 6d qr.	1l 06s 0d qr.	1l 04s 0d qr	1l 03s 0d	1l 04s 0d	1l 06s 0d	3s 2d	3s 0d
	Beans 22s. 00d.	1l 14s 0d	1l 14s 0d	2s 0s 0d	1l 10s 0d		2l 00s 0d	4s 4d	4s 6d

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *SEPTEMBER*, 1757.

AS we preſume it would be agreeable to many of our Readers at this Juncture, we have prefixed an accurate Chart of the *Engliſh* Channel, wherein all the Sea-ports, Cities and Towns, Bays and Harbours, are carefully laid down, from *London* to the *Land's End*, &c. on the *Britiſh* Shore; and from *Oſtend*, to *Bayonne* in the Bay of *Biſcay*, on the *French* and *Spaniſh* Shore. We ſhall likewiſe add, a ſuccinct Deſcription of ſome of the principal Cities, Towns, Harbours, &c. on the *French* Coaſt, &c. as it is apprehended the preſent *Expedition* is intended to make a Deſcent on ſome of the moſt remarkable of thoſe Ports, on the Weſtern Shore.

DUNKIRK, Eaſt Long. 2. 20. Lat. 51. 2 Port-town of the *French Netherlands*, in the Province of *Flanders*, ſituate on the *Engliſh* Channel at the Mouth of the River *Coln*, 20 Miles Eaſt of *Calais*, 24 S. W. of *Oſtend*, and 50 E. of *Dover*: The Fortification of which Port coſt *France* more Money than any Fortreſs in that Kingdom. This Town was taken from the *Spaniards* by the united Force of *England* and *France*, and was put into the Hands of the *Engliſh*, *Anno* 1658; but was ſold to *France* in the Reign of King *Charles* II. whereupon the Fortifications were greatly improved, and was the Reſort of the *French* Privateers during ſome late Wars, who grew rich with the Spoils of the *Engliſh*. Whereupon *England* inſiſted on the Harbour and Fortifications being demoliſhed at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, *Anno* 1713, which was done accordingly. This Port would never admit of large Men of War; all the Miſchief aroſe from light Frigates and Privateers; but notwithſtanding, by Virtue of a Treaty the Fortifications were demoliſhed. The *French* King has lately fortified it again, and repaired the Harbour, and it is now a very ſtrong Place: They have been at great Expence to reſtore the Harbour; but find it impracticable to make it capable of receiving Ships of War of any conſiderable Rate; but Ships of 20 Guns can go in at high Tides. The Number of Houſes are about 1000, and the Inhabitants are numerous, who carry on a conſiderable Trade in ſpirituous Liquors, Tea, Pluſh, &c.

CALAIS, E. Long. 2. Lat. 51. the Capital of the *Pays Reconquis*, in the Province of *Picardy*, on the *Engliſh* Channel, 22 Miles S. E. of *Dover*, 140 N. of *Paris*, taken by *Edward* III. King of *England*, *Anno* 1347; and loſt in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, 1557. It was formerly a good Harbour; but is ſo choak'd up, at preſent, that it will admit of no Veſſels of any conſiderable Burden. The Town is well fortified, and a Citadel commands both Town and Country; but its greateſt Strength lies in its Situation among the Marſhes: It may be overflowed at the Approach of an Enemy. There is a Canal running from it to St. *Omer's*, *Graveline*, *Dunkirk*, *Bergues*, and *Ypres*: Tho' it conſiſts but of one Pariſh, yet the Inhabitants are computed at 4000.

BOLOGNE is another Port in the Province of *Picardy*, the Capital of the Diſtrict of *Bolonois*, in Eaſt Long. 1. 30. Lat. 50. 40. It ſtands at the Mouth of the little River *Liane*, which forms its Harbour, and is divided into the Upper and Lower Town. It is 16 Miles S. W. of *Calais*, and 130 N. of *Paris*. The Upper Town is well fortified, and adorned with a handſome Square, where there is a Town-Houſe remarkable for its Clock. The Lower Town is inhabited chiefly by Merchants, and lies along the Harbour, which was formerly very conſiderable, but is incapable of receiving any Veſſels of Burden at preſent. This Harbour is defended towards the River by a Mole, which

 ſheltars

ſhelters it from the Winds, and is much frequented by the *Engliſh* and *Flemings* on Account of the Shortneſs and Convenience of the Paſſage. Near the Harbour are ſome antient Ruins, and, among the Reſt, an octagon Tower, ſaid to be built by *Julius Cæſar*; and ſome old Fortifications, built by the *Engliſh* when they were Maſters of this City. This City was formerly conſiderable for its Trade, before the Harbour was ſpoiled, by a Bank, which the Emperor *Maximilian* raiſed before it. King *Henry* VIII. took it in 1544, and fortified the Lower Town; but finding it would coſt him more to keep it than it was worth, he quitted it by a Treaty in 1546, for 800,000 Crowns.

ABBEVILLE, E. Long. 1. 7. Lat. 50. is a large City in the Province of *Picardy*, ſituate 90 Miles N. of *Paris*, 15 E. of the *Britiſh* Channel. A Caſtle was built here in 936. The City is ſituated in a marſhy, dirty Country, on the River *Somme*. The Place is ſtrong by its Situation, and moreover is well fortified, the Walls being flanked with Baſtions and ſurrounded with large Ditches. There is a conſiderable Manufacture carried on here, ſaid to be equal to that of any Town in *England*; and it deals pretty largely in Wool and Corn, being but 14 Miles diſtant from the *Engliſh* Channel. It conſiſts of 12 Pariſhes, enjoys many Privileges, has a Variety of Monaſteries, and a College of Capons.

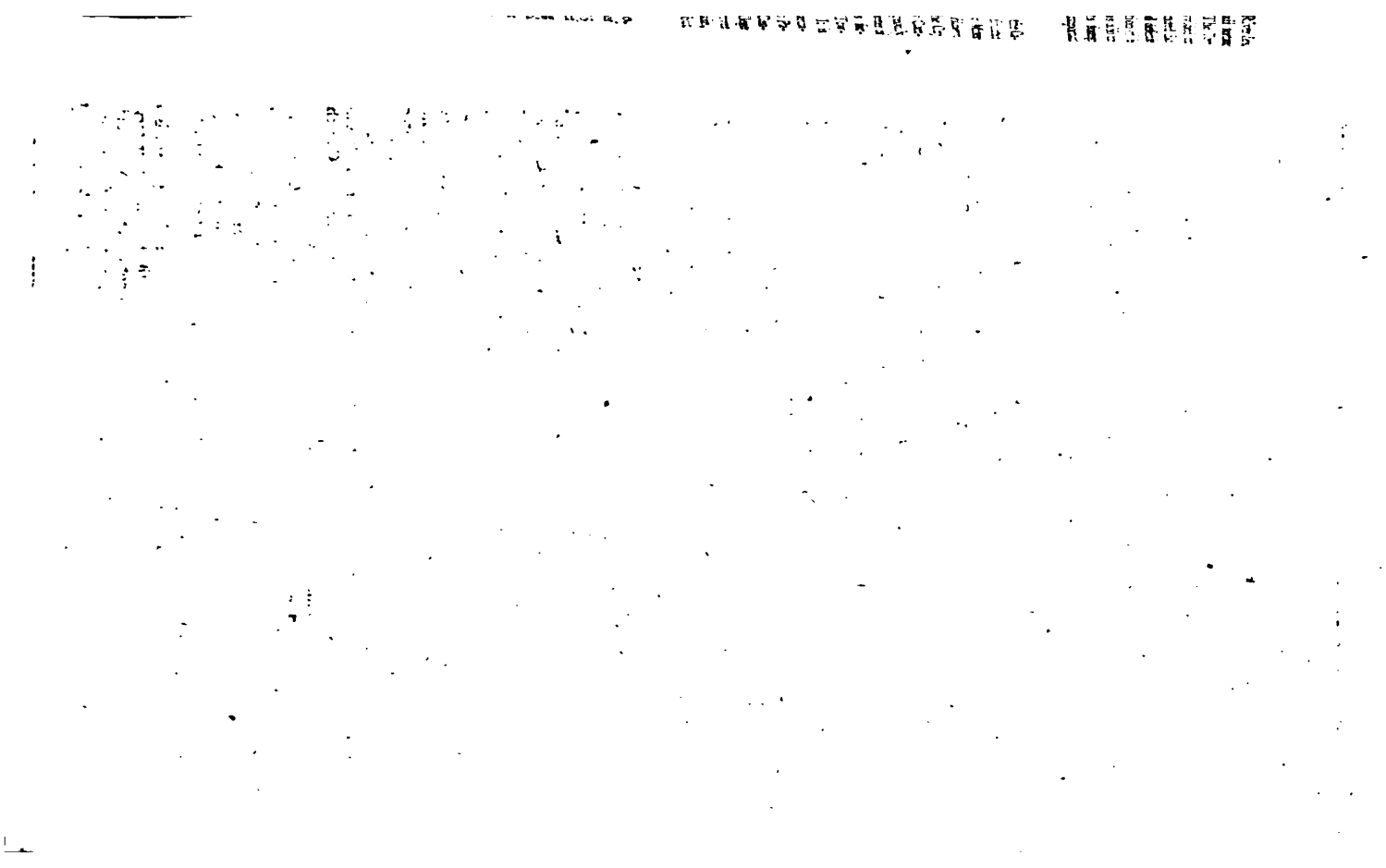
DIEPPE, E. Long. 1. 15. Lat. 49. 55. 30 Miles N. of *Rouen*, oppoſite the Port of *Rye*, ſituate on the N. E. Coaſt of *Normandy*, at the Mouth of the little River *Arques*. In the Year 1694, it was almoſt deſtroyed by a Bombardment from the *Engliſh*; but ſince that Time it has been rebuilt with greater Beauty, after the Model of the Town of *Verſailles*. It is of a triangular Figure, and ſtrongly fortified, tho' the Works, it is true, are very irregular, occaſioned by the Unevenneſs of the Ground. The Streets are wide and even, and the Houſes well built with Brick. The Town is ſeparated from the Sea by a long Wall and a deep Ditch. The Harbour is one of the moſt conſiderable on the Coaſt, but will not admit of Ships of great Burden. The Caſtle is an antient Building, where the Governor reſides, and from whence there is a charming Proſpect. The Town is adorned with a great Number of handſome Fountains, and has 20 Gates; 12 of which are ſituate along the Quay. The Inhabitants are computed at 30,000, moſt of whom are Mariners. Their principal Manufacture is Lace, and different Kinds of Ivory-work. The Manufacture of Tobacco is alſo very conſiderable here.

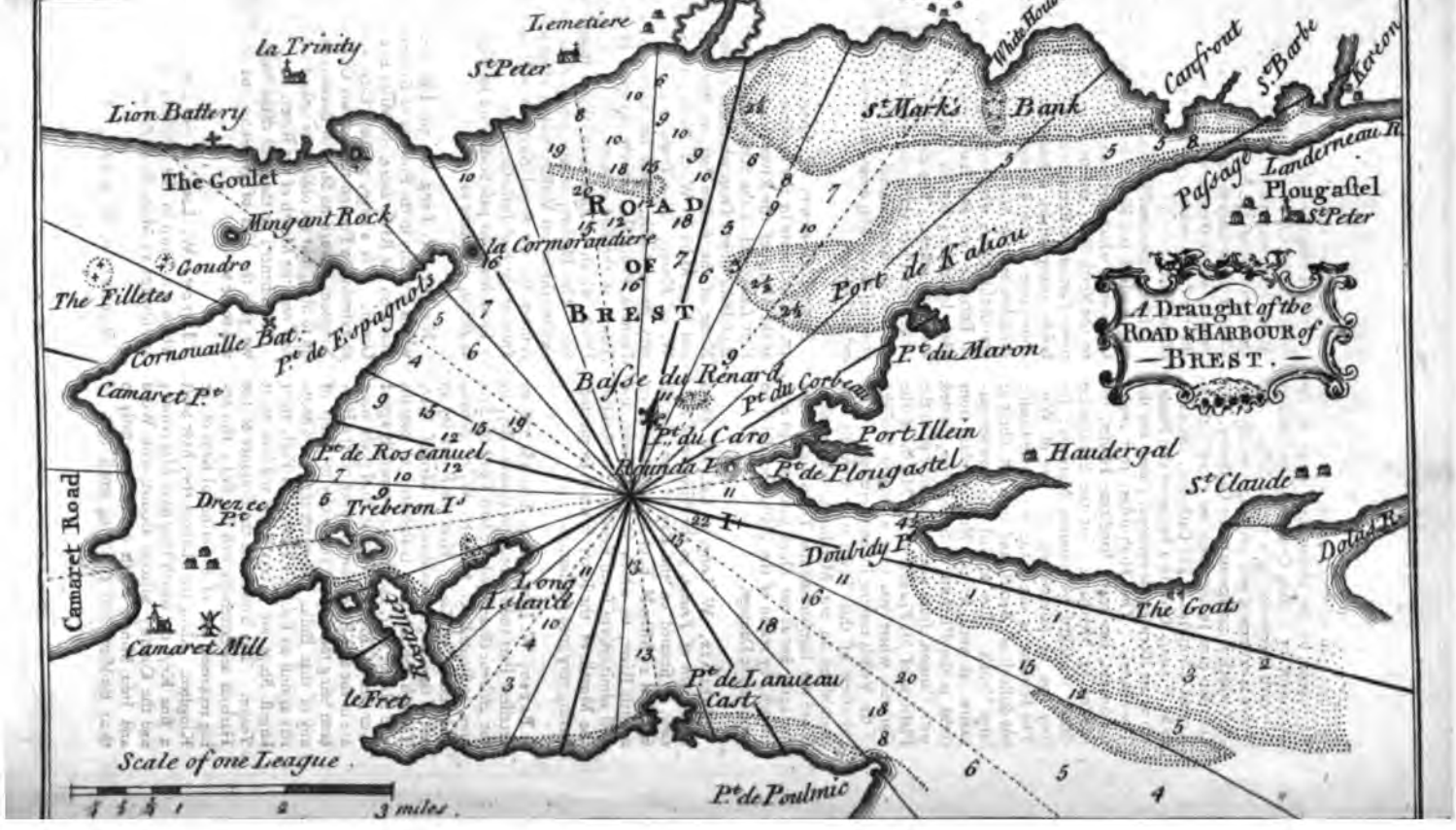
HAUVRE DE GRACE, East Long. 10'. Lat. 49. 30, is a Port-Town in the Province of *Normandy*, ſituate at the Mouth of the River *Seine*, 40 Miles W. of *Rouen*. It is a ſmall fortified Town, ſituated in a large Plain. The Town is almoſt of a ſquare Figure, and divided into two Parts by the Port. It is ſurrounded likewiſe by a Wall and other Works, and defended by a very ſtrong Citadel. The Situation of the Place at the Mouth of the *Seine*; as alſo the Conveniency of its Harbour, and its foreign Trade, render it one of the moſt important Places in the Kingdom.

ROUEN, E. Long. 1. 6. Lat. 49. 30. the Capital of the Province of *Normandy*, is ſituated on the N. Side of the River *Seine*, 65 Miles N. W. of *Paris*, and 45 Miles S. E. of *Hauvre de Grace* and the *Britiſh* Channel. The City is not large, but populous, containing by Computation 60,000 Souls. It is advantageouſly ſituated for Trade, and held to be the Center of Trade in North *France*. The Town is ſurrounded by a Wall, with ſome antique Towers, but incapable of ſuſtaining a Siege. It is the See of a Biſhop, and the Seat of the Parliament of that Province. It contains 30 Pariſhes, 7 Hoſpitals, many fine Squares, 30 Convents of Men and Women, and a fine College of *Jeſuits*. There is a Torrent which drives down with ſuch Rapidity, after a heavy Rain, that it makes it not only very dangerous, but exceedingly troubleſome to get up the River.

CAEN, W. Long. 25 Min. Lat. 49. 20. the Capital of the County in the Province of *Normandy*, is ſituate on the River *Orne*, 75 Miles W. of *Rouen*, and 30 Miles S. W. of *Hauvre de Grace*. It is a trading Town, having a Communication with the *Engliſh* Channel (that lies 7 Miles N. of it) by the little River *Orne*, by which they bring up their Merchandize in Veſſels not exceeding 60 Ton. The City contains 12 Pariſhes. The Town-houſe, built on the Bridge of St. *Peter* is a very large Edifice with 4 great Towers. The Royal Square is one of the fineſt in *Normandy*, being large and well paved, and adorned with handſome Houſes. In the Middle of this Square ſtands the Statue of *Lewis* the 14th in a *Roman* Dreſs. The *Jeſuits* have a magnificent Church near the Ramparts. There are ſeveral other public Buildings beſides, *viz.* the Caſtle, and the Wall with 4 Towers, which was built by the *Engliſh*; the epiſcopal Palace, the Hotel, called the *Cheval*; the Office of the Exchequer, and a Univerſity; an Office of the Finances of the Admiralty, and other Royal Tribunals.

ST. MALO, W. Long. 2. Lat. 48. 40. is a City and Port-town in the Province of *Britany*. This Town, though not above 500 Years old, is the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan of *Tours*, and one of the principal *Keys* of the Province. It is




A Draught of the ROAD & HARBOUR of —BREST.—
ROAD OF BREST
la Trinity
Lemetiere
St Peter
Lion Battery
The Goulet
Mingant Rock
Goudro
The Filletes
la Cormorandiere
Cornouaille Bat.
Pte de Espagnols
Camaret Pte
Camaret Road
Camaret Mill
Dreznec Pte
Trebéron Id
Id de Roscanuel
Basse du Renard
Pte du Corbeau
Pte du Caro
Pte du Maron
Port Illein
Pte de Plougastel
Haudergal
St Claude
Doulidy Pt
The Goat
Long Island
Roscanuel
le Fret
Pte de Lanneau
Cast
Pte de Poulmic
St Mark's Bank
Port de Kaliou
Passage
Landerneau R.
Plougastel
St Peter
St Barbe
Scale of one League
3 miles

is situated on a Rock, called St. *Aaron*, and surrounded by the Ocean, but joined to the Continent by a long Causeway, the Entrance of which is defended by a strong Castle. The Town is extremely well fortified, especially that Part which is contiguous to the Causeway. The Garrison turn 12 large Dogs out every Night to prevent a Surprize. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Vincent*, stands in a Square of this Name, where are likewise the episcopal Palace and the Town-house. The High-street, that crosses the Square, has many handsome Houses, inhabited by Merchants; but the Suburbs are chiefly inhabited by common Mariners; for they live by privateering in Time of War. The Harbour is one of the best on the Coast; but difficult of Access, and will not admit of large Vessels. The Arsenal and Powder-magazine are worth seeing. Not far distant from them is the Platform of St. *Saviour*, planted with Cannon, from whence you may go to the Platform of St. *Francis*, at the Mouth of the Harbour, where you have a pleasant Prospect of the Vessels coming in and going out. The Privateers of this Town were formerly very troublesome to our Merchants, which occasioned our bombarding the Town under *Lewis* the 14th, but as our Ships could not go near enough, by reason of the Flats, they did it no considerable Damage.

MORLAIX, W. Long. 4. Lat. 48. 37. a Port-town of *France*, in the Province of *Britany*, is situated on the Bay of the *English* Channel 25 Miles N. E. of *Brest*. It stands on a little River, to which it gives Name, and will admit only of small Vessels. The Road off the Mouth of the River is much frequented, having very good Anchorage.

BREST, W. Long. 4. 30. Lat. 48. 25. an excellent Port and Harbour on *Camaret*-Bay, in the *Atlantic Ocean*, and western Coast of *Britany*, is situated 150 Miles N. W. of *Nantz*, and 300 W. of *Paris*. Here the *French* lay up one of their largest Squadrons of Men of War. Though the Harbour is sufficient to contain 500 Men of War, and they have generally a good Number of Men of War at *Brest*; yet none are of the first Rate, the Entrance of the Harbour being too shallow and rocky to admit of any of that Bulk. However they are a Security against an Enemy's Fleet. In Fact, their largest Ships are always built, and laid up at *Toulon*. The Town and the Entrance of the Harbour are extremely well fortified; this being reckoned one of the principal Keys of the Kingdom. Along the Harbour they have built a fine Key, on which they have Magazines; and the Country adjacent abounds with Wood and Iron Mines, which contribute greatly to their Building, and equipping small Men of War, of about 20 Guns, at this Place. The Yards and Magazines are exceeding large; insomuch, that the *French* are said to be able to fit out from hence 70 Sail of Men of War. On the other Side of the Harbour, is the beautiful Church of our *Lady* of *Recovery*, in a very large Suburb, where there is a strong Tower, opposite the Castle, which commands the Entrance of the Port.

There are two small Islands, called *Bertheaume*, one of which is a Rock, and has a very strong Castle on it, which commands the Road to *Brest* on the North Side; and on the South, at a narrower Part of the Entrance is *Cornouaille* Battery, besides many others advantageously placed for Annoyance of the Enemy. In 1594, Queen *Elizabeth* sent Sir *Martin Frobisher* with a Fleet against this Place, who, with four Ships, forced an Entrance into the Harbour and took the Place by Storm; but Sir *Martin* lost his Life, and many others. The *English*, in 1694, attacked this Place again, but were repulsed with the Loss of their General. It is the first and principal Naval Magazine, and by Nature situated for Defence.

PORT L'ORIENT, W. Long. 3. 15. Lat. 47. 42. is situate in the Province of *Britany*, at the Mouth of the River *Blavet*, opposite to Port *Louis*, and is the Station of the *French East-India* Ships: From whence it obtained the Name of the *Eastern* Port, or Port *L'Orient*, and is 78 Miles N. W. of *Nantz*, and 25 N. W. of *Vennes*. This Town is defended by a very strong Castle, built on Rocks, which Form a Peninsula, entirely occupied by the Town, at the End whereof there is a large Ditch, which is filled with Water from the Sea. The Harbour is very commodious, and receives the largest Vessels, and is often a Repository for the Royal Navy, as well as for Ships of the *East-India* Company.

From hence we pass Southward by the Island of *Belisle*, and come to

NANTZ, W. Long. 1. 30. Lat. 47. 15. which is a City in the Province of *Britany*, and situate on the River *Loire*, 30 Miles E. of the Ocean. It is a large, populous City, and has as extensive a Foreign-trade as any City in the Kingdom, though no Ships of Burden can come up so high, but are obliged to unload at *Paimbeuf* near the Mouth of the River.

From hence, on the Coast to the Southward, we pass the Isles of *Normutier* and *De Dieu*, and come to

LURON, W. Long. 1. 6. Lat. 46. 25. which is a Town in the Territory of *Poictou*, and situated 15 Miles N. of *Rochelle*.

ROCHELLE, W. Long. 1. 5. Lat. 46. 7.

is a City and Port-town in the Province of *Orleanois*, on the Bay of *Biſcay*, oppoſite to the Iſle of *Rhee*. It is ſituated in the Middle of a Moraſs, which adds to the Strength of the Fortifications made here by the famous Engineer *Vauban*. The Town is of a ſquare Figure, about 13 Miles in Circumference, and the Houſes are adorned with Porticos, and many large and handſome Churches. The Harbour is bordered round with a large Key, built with Freeſtone in which the Tide riſes 4 Fathom, ſo as to admit Veſſels of 200 Tons. Their Foreign-trade is very conſiderable to ſeveral Parts of *Europe*, *America*, St. *Domingo*, &c.

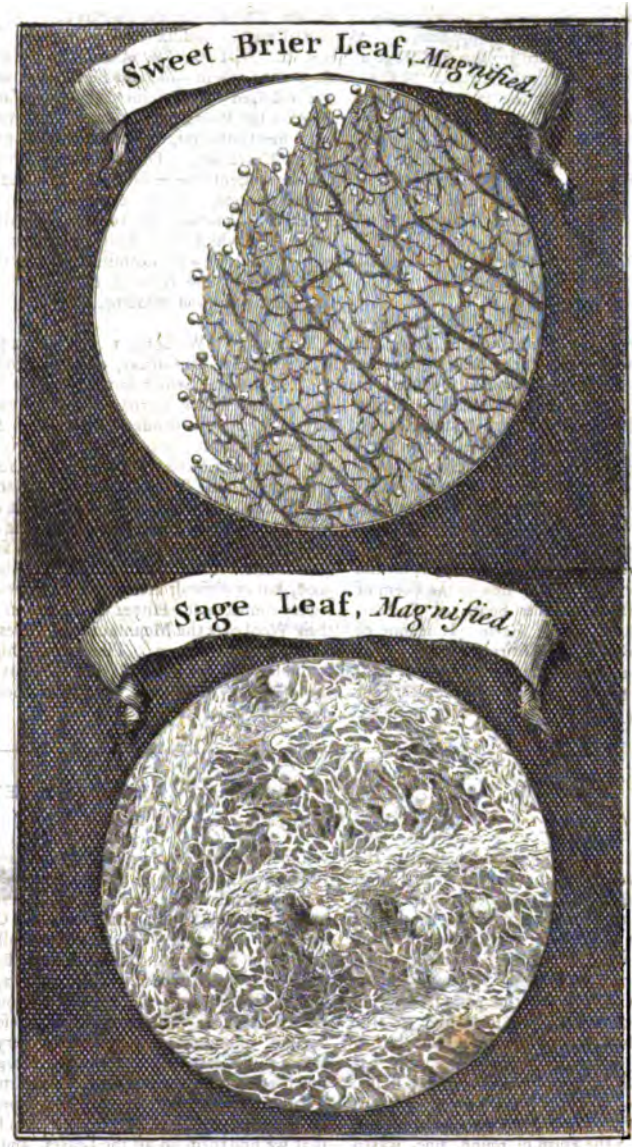
ROCHFORT, W. Long. 1. Lat. 46. is a fine Town built by the late King *Lewis* the 14th, and made one of the Stations of the Royal Navy, having a commodious Harbour well ſecured by Forts and Batteries. Here are a Royal Dock, Magazines and Founderies, an Arſenal, a Manufacture of Sail-cloth, an Hoſpital for diſabled Seamen, and a beautiful *Hotel des Cazernes*, where 300 Sea-officers are maintained, and inſtructed at the King's Expence.

BOURDEAUX, W. Long. 40'. Lat. 44. 50. is the Capital of *Bourdelois*, and ſituate on the River *Garonne*. The City lies in the Form of a Creſcent, about 9 Miles South of *Rochelle*, and 260 Miles S. W. of *Paris*. It is one of the largeſt and richeſt Cities in *France*, containing near 40,000 Inhabitants, and was fortified, after the modern Way, in the Reign of *Lewis* the 14th. Though it is ſurrounded by an old Wall and ſeveral Towers; yet its principal Defence conſiſts in three ſtrong Forts, *viz.* the *Trumpet-caſtle*, at the Entrance of the Key, the *Caſtle* of *Hau*, and *Fort Lewis*, which was enlarged and improved by M. *Vaubas*. Here are the Remains of a *Roman* Amphitheatre, a fine Cathedral, the Archiepiſcopal-palace, and an Univerſity, a Town-houſe and an Arſenal, an antient *Roman* Edifice, where the Parliament meets, and an exceeding fine Key. Their Foreign-trade is very conſiderable in Wine, for which they have two great Fairs yearly; each of which continues 15 Days; and at ſuch Times 4 or 500 Sail of Veſſels are in this Port lading and unlading.

BAYONNE, W. Long. 1. 20. Lat. 43. 30. is a large City of *Gaſcony*, near the Mouth of the River *Adour*, which forms a good Harbour; and a little below diſcharges itſelf into the Bay of *Biſcay*. It ſtands 85 Miles S. of *Bourdeaux*, 360 from *Paris*, and 15 Miles N. from the Confines of *Spain*. This Town was ſtrongly fortified in the Reign of *Lewis* the 14th, by M. *Vauban*. There is a Citadel which commands the Town, the Harbour, and the adjacent Country; beſide which, it has ſeveral good Forts for its Defence. The Harbour is good, but of difficult Acceſs. The Wine-trade is very conſiderable. Hither the *Spaniards* bring their Wool over the Mountains, on Mules, and take Sugars in Return. Timber for Shipping is alſo brought down the Rivers in Floats from the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and from thence to *Breſt*, and other Ports.

A Deſcription of the MICROSCOPIC VIEWS *of a* SAGE, *and* SWEET-BRIAR *Leaf.*

THE Views which we here preſent to the curious Reader's Eye, are thoſe of a *Sage*, and *Sweet-Briar* Leaf, delineated exactly as they appear thro' the Microſcope; the Deſign of which, is to repreſent the Reaſon, or Cauſe of that Fragrance, or odoriferous Scent, which we find ariſing from all thoſe Species of Plants, which are claſs'd under the general Title of AROMATICS. This we ſhall find to ariſe from great Numbers of fine ſmall Globules, or round Balls (altogether imperceptible to the naked Eye) which grow upon ſhort Foot-ſtalks, all over the Surface of the Leaves, on *Sage*, *Roſemary*, *&c.* which are extremely numerous, and appear in the Form of round, fine, waxen Balls, almoſt as white as Snow, juſt as repreſented on the Plate, among the ſilvered Shag of the Leaf. On the ſeveral Species of *Mint*, particularly the common Garden *Spear-mint*, theſe aromatic Balls appear perfectly pellucid, or tranſparent, and exactly like ſmall Globules of Water, and of a larger Size than uſual. The ſame you obſerve on *Pennyroyal*, *&c.* On other Leaves you find them of a Conſiſtence between both, particularly the *Sweet-Briar*, where they make a curious Appearance, and of a Colour inclining to Purple: Here the Foot-ſtalks are very plain to be ſeen, and the ſerrated Edge of the Leaf is finely ſtudded with them, as appears by the Specimen in the Print. It would be endleſs to give a Deſcription of all theſe little Springs, or Sources of Fragrance in every Species of this Kind of Plants; the Microſcope will much better aſſiſt the Reader in this Particular. That the ſweet Scent, or Odour, we ſpeak of, ariſes from theſe Globules is evident from hence, that we find them on all the Leaves, and Parts of odoriferous Plants: Nor will the Reader, upon the niceſt Inſpection, find any other Difference between the Leaves of a *Sweet*, and common *Briar*, or *Roſe-Leaf*. And I make no doubt, if we could intirely diveſt the Leaf of its beautiful Gems, we ſhould at the ſame Time take away


Sweet Brier Leaf, Magnified.
Sage Leaf, Magnified.

Way its Odour, and reduce it to nothing more than a common *Briar-Leaf*. The Conſiſtence of theſe Balls is, no doubt, a fine, eſſential aromatic Oil and Spirit together, which impart that *Effluvium*, of ſweet-ſcented Particles, that ſo agreeably affect the Organs of Smelling. In thoſe of the *Sweet-Briar* there is Something which occaſions an Effervescence with the Saliva, as will eaſily appear by putting a Leaf in the Mouth, and chewing it a little to bruiſe the Balls; you will immediately find the Spittle become frothy. We ſhall reſerve a great deal more that is to be ſaid on this Subject for a Place more proper for it, in a future Part of this Work.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 139, *anſwered by Mr.* E. Johnſon *of* Hull.

SInce there are but two Chances for three Half-pence coming all one Way at a ſingle Throw, and ſix for the contrary, it is evident the Probability of miſſing all the three Throws is $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{27}{64}$, and that of the contrary $1 - \frac{27}{64} = \frac{37}{64}$; ∴ the Odds in favour of P are as 37 to 27.

In the ſame Manner $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{2401}{4096}$ = Probability of miſſing all the four Throws with four Half-pence, and that of the contrary $\frac{1695}{4096}$; ∴ the Odds in favour of Q are as 2401 to 1695: Hence P's Advantage in the firſt Caſe is 18*s.* 9*d.* and Q's in the ſecond Caſe is = 2*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$.

This Queſtion is alſo anſwered by Mr. R. Terry, *Mr.* G. Totnes, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* W. Reeves, Harpſwellienſis, *and Mr.* J Rennard.

Queſtion 140, *anſwered by Mr.* Waddington *of* Hull.

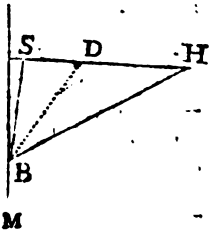
IN the Fig. let N M repreſent *Barton* Meridian, B *Barton*, S *Heſſle*, and H *Hull*, D the Place where he muſt be put on ſhore.

In the obl. ∠'d △ S B H is given S H = 3,5 } and ∠ S = 95° 37′ $\frac{1}{2}$,
S B = 2, } Sup. = 84 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ = ∠ N S B,
Comp. = 5 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ = ∠ N B S.

Hence in the right-angled Triangle N S B, is given the ∠∠ and Side S B, to find the Side N S, and N B, r = Radius,

As r : 2 :: *s*, 5° 37′ $\frac{1}{2}$: ,196034 = N S,
:: *s*, 84° 22 $\frac{1}{2}$: 1,9907 = N B,

Now putting b = N H, x = D H, y = B D, and c = N B; a = 4,5 the Rate he can travel, D C
e = 3,0 the Rate he is rowed, B D.



Then B D = $\overline{c^2 + b^2 - 2bx + x^2}\Big|^{\frac{1}{2}}$, and a : 1 :: x : $\frac{x}{a}$ the Time he travels on Shore, alſo, e : 1 :: $\overline{c^2 + b^2 - 2bx + x^2}\Big|^{\frac{1}{2}}$: $\frac{\overline{c^2 + b^2 - 2bx + x^2}\Big|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{e}$, the Time he is rowed in the Boat.

Hence $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{\overline{c^2 + b^2 - 2bx + x^2}\Big|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{e}$ = a Minimum;

In Fluxions $\frac{\dot{x}}{a} + \frac{x\dot{x} - b\dot{x}}{e\sqrt{x^2 - 2bx + b^2 + c^2}} = 0$; which reduced gives $x = b - \frac{ec}{\sqrt{a^2 - e^2}}$ = 1,915497 Miles to walk on Shore = D H.

Now from		3,5 = S H
Take		1,915497 = D H
Remains the Diſtance from *Heſſle* he muſt be put on Shore		1,584503 Miles = S D.

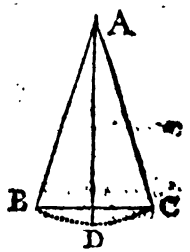
N. B.

	h	′	″
N. B. He might have been rowed in the Boat from *Barton* to *Hull* in —	1	23	57
The Time he has been in performing his Journey as above — — —	1	18	57
Hence, the Time saved is — — —	0	3	0

This Question was also answered by Mr. R. Terry, *Mr.* R. Hudson, *Mr.* Totnes, *Mr.* J. Hudson, *Mr.* W. Reeves, Harpswellensis, *Mr.* G. Hicks, and *Mr.* Rennard.

Question 141, *not answered.*

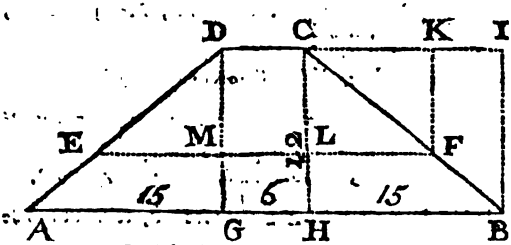
Question 142, *answered by Mr.* George Totnes.



THE 142d Question was proposed and answered by one Mr. *Euclid* (more than 2000 Years since) *Prop.* 10. *Book* 4. *of Elements.* Wherein he shews how to make the vertical Angle A, of the Isosceles Triangle B A C, equal to two Fifths of a right One; consequently the Arch B C, bisected in D, gives the Angle B A D = C A D = one Fifth of a right Angle.

This Question was also answered by Mr. R. Terry, *Mr.* J. Whereat, *Mr.* R. Hudson, *Mr.* J. Hudson, and *Mr.* J. Storer.

Question 143, *answered by Mr.* R. Eling, *at* Henley.



LET the Trapezium A E C D represent the End of the Wall, and E F, parallel to A B and D C divide the Superfices into two equal Parts. Let fall the Ls D G and C H dividing the Base A B as per Figure; and producing D C, compleat the Squares G B I D and M F K D. I say the Square G B I D is = to A B C D, and the Square M F K D = ½ of the same.

Put therefore $a = 12$; $b = 153$ $c = 6$; and let $x = LH$ = the Altitude of the lower Half. Then $a - x$ = the Altitude of the upper Half = C L.

As $a : b :: a - x : \frac{ab - bx}{a}$; and $\frac{ab - bx}{a} + c \times a - x = \frac{ab + ac}{2}$. Whence $x = a + \frac{ac}{2b} - \sqrt{\left(a + \frac{ac}{2b}\right)^2 - \frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{a^2c}{2b}} = 4,0772097$ Feet.

Lastly, the Content of the Wall will be 2986⅔ solid Yards, and will cost 43*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Hammond, *Mr.* R. Hudson, and *Mr.* J. Roser.

New Questions *to be answered.*

Question 150.

By Mr. J. Hammond, *of* Folkstone, Kent.

THERE is a Piece of Land (I lately surveyed) in Form of a Parallelogram; and upon casting up the Content, I found that the Differences, between the Breadth, Length, and Diagonal were equal; and its Content was 10 Acres, 9 Rods, 9½ Perches, more than its inscribed Ellipsis. Quere the Dimensions and Content of the said Field?

Question

Question 151.

By Mr. R. WADDINGTON, *of* Hull, Yorkshire.

ON the 31st of *December* 1755, a Ship at Sea, where an Observation was made of seeing the Sun's Surface to rise above the Horizon in four Minutes of Time; Query the Latitude of the Place?

Question 152.

By Mr. J. HUDSON, *at* Louth, Lincolnshire.

SUppose three Ports C, D and E, lying in the same Parallel of Latitude, the Distance from C to D is 12 Miles, and from D to E 9; two Ships sailed from D and E (the two Eastermost Ports) on unknown Courses between the North and West till they met, and found (by Observation) that the Westermost Port (C) bore S. E. from them. Quere each Ship's Course, Distance, Difference of Latitude and Departure when the Angle included by the Ships at their Meeting was the greatest possible?

Question 153.

By Mr. J. RHODES, *at* Yeaden, Yorkshire.

QUERE the Area of a Right-angled Triangle, whose Hypothenuse is x^{1x}, and the two Legs x^{2x} and x^{x}?

The FAREWEL. *By the Reverend Mr.* De La Court, *A. M.*

To a Lady on her leaving Ireland.

MAY *guardian Angels* on thy journey wait,
And *Love* protect thee from all hostile *hate*,
'Till these fond eyes again behold thy charms,
And *Joy* restore thee to *Adonis*' arms!
For thee shall *Flora* paint the rural bower,
Blush in the rose, and smile in ev'ry flower,
The breathing gardens blow with blossoms crown'd,
And vernal verdure green the damask ground:
For thee the rivers run, the woodbinds creep,
The *Naiads* warble, and the waters weep,
The laughing meadows, and the talking rills,
The shouting vallies, and the answ'ring hills;
Thy praise, the woods, the groves, the rocks shall ring,
The black-birds whistle, and the thrushes sing.
With thee shall *Zephyr* sigh along the dale,
Sob in the breeze, or murmur in the gale;
Of thy hard hap shall mournful Echo tell
In the lone grot, or solitary cell;
There shall the desert-nymph thy steps attend,
Worn out with grief, the lover's only friend.
Lost in the silent walk, or solemn shade,
The wretched meet the melancholy maid;
Hear her wild voice another's woes bemoan,
And pity sorrows once so like her own.
On those soft scenes may absent thoughts intrude,
Haunt thy retreat, and sooth thy solitude!
In ev'ry shadow let my image play,
And bring to mind some dear departed day!
When sweet *Content* becalm'd the happy hours,
And all the grove, and all the day were ours;
Then *Spring* was welcome on the vernal plain,
And once the golden age return'd again:
But now the skies are dress'd no more in blue,
And sullen evening wears a wintry hue;
Retirement takes a sedentary look,
And Lamentation tunes the purling brook.
In some cool arbour on the velvet ground,
Where violets blow, and jes'min breaths around
'Till sun-set, sit; or lie long nights awake,
While the shrill rails in rural concert creak;
Then sigh to think of sweeter serenades,
And curse the music of those hateful shades.
Here health resides upon the mountain-brow;
And earth presents her bosom to the plow,
That gilds with harvest the brown field unshorn:
Tremble the vallies with a tide of corn!
Her yellow locks see *Ceres* wide unfold,
Tinge the green ear, and shake the sounding gold:
Beneath, ablest tenant of the bearded grove,
The quail, responsive, woos his harmless love;
Whose tender call directs his evening-ways,
And leads her lover thro' the tangled maze.
Ah! thus may we in transport meet at last;
Doubt being dead, and ev'ry danger past,
May no deceiver turn thy steps aside,
Or lure *Adonis* from his destin'd bride!
In the world's wilderness thy friendly voice
Still struck my ear, and bid young *Hope* rejoice;
A little longer let that music live,
And that shall *Venus* to *Adonis* give!

Cork, July 28, 1757.

A SONG.

YOung *Strephon*, by a lonely grove,
Sat looking o'er the plains;
With dying hope to see his love,
And pin'd despairing strains.

His

His ſighs turn muſic in his flute,
And o'er the landſkip flies;
Th' expected fair-one to ſalute,
And tell her where he lies.

Ye woods, he cry'd, whoſe verdant ſkreens
Have oft conceal'd my dear:
Did ever nymph delight your ſcenes,
With *Celia* to compare?

Ye glaſſy brooks, that even glide,
Thro' flow'r-enamell'd glades;
Was e'er reflection in your tide,
Like to my blooming maid's?

Echo, that ceaſes to rejoice,
And mourns with me my dear,
Ne'er warbled back ſo ſweet a voice,
Upon the ſilent air.

Ye *Zephyrs*, that did round her play,
To catch her ſpicy breath,
Was e'er the flow'rs and tedded hay
So ſweet in fragrant death?

Now moan, ye *gales*, that come in vain,
To find my fair-one here;
And join in melancholy ſtrain,
My griefs with *Echo*'s dear.

Ye wanton *ſtreams*, your dancing ceaſe,
Wail thro' the reſtleſs grove;
That now have done with ſilent peace,
And murmurs for my love.

She, hid behind a ſecret yew,
With rapture ſaw his plight,
And ſatisfy'd her ſwain was true,
Stole gently in his ſight.

He drops his reed with ſudden joy,
And ſprings from heavy grief;
Nor more thro' fear is *Celia* coy,
But leaps to his relief. *Sylvander.*

Worthy Friend,

LADY *Cbudleigh*, in a Poem, entituled, *The Vanities of Life*, thus exclaims:

What makes fond man the trifle, life, deſire?
And with ſuch ardour court his pain?
'Tis madneſs worſe than madneſs, to admire
What brings ten thouſand miſ'ries in it's train.

Reflecting ſeriouſly on theſe Lines, I could not but recollect the *Latin* Poem of *Auſonius*, on *human Life*, which I always uſed to admire, and now by long Experience have found very juſt. I have endeavoured to tranſlate it; and if thou wilt inſert it in thy next, thou wilt oblige many of thy conſtant Readers, and among the reſt, thy hearty Friend,

HABAKKUK FOURSCORE.

ON this wide ocean of tempeſtuous life,
Where ſhall I ſteer ſecure from woes, and ſtrife?
For ſee, the court with endleſs jars oppreſt!
At home what pains, abroad what cares moleſt!
See, conſtant loſſes to the merchant riſe
While fearing want from ſweet repoſe he flies!
See, how inceſſant labours vex the ſwain!
See, dreaded ſhipwrecks, tempeſt all the main!
How wretched Hz who leads a ſingle life!
How far more wretched Hz who weds a wife!
Beneath fell battles, and oppreſſive loss,
Behold, the indigent with torture groan!
Some dire diſquietudes rob all of eaſe,
And infants only are exempt from theſe.
When boys, harſh diſcipline we undergo,
And baneful raſhneſs when to youth we grow.
Advanc'd to men, we live midſt martial broils,
Midſt anger, perfidy, and ceaſeleſs toils.
Severer torments ſtill ſucceſſive reign,
And each new minute brings new ſcenes of pain.
Old age, long-wiſh'd by thoughtleſs mortals, comes,
And to unnumber'd pangs our bodies dooms.
How few, alas! their preſent ſtate approve!
Some dare affirm there are no pow'rs above.
Denying this, *Juturna* cries aloud,
Why then was I with endleſs life endow'd?
This too by long experience taught to know,
Prometheus teſtifies (a truth of woe!)
Accuſes *Jove* with everlaſting breath,
For barring him the privilege of death.
View now what fate on virtuous deeds attend?
Mark chaſt *Hyppolitus*' unhappy end!
Let him, who ſmiles at vice's gilded bait,
Obſerve what woes the crimes of monarchs wait!
What vengeance *Tereus*' luſtful paſſions bring,
And the mean conduct of th' *Aſſyrian* king!*
Reflect whence haughty *Carthage* was undone,
And learn from thence perfidious acts to ſhun.
Saguntum's fall a diff'rent precept ſhews,
For ſteady faith produc'd her fatal woes.
Refin'd delights, ſome ſay, in friendſhip dwell,
But hence the learn'd *Pythagoreans* fell.
From friendſhip hence I fly with eager ſpeed:
See, *Timon* hence by vengeful *Athens* bleed!
Perpetual doubts diſtract the human breaſt,
What late men much deſir'd, they now deteſt.
The rich, and great, expos'd to envy's pow'r;
For humble eaſe, and meaner joys implore.
Some, reſtleſs nights, and conſtant cares ſuſtain,
The arduous heights of eloquence to gain.
Some ignorant, depriv'd of pleaſures live,
Such pleaſures as life's ornaments can give.
Turn *Patron* now, defend thy neighbour's cauſe;
But thankleſs *Clients* ſcarce will grant applauſe.
Turn *Client* then; 'tis grievous to obey,
An haughty *Patron*'s ſupercilious ſway.
A father's rough commands with terror wound,
To theſe ſucceſſive ſorrows bover round.
See, widow'd age at length contemn'd appears,
And artful knaves ſupply the want of heirs!

Be

* *Sardanapalus.* See *Juſtin, L.* 1. *c.* 3.

Be frugal now; behold! how men exclaim,
And load with guilty avarice thy name!
Be lib'ral then, nor useless heaps amass,
Nor yet uncensur'd must thou think to pass.
Since life is such an inconsistent thing,
The *Grecians* sung (and wisely did they sing)
† 'Tis happy ne'er to view these realms of light,
Or view'd, to quit them for eternal night.

August 12. 1757.

† N. B. *This Thought seems to be copied from four Lines of the* Grecian *Poet* Theognis. *See his Poem, entituled,* Ἐκλογαὶ Γνωμικαὶ. *Verse* 425, *&c.*

Written extempore *on a married Lady's desiring the Author to write some Verses on her.*

WHen some beauty-struck poet wou'd give his nymph fame,
He makes an *Acrostic* perhaps on her name;
Or fond to the world all her charms to rehearse,
Spins out his soft tender Ideas in verse;
Hence *Hymen* oft grants what himself he thinks hard,
And makes a poor husband out of a poor bard;
But as I've no serious Intention that way,
And you have been married this many a day,
I'm much at a loss all your charms to reveal;
Were you not Mrs. *D——ll* I'd say a great deal.

B——.

An ESSAY *on the* House *and* Park *of the Earl of* Westmoreland, *at* Mereworth, *in* Kent.

Devenere Locos lætos, & amœna Virecta,
Fortunatorum Nemorum, Sedesq; beatas. Virg.

THOU queen of muses! *Calliope* fair,
O, bless my theme with thy propitious care!
The painted fields and pleasurable woods,
Adorn'd with pebbly rills, and silver floods,
Such sylvan shades, and shady, sweet retreats,
Of peace and innocence the blissful seats,
Induce my lays, where * MERRUD's graces shine
In *Roman* form, with beauties half divine.
And first the stately mansion strikes my eyes
With soft amazement, and with sweet surprize,
Whose concave dome does all the top surround,
And press on marble pillars quite around.
A chrystal mote, with shining fish replete,
Encircling laves its rock-inrooted feet.
See, wond'rous ponds! and see imperial bow'rs!
Here silver fountains, and there lofty tow'rs,
Whose sky-embracing tops so high ascend,
They seem in the cærulean sky to end.

* *Vulgarly so called.*

And next I view the beauties of the plain,
Where painted flow'rets in gay honour reign;
Here nibbling flocks, there brindled deer do feed,
And grace promiscuously the verdant mead.
How joy I o'er the hills and dales to rove,
And trace the windings of the tuneful grove!
Where sweet perfumes arise from ev'ry briar,
And sweetest sonnets from the feather'd choir.
Here ev'ry object strikes my wond'ring sight,
With such a vast profusion of delight,
That I'm, like some enchanted trav'ller, tost
From scene to scene, 'till fancy's self is lost:
E'en POPE himself must quit the charming field,
And WINDSOR's shades to MERRUD's beauties yield.

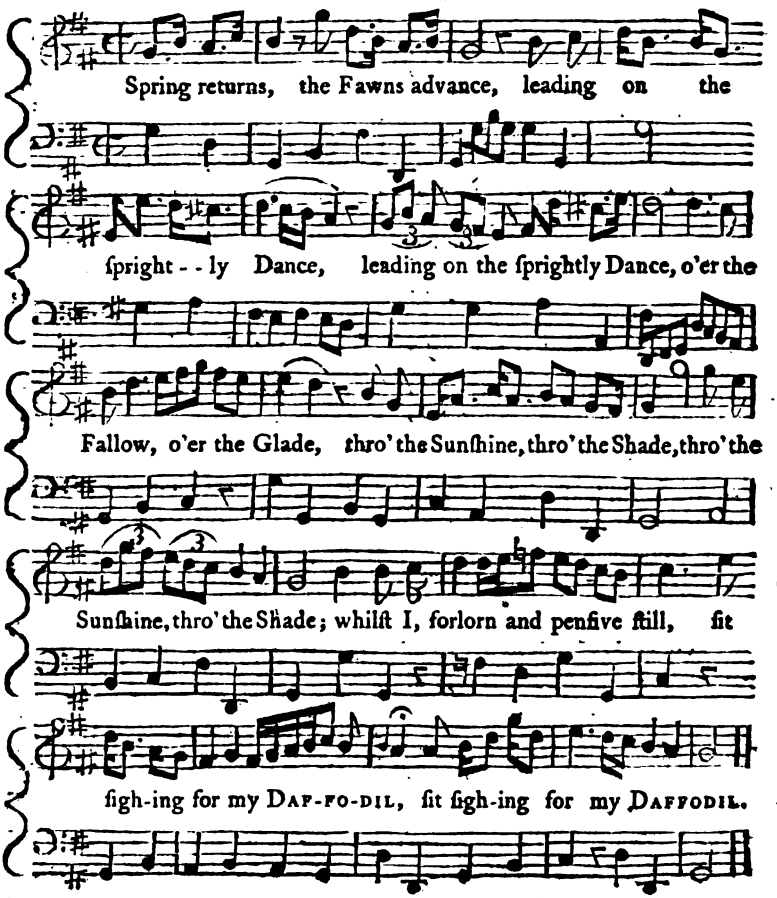
May the blest pair who providence ordains
To bless these fair, these calm sequestred plains,
Long taste the sweets such soft retreats can give,
And long in blessings great serenely live!

Malling, July 1. 1757.

To LUCINDA.

WHY, my *Lucinda*, why deny'd a kiss?
That frown informs me I have done amiss.
What are the crimes which your resentment move?
None am I conscious of, but that of love.
In happier days, far other looks you wore,
Cherish'd my hopes, and bad me sigh no more;
But now (the common error of your sex,
Whose whole delight and study is to vex)
The brighter scene is chang'd; y'avoid my sight,
You fly me as a spectre of the night.
Has some new object fir'd thy various mind?
To me unfaithful, as thou art unkind:
Grant him by art and nature form'd to please,
A dignity of form, and graceful ease;
Music his voice; of all the skill possest
T'excite a flame, and heave the female breast;
Yet will he love?—vain supposition, hence!—
Love is my crime;—yes; love is my offence.
It melts me now.—Spight of my wrongs, I bear
Thy lovely image fixt for ever here.
Ah! will this rage of passion never cease?
That racks my heart, and murders all my peace.
I'm full of thee. Did kingdoms own my sway,
Kingdoms with pleasure at thy feet I'd lay,
And for a single smile give crowns away.
Touch'd with the pangs you caus'd, no longer wear
The look of anger. — Save me from despair!
Oh, let me share your favours as before;
Be blest again, and meet your frowns no more!
But should you still unkind and cruel prove,
Mock at my pangs, and scorn my proffer'd love;
I will resume myself, assert the Man,
And drive thee from my bosom — if I can.

J. Rhodes.

A New SONG. *Set by Mr.* BAGLEY.

Spring returns, the Fawns advance, leading on the
ſpright - - ly Dance, leading on the ſprightly Dance, o'er the
Fallow, o'er the Glade, thro' the Sunſhine, thro' the Shade, thro' the
Sunſhine, thro' the Shade; whilſt I, forlorn and penſive ſtill, ſit
ſigh-ing for my DAF-FO-DIL, ſit ſigh-ing for my DAFFODIL.

MOON's ECLIPSE, *as obſerved at Mr.* SHORT's, *in* Surry-Street. *By Dr.* BEVIS.

		h	′	″	Apparent Time.
1757. *July* 30.		10	5	0	Already begun.
		12	0	47	Moon's Center on the Meridian.
		13	5	42	The End of the Eclipſe.

A CHRO-

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences, For *SEPTEMBER*, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Konigſberg, Sept. 2.

'ON the 30th ult. about Four in the Morning, the Pruſſian Army, under the Command of Field-Marſhal Lehwald, in Conſequence of Orders received the Day before, put themſelves in Motion, in order to attack the Ruſſians under Prince Apraxin; the Ruſſians were poſted to the greateſt Advantage on and behind two almoſt inacceſſible Mountains; the Paſſage between which was alſo ſecured by an irreſiſtible Column of their regular Troops. On the Summits of the Hills were planted upwards of 120 Pieces of Cannon, on Batteries ſo diſpoſed that ſcarce a Poſſibility remain'd of their being ſucceſsfully attack'd in Front. The Pruſſians were, however, ſo determined and reſolute on the Onſet, that they proceeded in regular Order to force their Way thro' the Paſs between the Mountains; in the mean Time a Party of Light Cavalry, on the Wings, attempted the Eminences, in order to ſilence the Batteries, which kept conſtantly playing during the Beginning of the Attack. In this deſperate Attempt, however, the Cavalry ſucceeded ſo ill, whole Ranks being put into Confuſion and tumbled down the Precipices by the Enemy's Shot, that after ſix ſucceſſive Trials, in which they overpowered but one Battery of twelve Guns, they were obliged to retire with great Loſs. Our Centre, having once forced through the Paſs, was obliged alſo to retire, and the Fight having continued for about eight Hours, the Enemy forſook their Situation, taking with them the greateſt Part of their Cannon. The great Loſs, however, we had ſuſtained, determined the Pruſſian General to retire alſo, the Enemy forming themſelves again in Order of Battle at ſome Diſtance; but as at this Time none of our Troops were in Condition to hazard a freſh Battle, we repair'd to our old Camp near Welham. Our Loſs is computed at about 3000 Men, and that of the Ruſſians 12,000. They have got eight Pieces of our Cannon, and we twelve of theirs.'

Letters from Bruſſels, Sept. 16, mention, that there had been a Convention relating to the Affairs of the Electorate of Hanover, by the Interpoſition of the King of Denmark: As the Particulars hereof are not publiſhed by Authority, nor we cannot as yet penetrate into the Motives to it, we ſhall inſert the Articles ſaid to be agreed on, as follows.

Copy of the Convention concluded, under the Mediation of the King of Denmark, *between the* French *Army commanded by the Marſhal Duke* de Richlieu, *and the Army of the Allies, commanded by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* Cumberland.

HIS Majeſty the King of Denmark, touched with the Diſtreſſes of the Countries of Bremen and Verden, to which he has always granted his ſpecial Protection, and being deſirous, by preventing thoſe Countries from being any longer the Theatre of War, to ſpare alſo the Effuſion of Blood in the Armies which are ready to diſpute the Poſſeſſion thereof, hath employed his Mediation by the Miniſtry of the Count de Lynar. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, General of the Army of the Allies, on the one Party, and his Excellency the Marſhal Duke de Richlieu, General of the King's Forces in Germany, on the other, have, in Conſideration of the Intervention of his Daniſh Majeſty, reſpectively engaged their Word of Honour to the Count de Lynar, to abide by the Convention hereafter ſtipulated; and he, the Count de Lynar, correſpondently to the Magnanimity of the King his Maſter's Intentions, obliges himſelf to procure the Guaranty mentioned in the preſent Convention; ſo that it ſhall be ſent to him, with his full Powers, which there was no Time to make out in the Circumſtances which hurried his Departure.

Article I. Hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on both Sides within twenty four Hours, or ſooner if poſſible. Orders for this Purpoſe ſhall be immediately ſent to the detached Corps.

II. The Auxiliary Troops of the Army of the Duke of Cumberland, namely, thoſe of Heſſe, Brunſwick, Saxe-Gotha, and thoſe of the Count de la Lippe-Buckebourg, ſhall be ſent home: And as it is neceſſary to ſettle particularly their March to the ſeveral Countries, a General Officer of each Nation ſhall be ſent from the Army of the Allies, with whom ſhall be fixed the Rout of thoſe Troops, the Diviſions they ſhall march in,

their Subſiſtence on their March, and the Paſſports to be granted them by his Excellency the Duke of Richlieu to go home to their own Countries, where they ſhall be placed and diſtributed as ſhall be agreed upon between the Court of France and their reſpective Sovereigns.

III His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland obliges himſelf to paſs the Elbe with ſuch Part of his Army as he ſhall not be able to place in the City of Stade. That Part of his Forces which ſhall enter into Garriſon in the ſaid City, and which it is ſuppoſed may amount to between four and ſix Thouſand Men, ſhall remain there under the Guaranty of his Majeſty the King of Denmark, without committing any Acts of Hoſtility; nor, on the other Hand, ſhall they be expoſed to any from the French Troops. In Conſequence thereof, Commiſſaries named on each Side ſhall agree upon the Limits to be fixed round that Place, for the Convenience of the Garriſon; which Limits ſhall not extend beyond half a League, or a League from the Place, according to the Nature of the Ground or Circumſtances, which ſhall be fairly ſettled by the Commiſſaries. The reſt of the Hanoverian Army ſhall go and take Quarters in the Country beyond the Elbe: And to facilitate the March of thoſe Troops, his Excellency the Marſhal Duke de Richlieu ſhall concert with a General Officer, ſent from the Hanoverian Army, the Routs they ſhall take, obliging himſelf to give the neceſſary Paſſports and Security for the free Paſſage of them and their Baggage to the Places of their Deſtination; his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland reſerving to himſelf the Liberty of negotiating between the two Courts for an Extention of thoſe Quarters. As to the French Troops, they ſhall remain in the reſt of the Duchies of Bremen and Verden, till the definitive Reconciliation of the two Sovereigns.

IV. As the aforeſaid Articles are to be executed as ſoon as poſſible, the Hanoverian Army and the Corps which are detached from it, particularly that which is at Buck-Schantz and the Neighbourhood, ſhall retire under Stade in the Space of eight and forty Hours. The French Army ſhall not paſs the River Oſte, in the Duchy of Bremen, till the Limits be regulated. It ſhall beſides, keep all the Poſts and Countries of which it is in Poſſeſſion: And, not to retard the Regulation of the Limits between the Armies, Commiſſaries ſhall be nominated and ſent on the 10th Inſt. to Bremerworden, by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and his Excellency the Marſhal Duke de Richlieu, to regulate, as well the Limits to be aſſigned to the French Army, as thoſe that are to be obſerved by the Garriſon at Stade, according to Article III.

V. All the aforeſaid Articles ſhall be faithfully executed according to their Form and Tenour, and under the Faith of his Majeſty the King of Denmark's Guaranty, which the Count de Lynar his Miniſter engages to procure.

Done at the Camp at Cloſter-Seven, Sept. 8, 1757. Signed WILLIAM.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Upon the Repreſentations made by the Count de Lynar with a View to explain ſome Diſpoſitions made by the preſent Convention, the following Articles have been added:

I. It is the Intention of his Excellency the Marſhal Duke de Richelieu, that the allied Troops of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland ſhall be ſent back to their reſpective Countries according to the Form mentioned in the ſecond Article; and that as to their Separation and Diſtribution in the Country, it ſhall be regulated between the Courts; thoſe Troops not being conſidered as Priſoners of War.

II. It having been repreſented, that the Country of Lauenberg cannot accommodate more than fifteen Battalions and ſix Squadrons, and that the City of Stade cannot abſolutely contain the Garriſon of ſix thouſand Men allotted to it, his Excellency the Marſhal Duke de Richelieu, being preſſed by M. de Lynar, who ſupported this Repreſentation by the Guaranty of his Daniſh Majeſty, gives his Conſent; and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland engages, to cauſe fifteen Battalions and ſix Squadrons to paſs the Elbe; and the whole Body of Hunters and the remaining ten Battalions and twenty-eight Squadrons ſhall be placed in the Town of Stade and the Places neareſt to it that are within this Line, which ſhall be marked by Poſts from the Mouth of the Luhe, in the Elbe, to the Mouth of the Elmerbeck in the River Oſte: Provided always, that the ſaid ten Battalions and twenty-eight Squadrons ſhall be quartered there as they are at the Time of ſigning this Convention, and ſhall not be recruited under any Pretext, or augmented in any Caſe; and this Clauſe is particularly guarantied by the Count de Lynar in the Name of his Daniſh Majeſty.

III. Upon the Repreſentation of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, that the Army and the detached Corps cannot both retire under Stade in eight and forty Hours, agreeable to the Convention, his Excellency the Marſhal Duke de Richelieu hath ſignified that he will grant them proper Time, provided the Corps encamped at Buck-

Buck-Schantz, as well as the Army encamped at the Bremen-warden, begin their march to retire in four and twenty Hours after ſigning the Convention. The Time neceſſary for other Arrangements, and the Execution of the Articles concerning the reſpective Limits, ſhall be ſettled between Lieutenant-General Sporcken and the Marquis de Villemur, firſt Lieutenant-General of the King's Army. Done, &c.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Charles-town, South-Carolina, June 9.

OUR laſt Letters from Georgia are dated the 24th ult. and adviſe that on the 23d arrived there one Capt. Jagger from the Bay of Honduras, who on the 14th fell in with four French Men of War, off the Weſt End of Cuba, one of 64 Guns, and three Frigates of 36 Guns each, convoying nine Veſſels, which appeared to be Tranſports, and all ſteering up the Bay of Mexico, for the Miſſiſippi; that Jagger being in Company with another Engliſh Veſſel which ſailed very faſt, the French did not think proper to give Chace, although within Gun-ſhot, and only hoiſted Engliſh Colours; and that theſe Tranſports are judged to have large Quantities of Preſents on board as well as Troops, ſuch having been ſome Time expected at Miſſiſippi.

SCOTLAND NEWS.

Edinburgh, Aug. 23.

AS the late Alex. M'Farlane, Eſq; left by his Will, to the Univerſity of Glaſgow, his noble Apparatus of Aſtronomical Inſtruments, which they have lately received, and that Univerſity had, a little before, purchaſed ſome excellent Inſtruments of the ſame Kind made by the beſt Hands, to a conſiderable Value, being now well furniſhed for Obſervation, they have extended their Garden to the Eaſt of the City and College, ſo as to incloſe the Summit of the Dove-hill, on which to build an Obſervatory, extending 60 Feet in Front. The Profeſſors, accompanied by the Chief Magiſtrate of the City, on the 17th Inſtant, laid the 1ſt Stone; and named it the M'Farlane Obſervatory, in Honour of their generous Benefactor.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Chatham, Auguſt 23.

THE Huſſar Man of War was launched, and the Command given to Capt. Elliot.

Saliſbury, Auguſt 24. On Monday laſt a Ball of Fire was ſeen to fall upon a Houſe in the Pariſh of Winterbourne, Dorſet, which broke through the Roof of the Houſe and Chamber Floor, then burſt by the Woman of the Houſe, ſet Fire to the Houſe, and in leſs than two Hours conſumed it.

Briſtol, Aug. 24. Two remarkable Cauſes were tried here, before Mr. Baron Adams, one was between Mr. Felix Farley, Printer of the Briſtol Journal, for printing in his Paper a Paragraph relating to Jarrit Smith, as the ſaid Jarrit Smith conſtrued the ſame a Libel; but the Jury, which was ſpecial, unanimouſly acquitted the Defendant of that Charge. The other was an Action brought againſt Mr. Greaves, a regulating Captain, for illegally impreſſing Mr. Deniſon, a Tradeſman, Houſe-keeper, and Free Burgeſs of Briſtol; in which the Special Jury gave Mr. Deniſon a Verdict, with 200 l. Damages.

LONDON.

Extracts from an Act for granting to his Majeſty ſeveral Rates and Duties upon Indentures, Leaſes, Bonds, and other Deeds; upon News-papers, Advertiſements, and Almanacks; upon Licences for retailing Wine; and upon Coals exported to Foreign-parts; and for applying, from a certain Time, the Sums of Money ariſing from the Surplus of the Duties and Licences for retailing Spirituous Liquors; and for raiſing the Sum of three Millions, by Annuities, to

&c

be charged on the ſame Rates, Duties, and Sums of Money; and for making perpetual an Act made in the 2d Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, for the better Regulation of Attorneys and Solicitors. The ſaid Acts to commence the 5th Day of July, 1757.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES, *&c.*

UPON Indentures, Leaſes, Bonds, and Deeds, an additional Stamp-Duty of 1*s.*

Upon all News papers whatſoever, the additional Duty of a Half-penny.

For every Advertiſement in the *London Gazette*, or any other printed Paper, either publiſhed weekly or oftner, over and above what is at preſent, the additional Duty of 2*s.* each.

For every Advertiſement publiſhed with any Paper, or Pamphlet whatſoever, printed in *Great-Britain*, to be diſperſed, or made public yearly, quarterly, or monthly, or exceeding one Week, only 2*s.*

Upon Sheet-almanacks, Ditto, 1*d.*

Upon other Almanacks, 2*d.*

Upon Almanacks to ſerve for ſeveral Years, the ſaid ſeveral additional Duties for every ſuch Year.

For every Piece of Vellum or Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, on which is given a Licence for retailing of Wine, where no other Licence is taken out, 5*l.*

Upon Licences for retailing Wine, where only a bare Licence is taken, beſide 4*l.*

Upon Licence for retailing Wine, where Licence for Spirituous Liquors is taken out, 40*s.*

One hundred Pound Penalty for retailing Wine without ſuch Licence: One Moiety to the King, and the other Moiety to the Informer.

Commiſſioners for Stamps to grant Wine Licences.

Nevertheleſs, Licences granted by former Commiſſioners are good for the Time being.

New Licences to be taken out every Year, and the Duty to be paid at the ſame Time.

Licences to Perſons at a Diſtance, granted upon proper Application and Payment of the Duty.

Privileges of the *Vintner*'s Company reſerved to them.

An Exemption from the Duty does not extend to Perſons purchaſing their Freedom in the ſaid Company.

The Power of the Corporation of St. *Alban*'s, to grant Licences reſerved to them.

Provided, nevertheleſs, that they pay to his Majeſty 700*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* annually, at four quarterly Payments.

His Majeſty is impowered to grant Penſions to the late Commiſſioners out of the Duty on Wine licences, Penſions not to exceed 500*l.* a Year to any one Agent.

Proportionable Duties payable in *Scotland* by Retailers of Wine.

Commiſſioners of the Stamps empowered to levy the Duties, Forfeitures, and Arrears due on Wine-licences, before the 5th of *July*, 1757.

The former Commiſſioner's Book tranſferred to them, and new additional Duties under their Management.

A new Stamp is to be provided to denote the ſeveral Duties on Vellum, Paper, *&c.*

The Indentures, Leaſes, Bonds, *&c.* charged with the Duty of 1*s.* to be brought to the Office and ſtamp'd.

The Office to ſtamp any Quantities brought, on Payment of the Duties.

The Commiſſioners to take Care that all Parts be ſufficiently furniſhed with Stamps.

The Prices of Stamps to be ſet yearly, and marked. The uſual Allowance to be made for prompt Payment.

Stamps may be alter'd and renew'd.

Duties to be paid to the Receiver-general of the Stamps, and to be kept ſeparately, and paid by him into the Exchequer. And the Auditor is to keep Books for entering the ſaid Monies.

Commiſſioners, and other Officers, to obey the Orders of the Treaſury.

No Fee to be taken by them.

The Officers to anſwer all Damages occaſioned by Neglect of Duty.

Breach of Truſt, Miſapplication of public Money, Hawkers uttering unſtamp'd Papers, *&c. &c.* ſubjected to the Penalties in former Acts in that Caſe made and provided.

Additional Duty upon Coals ſhipped for Foreign Parts.

For every Chaldron of Coals, *Newcaſtle* Meaſure, ſhipped to any of his Majeſty's Plantations, 4*s.*

The ſaid Duties to be kept ſeparately, and to be Part of a Fund.

Surplus of former Duties to be kept apart, and to go towards paying the Annuities granted by this Act.

The additional Duty's Surplus to be appropriated to the Payment of Annuities granted by this Act.

Contributors, who have paid into the Bank 15 *per Cent.* toward purchaſing Annuities under this Act, are to pay the Remainder of their Subſcriptions, *viz.*

10 *per Cent.* by the 4th of *June*,
15 *Ditto*, by the 7th of *July*,
15 *Ditto*, by the 18th of *Auguſt*,
15 *Ditto*, by the 21ſt of *September*,
15 *Ditto*,

25 *Ditto*, by the 10th of *November*, and 15 *per Cent.* by the 22d of *December*.

Contributors intitled to 3 *per Cent. Transferrable Annuities, and an Annuity for Life of* 1l. 2s. 6d. *per Cent.*

Three Pound *per Cent.* Annuities to commence from the 5th of *July*, 1757, to be paid Half-yearly.

Receipts to be given to the Contributors, which may be aſſigned.

Caſhier of the Bank to give Security, and to pay over the Monies into the Exchequer.

The Treaſury to apply the Money to the Service voted by the Commons.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Watſon, dated on board the Kent, off Chandenagore, March 31, 1757.

Colonel Clive being joined by 300 of the Bombay Troops, who by this Reinforcement had with him 700 Europeans and 1600 Blacks, he immediately marched to Chandenagore, where he had not been long, before he took Poſſeſſion of all the French Out-poſts there, except one Redoubt, ſituated between the River Side and the Fort Walls, wherein were mounted eight Pieces of Cannon of 24 Pounders, four of which pointed down the River. On the 15th Inſtant I ſailed with the Kent, Tyger, and Saliſbury. The 20 Gun Ship and Sloop I ordered up the River ſome Days before to cover the Boats attending on the Camp.

On the 18th I anchored about two Miles below Chandenagore, and obſerved the French had done every Thing in their Power to obſtruct our Paſſage, by ſinking two Ships, a Ketch, a Hulk, a Snow, and a Veſſel without any Maſts, all directly in the Channel, within Gun ſhot of the Fort, and laying two Bombs, moor'd with Chains, acroſs the River. This cauſed ſome Delay, till the Bombs were cut adrift, and I could diſcover, by ſounding, a proper Channel to paſs through, which the Pilots found out without being at the Trouble of weighing any of the Veſſels. Before this was ſufficiently known to venture, Admiral Pocock came up to me in his Boat, and hoiſted his Flag on board the Tyger.

On the 24th, at Six in the Morning, I weighed, and ſailed up in the following Order; the Tyger, Kent, and Saliſbury. At Ten Minutes after Six the Enemy began firing from the Redoubt, which was abandoned as ſoon as the leading Ship got abreaſt of it. At three Quarters after Six the Ships were placed, when I cauſed the Signal to be made for engaging, which continued very briſk on both Sides till a Quarter paſt Nine. The Enemy then waved over the Walls a Flag of Truce, and deſired to capitulate; and the Articles being agreed upon and ſigned, I ſent Capt. Latham, of the Tyger, aſhore to receive the Keys, and take Poſſeſſion of the Fort. Col. Clive marched in with the King's Troops about Five in the Afternoon.

They had in the Fort 1200 Men, of which 500 Europeans and 700 Black, 183 Pieces of Cannon from 24 Pounders downwards, three ſmall Mortars, and a conſiderable Quantity of Ammunition. Beſides the Ships and Veſſels ſunk below, to ſtop up the Channel, they ſunk and run aſhore five large Ships above the Fort; and we have taken four Sloops and a Snow. The Enemy had killed in the Fort 40 Men, and 70 wounded. The Kent had 19 Men killed, and 49 wounded; the Tyger 13 killed, and 50 wounded. Among the Number killed, were my firſt Lieutenant, Mr. Samuel Pereau, and the Maſter of the Tyger. Among the wounded, were Mr. Pocock ſlightly hurt, Capt. Speke and his Son by the ſame Cannon Ball; the latter had his Leg ſhot off. Mr. Rawlins Hey, my Third Lieutenant, had his Thigh much ſhattered, and is in great Danger, Mr. Stanton, my Fourth Lieutenant, ſlightly wounded by Splinters; but the greateſt Part of the wounded have ſuffered much, being hurt chiefly by Cannon-ſhot: Several of them cannot poſſibly recover.

I muſt do this Juſtice to all the Officers and Men in general, to ſay, agreeable to their uſual Bravery, they behaved with great Spirit and Reſolution on this Occaſion; as did alſo the Land Forces, who kept a good and conſtant Fire the whole Time from two Batteries of four and two Guns, which they had raiſed very near the Fort.

Kent, off Calcutta in the River Hughley, April 14. Since the Date of my laſt Letter ſeveral of the wounded are dead, among whom is Mr. Rawlins Hey, my late Third Lieutenant, and Capt. Speke's Son. There are many more in great Danger.

Aug. 26. The Shoreham and Rye Men of War are now arrived in the Downs, who came Convoy from Jamaica, the firſt of July, with 104 Merchant-ſhips; whereof 45 for London, and 59 for Briſtol and Liverpool.

We alſo learn, that before Admiral Coates would permit the Fleet to depart, he ſailed with his own Squadron to Hiſpaniola to reconnoitre the Situation of the Enemy, and for their further Security, ordered the Sphinx to accompany them thro' the Gulph, and the Aſſiſtance and Lynn to join them off Cape Antonio.

30. The Earl of Waldegrave was inſtalled Knight of the Garter, at Windſor.

Let-

Letters from Madeira advise, that Commodore Moore arrived there the 21st of July with the following Ships under his Command, the Cambridge of 80 Guns, Buckingham 70, Trident 64, Amazon 20, and the Weazle Sloop of 14; and as soon as he had taken in Water sailed with the Trade under Convoy to the Windward Islands.

Sept. 3. An Express arrived from Stade, which brings Advice, that the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, have consented to a Neutrality.

Lord Abergavenny is appointed Lord Lieut. of the County of Sussex.

The Dey of Algiers has proclaimed a Peace both with the States General and Tuscany, and given suitable Orders to his Subjects.

6. The French have demanded an exact List of the Revenues and Imposts in the Electorate of Hanover, of the Number of Inhabitants, and the Waggons and Horses they can furnish; of the Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Straw, Hay, as also the Capitals and ready Money which were in the Possession of the several Corporations at the Time the French Army entered the Electorate. All these Lists were to be exhibited in eight Days.

15. The Montague, a fine new Ship of 60 Guns, was launched at Sheerness.

18. Advice is received, that the Leeward Island Fleet, consisting of 120 Sail, is safely arrived at Portsmouth.

22. Came Advice of the Baltic Fleet being arrived safe at Portsmouth.

Mr. Way was elected Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, in the room of Mr. Samuel Sharpe, who lately resigned.

Both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, and were further prorogued, by Commission from his Majesty, to the 15th of November, then to sit for the Dispatch of Business.

A List *of* Ships, *taken by the* English, *continued from Page* 616.

A St. Domingo Ship, by the Dreadnought, valued at 20,000 l.

Le Madam Pompadour, from Martinico, by the Hybernia Privateer.

The Little Richard, from Martinico, for Bourdeaux, carried into St. Kitt's.

The Nelson, from Virginia, retaken by the Hercules.

The Penelope, from Rochelle for Canada; and the Merlin Sloop of War, from Brest for Louisbourgh, by the Rochester and Chichester Men of War.

The Providence, Smith, retaken by the Tartar and Antient Briton.

The Cigal Privateer of Brest, of 16 Guns and 130 Men, by the Leostaff.

A Danish Ship with Wine and Brandy, by the Antient Privateer, and carried into Bristol.

A Ship of and for Liverpool, for South Carolina, retaken by the Duke of Cornwall Privateer, and sent into Bristol.

The Six Freres, and the Muette, and one other, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, by the Fame Privateer of Guernsey and the Twibot Privateer of Liverpool.

The Experiment, retaken.

Two French Ships, laden with Coffee, Sugar, Rum, &c. taken in America and brought to Plymouth.

A French Privateer, by his Majesty's Ship the Lively, and carried into Port Royal. Also, two Store-ships, and several Merchant Ships from the Leeward Islands, and a large Schooner Privateer of 14 Guns and 153 Men, from Brest, by the Lynn.

The Conception de Ignatio, d'Josian Lautauneo Griglino, from Marseilles to Cape Francois, 400 Tons, by the Revenge Privateer, and sent into New-York.

The Jesus Maria Joseph, taken by the Josepha, arrived at Leghorn.

The Rochester, Marcy, retaken.

The Mitchel and Whannis, by the Prince George Privateer of Folkstone, and sent into Dover.

The Bezoar, of 24 Guns, by the Isis, and sent into Portsmouth. She was sent with three others to reconnoitre the Fleet at Spithead.

The Ufrow Anna Maria, Garvet Dills, from Hamburgh, by the Kent Privateer, and sent into Dover.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 618.

A Brig from Newfoundland, by a Privateer, and carried into Vigo.

The Mary, Andrews, from Waterford, for Newfoundland, ditto.

The Gotha, Prize, of London, ransomed for 106 Guineas.

The Peggy, Henry, of Peterhead, for 150 Guineas.

The Happy Jennet, Lindsey, of Dysart, for 250.

The Providence and Sarah, Simmons, for 100.

The Recovery, Davison, of Hull, for 300. And,

The Charming Peggy, Mason, of Leith, for 250.

The

The Concord, Thompson, from Riga to Leith, is ransomed for 340 Guineas.

The Colbert, Forrester, for Holy-Island, ransomed for 220.

The Swallow, Bond, of Briſtol, by a Privateer, and carried into Vigo.

The Endeavour, from London to Madeira, by a Privateer, off Beachy Head.

The Three Brothers, Andrews, is taken and ranſomed for 200 Guineas.

The Elizabeth, for Antigua, and the Hopewell, Langford, are taken and carried into Martinico.

The St. Thereſa, from Liſbon to London, was carried into Salee.

The Henrietta, Halliday, from St. Kitt's for South Carolina, carried into Guardaloupe.

Two ſmall Privateers and carried into Rochelle.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 25. The Lady of Michael Aylmer, Eſq; of a Son and Heir.

Sept. 9. The Lady of Col. Hodgſon, of a Son.

16. The Lady of John Harding, Eſq; of a Son and Heir.

22. The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Egremont, of a Son.

The Lady of Geo. Heath, Eſq; of two fine Boys.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 22. Mr. William Moor, in the 83d Year of his Age, to a beautiful young Lady of 21.

John Thompſon, of Leeds in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Sally Engliſh, of Hull, with a Fortune of 12000l.

Henry Cavendiſh, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir Henry Cavendiſh, to Miſs Bradſhaw, with a Fortune of 20000 l.

John Free, Eſq; one of the London Inſurance Directors, and an eminent Turky Merchant, to Miſs Tooke, Daughter of Lethieulier Tooke, Merchant.

Sept. 3. John Smith, Eſq; at Long Ashton, to Miſs Woolper, of Briſtol, with a Fortune of 40000 l.

George Granger, of Charles-ſtreet, to Miſs Maria Wentworth, of Queen-ſquare.

The Hon. James Wemyss, Son to the Earl of Wemyss, to Lady Elizabeth Sutherland.

Mr. Thomas Hyde, Merchant, at Pool, to Miſs Wooton, of Moretown.

9. John Calvert, Eſq; to Miſs Huſſe, Daughter of Sir Edward Huſſe.

The Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke, to Miſs Diana Spencer, Daughter to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

14. George Plunket, Eſq; to Miſs Sophia Dewhoyce.

21. Thomas Ryves, Eſq; of the County of Dorſet, to Miſs Graham.

22. Mr. Henry Louis, a Throwſter in Spitalfields, to Miſs Glaſs of Hertford; a beautiful young Lady with 2000 l. Fortune.

DEATHS.

Mr. Dannerville, in Germain ſtreet, Tuner to his Royal Highneſs, ſat down to Dinner, ſeemingly in good Health, and died with the Victuals in his Mouth.

Humphry Sydenham, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Exeter.

Matthew Wymondfeld, Eſq; aged 80, many Years one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.

Aug. 31. Sir James Hudſon, Bart.

David Hartley, M. D. at Bath, F. R. S.

The Rev. Mr. Henry Brooke, ſuddenly, at Tirnworth in Glouceſterſhire, Rector of that Pariſh, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.

Michael Armſtrong, Eſq; in the 79th Year of his Age; who ſerved 49 Years with Reputation in the Armies of King William, Queen Anne, King George the Iſt. and King King George the IId.

Mr. Thomas Pilkington, at Bath, in the 107th Year of his Age.

The Rev. Mr. William Young, late of Chillingham; characterized in the Apellation of Parſon Adams by Mr. Fielding.

Sir Samuel Gower, Knt.

Dr. Millward, an eminent Phyſician at Worceſter.

Sept. 3. ——— Hands, Eſq; Counſellor at Law.

7. Mr. Crombleholme, an eminent Hamburgh Merchant.

9. The Lady of Benjamin Clark, Eſq; at his Seat at Northampton.

10. The Right Hon. Lady Caſtlecomber, at Dublin.

John Payne, Eſq; one of the Directors of the South Sea Company.

Sam. Yew, Eſq; of Weſtborough Leigh, poſſeſſed of 40,000l. real and perſonal Eſtate.

12. Mr. James Griſt, an eminent Apothecary. The ſame Evening died Lady Wald, at Bath.

15. Savage Moyſton, Rear Admiral of the Red, and Member of Parliament for Weobly in Herefordſhire.

The Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, Dean of Briſtol, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty.

19. Ed-

19. Edward Falkingham, Esq; late Comptroller of the Navy.

Mr. Richard Wallis, of Newcastle, aged 106.

20. John Grant, Esq; of Bedford-row.

The Lady of Rob. Temple, Esq;

Civil and Military Preferments.

John Butfield Brown, Esq; Genealogist of the most honourable Order of the Bath.

Hans Stanley, is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

Dr. Robert Taylor, Physician extraordinary to his Majesty, appointed Physician to the Household.

Lord Viscount Royston to be Lord Lieut. of the County of Cambridge.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lord Anson, Admiral Boscawen, Dr. Hay, Tho. Orby Hunter, Gilbert Elliot, John Forbes, Esqrs. Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Charles Tarrant, of Baliol College, to the Rectory of Collmer, and Rectory of Tidworth, Wilts.

Rev. George Shuttleworth, L. L. B. to the Rectory of Randipole, and Melcombe Regis in Dorsetshire.

Rev. Wheeler Twyman, M. A. to the Rectory of Stoaray in Kent and Laddingham, in the said County.

Rev. Mr. John Scroop, A. B. to the Rectory of Aldingham, Cumberland.

Mr. Rob. Tourney, to the Rectory of Ruckinge in Kent.

The Rev. Mr. Parratt, to the Rectory of Saham Toney in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Charles Mandirelle, to the Rectory of Woolpot in Suffolk.

Rev. James Morley, B. A. to the Rectory of Abbot-stone.

The Rev. Mr. Parslow, of Bennet College, to the Rectory of Colmworth.

The Rev. — Torriano, to the Rectory of Chinkford in Essex.

Rev. Mr. John Glover, B. A. to the Rectory of Upminster, Wilts.

The Rev. Tho. Fairchild, M. A. to the Rectory of Pitsea, in Essex.

The Rev. Mr. Mason, Author of Elfrida, appointed one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

BANKRUPTS.

Aug. 27. Eliz. Thain, of the Strand, Middlesex, Milliner.

30. Richard Maffey, of Woburn, Bedfordshire, Dealer and Chapman.

John Dupuy, of Queen-street, London, Wine Merchant.

Arnold Middleton, of Birmingham, Toyman.

Sept. 3. George Norton, of Heighington, in the County of Durham, Dealer and Chapman.

Henry Scot, of Westminster, Iron-monger.

Thomas Hunt, of London, Taylor.

6. John Lappierre, Merchant.

Benj. Hancocks, of Birchin-lane, Hardware-man.

17. Mary Wilson, of Whitby, in Yorkshire, Dealer and Chapwoman.

20. Matt. Burton, of Aylcombe, Yorkshire, Merchant.

Samuel Isaac, Westminster, Victualler.

24. John Rainsford, Leicesterfields, Middlesex, Watch-maker.

Randall Hall, of Sarum, Wilts, Dealer and Chapman.

A List of BOOKS.

ESSAY upon Money and Coin. *Octavo*, 2s. *Millar.*

Journey from Calcutta to England. By Bufforth Aleppo, &c. 1750. *Newbery.*

Essay towards a general History of Feudal Property in Great-Britain, *Octavo*. 5s.

The Internal Use of Night-shade, 6d. *Dodsley.*

A Synopsis of Mineral Waters, *Quarto*, 2s. 6d. *Johnston.*

A Series of 200 Coins of the antient Kings of England, 15s. *Withers.*

A Natural History of Fossils. Vol. I. *Quarto*, 12s. 6d.

The True Principles of the French Language, 2s. 6d. *Dawes.*

Praelectiones Medicæ, 5s. *Whiston.*

Apologie du Sentiment de Monsieur le Chevalier Newton; sur l'Ancienne Chronologie des Grecs, 5s. *Millar.*

An Analysis of Dr. Rutty's Synopsis of Mineral Waters, 2s. *Millar.*

The Accomplish'd Governess. By D. Bellamy, 6d. *Owen.*

The Beauties of England, 3s. *Davis.*

The Letter Writer's Instructor, 1s. 6d. *Cooke.*

A Compendium of the Corn Trade, 1s. *Robinson.*

Philosophical Reflections on Philosophical Answers to that important Question, Is the Mind of Man for the Use of his Body, or is his Body for the Use of his Mind? 6d. *Withers.*

Astronomy

Astronomy explain'd, upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, 16s. *Ward.*

Modern Characters, illustrated by Histories drawn from Life, 2 Vols. 6s.

A Treatise on Billiary Concretions.

The Sleep of Plants, and Cause of Motion in sensitive Plants explain'd, 1s. *Baldwin.*

A Collection of Odes, including a descriptive pastoral Ode, &c. 1s. *Cooper.*

The Elaboratory laid open; or the Secrets of modern Chemistry and Pharmacy revealed, 5s. *Nourse.*

Letters from an Armenian in Ireland to his Friends at Trebisond. 3s. bound. *W. Owen.* —*Several of these Letters have been pirated in the public Papers.*

A Letter written, *May* 20, 1749, to the Reverend and Learned Mr. Whiston, in Answer to his friendly Address to the Baptists. 1s. *Baldwin.*

General History and State of Europe. Part 4, from the French of Voltaire, 2s. 6d. *Nourse.* Part 5 ditto.

Memoirs of Count Daun, 1s. 6d. *Withy.*

An Account of the Facts which appeared on the late Enquiry into the Loss of Minorca, 2s. 6d. *Scot.*

Two Odes. By Mr. Gray, 1s. *Dodsley.*

The Time of Danger, and the Means of Safety, 1s. 6d. *Rivington.*

An Essay on the Demonstration of the human Structure, near half as large as Nature, 1l. 1s. 6d. plain, 3l. 3s. coloured.

A Letter to a Physician, concerning the Gout, 6d. *Wilcox.*

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, September 23, 1757.

Amsterdam,	35	3 2½ Uf.
Ditto at Sight,	35	11
Rotterdam,	35	4 2½ Uf.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35	10 2½ Uf.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	⅛
Ditto, 2 Usance,	30	⅛
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	⅛
Cadiz,	38	½
Madrid,	38	½
Bilboa,	38	½
Leghorn,	48	½
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	no Price	
Venice,	50	½
Lisbon,	5s.	4d.
Porto,	5s.	3d. ½
Dublin,		¼

Bills of Mortality from Aug. 23. *to Sept.* 20.

Buried			Christened		
Males	762	1448	Males	507	1007
Females	686		Females	500	
Under 2 years old		538			
Between 2 and 5		165	Buried,		
5 and 10		62	Within the walls		214
10 and 20		48	Without		338
20 and 30		133	*Mid. and Surry*		712
30 and 40		100	City & Suh. *West.*		284
40 and 50		121			1448
50 and 60		109			
60 and 70		75			
70 and 80		69	Weekly *Aug.* 30		396
80 and 90		27	*Sept.* 6		351
90 and 100		1	13		388
100 and 109		0	20		313
		1448			1448

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter	Hygrometer.
Aug.	27	29 : 7	29	10 : 0	80D.
	28	29 : 2	28½	8 : 0	60M.
	29	29 : 6	27½	12 : 0	50D.
	30	29 : 4	27	30 : 0	40M.
	31	29 : 9	27	0 : 0	50D.
Sep.	1	30 : 2	27½	0 : 0	50
	2	30 : 0¾	28½	0 : 0	40M.
	3	31 : 0	20½	0 : 0	40
	4	30 : 0	28½	0 : 0	50D.
	5	31 : 0	28½	0 : 0	50
	6	31 : 0	29	0 : 0	60M.
	7	30 : 2	29	2 : 0	70
	8	29 : 9	29½	0 : 0	30
	9	29 : 7	28½	35 : 0	70
	10	29 : 8	28½	0 : 0	50
	11	29 : 9	27½	0 : 0	10D.
	12	30 : 0	29	0 : 0	10
	13	31 : 0	29	0 : 0	10
	14	31 : 0	30	0 : 0	10
	15	30 : 0	30	0 : 0	10M.
	16	30 : 0	29½	0 : 0	20
	17	29 : 9	30	0 : 0	10D.
	18	28 : 0¾	30	0 : 0	20
	19	31 : 0¼	29	0 : 0	20M.
	20	30 : 0	29	0 : 0	30
	21	29 : 0	28½	18 : 0	70
	22	29 : 0	29	2 : 0	80
	23	32 : 0	27	0 : 0	60
	24	30 : 0	26½	0 : 0	30D.
	25	29 : 9	26	0 : 0	10
	26	28 : 2	25½	5 : 0	20M.

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, *in* SEPTEMBER 1757.

☞ Books-shut, is signified thus, ———

	Bank Stock.	E. India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Sub.	S. Sea old An. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subs.	3½ Ba. An. 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3½ per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bond prem.	B. Cle. £. s. d.
25	No Price.	134¾	No Price.	90¾	89¼	89½	89½	89½	89	89¼	89¼	89	92¼	52s	5 15 ●
26	320	No Price	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	89½	89	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
27	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	89¾	Do	Do	90¼	Do	Do	Do	89¼	97½	Do	Do
	Sunday.														
29	320¼	No Price.	No Price.	Do	90	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	89	Do	Do	Do
30	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	90⅝	Do	90⅝	90	90½	90	89¼	89¼	89¼	97½	51s	Do
	Do	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
	Do	No Price.	No Price.	91	90¼	Do	89½	90¼	90¼	Do	Do	89¼	97½	54s	Do
	Do	No Price.	No Price.	90¾	Do	Do	89½	Do	Do	Do	Do	89¼	98	Do	Do
	Do	No Price.	No Price.	91	Do	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	89¼	Do	Do	Do
	Sunday.														
3	320	134	102½	Do	90¼	90¼	90	91	90	90	90	89½	98¼	Do	6 0 ●
4	320	Do	Do	91¼	Do	Do	Do	91¼	90	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
5	320	134¼	102½	91¾	90¼	90¼	90	91¼	9	90¼	90¼	89¾	99	57s	Do
6	321	135	103	92	91¼	91¼	No Price.	91¼	9	90¼	91¼	90¼	Do	59s	Do
7	321	134½	103¼	91¾	91¼	No Price.	No Price.	91¼	91¼	90¼	No Price.	90¼	Do	56s	Do
10	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	No Price	91	No Price.	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	90¾	Do	Do	Do
	Sunday.														
12	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
13	321¼	135	103	92¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	90¾	Do	—	99½	54s	Do
14	Do	Do	Do	Do	91	Do	91¼	92	91¼	91	Do	—	99½	52s	Do
17	321¼	134¾	Do	91¾	91	Do	91¼	—	—	91⅛	91¼	—	Do	55s	Do
18	322	134¾	103½	92¼	91	Do	90⅝	—	—	91	Do	—	Do	54s	Do
19	No Price.	No Price.	103⅞	Do	91	Do	90¾	92¼	91¼	Do	91¼	—	99	55s	Do
20	—	144	103	Do	91	Do	Do	92	91¼	91¼	91¼	—	99¼	Do	Do
21	—	141	Do	92¼	92	92¼	91	—	—	91¼	91¼	—	99	Do	Do
24	—	142	Do	Do	92	92	91	—	—	Do	Do	—	Do	56s	Do
25	—	141	Do	92¼	Do	91¾	91	—	—	91¼	91¼	—	99¼	Do	Do
26	—	141¼	Do	92¼	Do	91¾	91	—	—	91¼	Do	—	Do	Do	Do
27	—	141¼	Do	92	Do	91	91	—	—	91¼	—	91¼	99	55s	Do
28	—	141	—	92¼	Do	91	91	—	—	91¼	—	—	99	55s	Do

		Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glocester.	Birmingham.
Lond. W. Pec. Load 23. 3d.	Prices Join.	Wheat 36s. 00d. qr.	1l 19s 0d. lo.	1l 15s 0d	1l 16s 0d lo.	1l 17s 0d.	2l 00s 0d Sac.	3l 06s 0d	7s 10dbush.	7s 0d bush.
		Barley 17s. 00d.	1l 00s 6d	1l 10s 6d	1l 15s 0d	1l 12s 0d qr.	1l 16s 0d qr.	1l 15s 0d	5s 0d	3s 7d
		Oats 20s. 00d.	1l 06s 0d qr.	1l 04s 0d qr.	1l 04s 0d qr	1l 05s 0d	1l 04s 0d	1l 04s 0d	3s 2d	2s 2d
		Beans 28s. 00d.	1l 15s 0d	1l 15s 0d	1l 18s 0d	1l 13s 0d		1l 17s 0d	4s 4d	4s 8d

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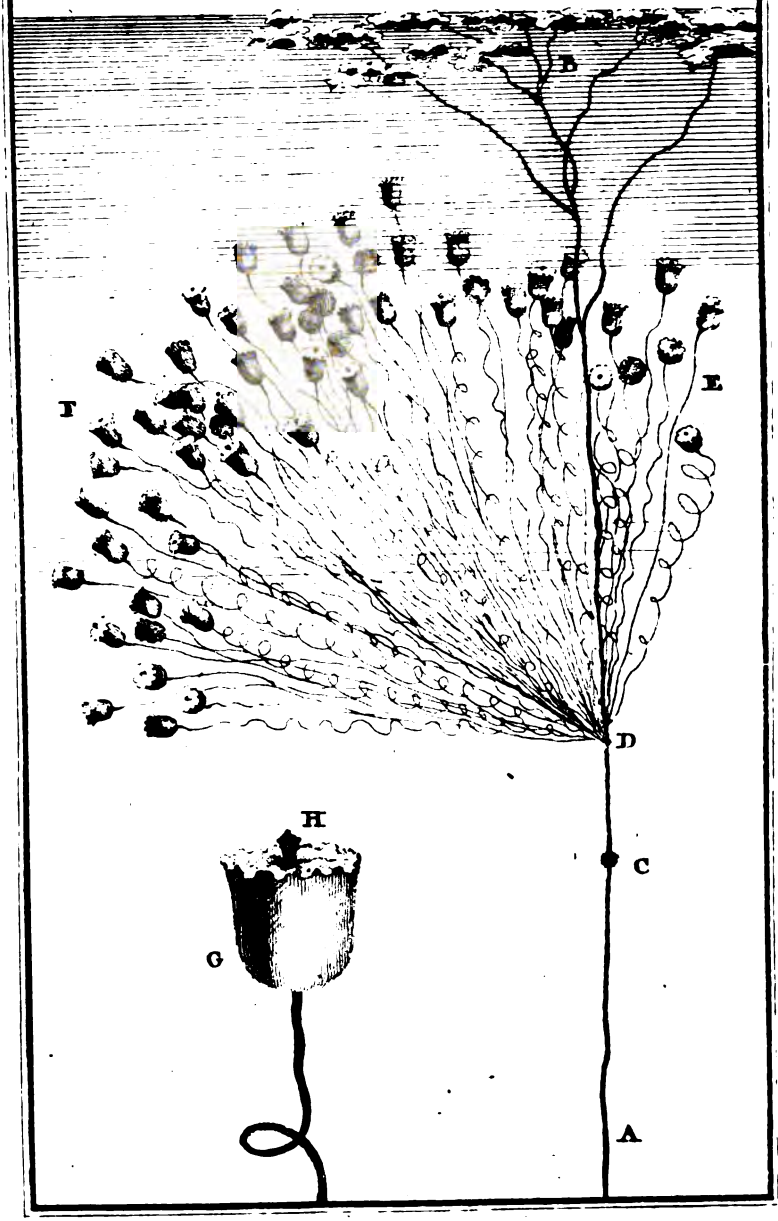
EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, in SEPTEMBER 1757. Books-shut, is signified thus, ——

Day	Bank Stock	E. India	South Sea	S. Sea old An.	S. Sea old Sub.	S. Sea new	S. Sea An.	S. Sea Subs.	3½ Ba. An.	3½ Ba. An.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3½ per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bonds	B. Cls.
															prem.	l. s. d.
25	No Price.	134½	No Price.	90	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89	89½	89½	89	97½	52	5 15 ●
26	120½	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	90	89	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
27	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	89½	Do	Do	90½	Do	Do	Do	Do	89½	97½	Do	Do
28	Sunday.															
29	120½	No Price.	No Price.	Do	90	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	89	Do	Do	Do
30	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	90½	Do	92½	90	90½	90	90	89½	89½	89½	97½	53	Do
31	Do	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
1	Do	No Price.	No Price.	91	90½	Do	89½	90½	90	Do	89½	89½	89½	97½	54	Do
2	Do	No Price.	No Price	90½	Do	Do	89½	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	89½	98	Do	Do
3	Do	No Price.	No Price.	91	Do	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	89½	89½	Do	Do	Do
4	Sunday.															
5	120½	134	103½	Do	90½	90½	90	91	90	90	90	89½	89½	98½	Do	6 0 ●
6	120	Do	Do	91½	Do	Do	90½	91½	90	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
7	120	134½	103½	91½	91½	90½	90½	91½	9	90½	90½	89½	99	57½	Do	
8	12	135	103	92	91½	91½	No Price.	91½	9	90½	90½	90½	Do	59½	Do	
9	121½	134½	103½	91½	91½	No Price.	No Price.	91½	91½	90½	No Price.	90½	Do	56½	Do	
10	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	No Price.	91	No Price.	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	90½	Do	Do	Do	
11	Sunday.															
12	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	
13	121½	135	103	92½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	Do		99½	54½	Do
14	Do	Do	Do	Do	91	Do	91	92	92	91½	91	Do		99½	52½	Do
15	121½	134½	Do	91½	91	Do	91½				91½	91½		Do	55½	Do
16	122	134½	103½	92½	91	Do	90½				91	Do		Do	54½	Do
17	No Price.	No Price.	103½	Do	91	Do	90½	91½			Do	91½		99	55½	Do
18		144	103	Do	91½	Do	Do	92	91½		91½	91½		99½	Do	Do
20		141	Do	92½	92	91½	91				91½	91½		99	Do	Do
21		142	Do	Do	92	92	91				Do	Do		Do	56½	Do
22		141	Do	92½	Do	92	91				91½	91½		99½	Do	Do
23		141½	Do	92	Do	91½	91				91½	Do		Do	Do	Do
24		141		92½	Do	91½	91				91½		91½	99	55½	Do

Lady.		Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Hedley.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.
W. Per. Load 23. 3d.	Prices Com.	Wheat 36s. qod. qr.	1l 19s od. lo.	1l 15s od	1l 16s od. lo.	1l 17s od.	2l 00s od Sac.	1l 06s od	7s 10d bush.	7s od bush.
		Barley 23s. 6od.	1l 09s 6d	1l 10s 6d	1l 15s od	1l 12s od qr.	1l 16s od qr.	1l 15s od	5s od	3s 7d
		Oats 20s. 6od.	1l 06s od qr.	1l 04s od qr.	1l 04s od qr	1l 05s od	1l 04s od	1l 04s od	3s 2d	2s 2d
		Beans 28s. 0od.	1l 15s od	1l 15s od	1l 18s od	1l 13s od		1l 17s od	4s 4d	4s 8d

A Singular Species of ANIMALCULÆ



Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *OCTOBER*, 1757.

Some Account of a ſingular Species of ANIMALCULÆ.

AS microſcopic Objects in general afford the moſt exquiſite Entertainment to the rational Mind; and as the Mind of Man is always delighted with Variety and Novelty, it proves the common Motive to a perpetual Enquiry, and Purſuit of new Diſcoveries; by this neceſſary Inſtinct we are urged to explore the inviſible Regions of every Drop of Water, the Woods, Foreſts, and Retreats of every Tuft of Moſs, the Cells and ſubterranean Caverns of every Particle of Earth; And here we find all repleniſhed with Life, and numberleſs Species of Beings, which conſtantly gratify the moſt curious Eye of the Obſerver, and raiſe in his Mind, a new Syſtem of Ideas, relative to the Scale of created Beings, and the all-wiſe and powerful Hand that formed them. We have Reaſon to conclude, from the little we know, that the Gradations proceed to Infinity; for which Reaſon it is not to be wondered at, if we are always diſcovering ſomething new. The Species of *Animalcula* now under Conſideration, I take to be ſuch, having never ſeen or heard of any Thing like them from any other Hand. They are ſo ſingular, and anonymous in their Nature, Form, and Motions, that I hardly know in what Claſs to range them, or what Name to give them: The beſt Idea the Reader can form, without the real View of them, is, the Figure of them in the Plate here annexed, where A B is a ſingle Stem of *Duck-weed*, and its Leaves floating on the Surface of Water, ſuch as is commonly ſeen in Ponds, &c. As I was viewing ſeveral of theſe for *Polypuſſrs*, I met with an Appearance, on one Part of the Fibrous Stem, of ſomething which I thought in Motion, about the Bigneſs of a large Pins Head, as repreſented at C; and while I was conſidering how I ſhould examine it more thoroughly, to my great Surprize, the Jelly-like Subſtance, in a Moment, expanded itſelf all around in the Form of an Umbrello, in the Manner as repreſented at D E F, which is but a Part only of the whole to ſhew the Manner of it; the numberleſs Filaments by which they were connected with the Stem at the Node D, were ſo exceeding fine, as to be but juſt perceived thro' the Microſcope; at the End of theſe were ſmall roundiſh Heads, about a 10th Part as big as thoſe repreſented in the Print: When I viewed them with the largeſt Magnifier, I thought I could perceive a Motion in thoſe ſmall Heads; and having ſingled one of them out, and placed it in a fair Light, I perceived the Form of it was nearly ſuch as repreſented at G, and that, on the upper Part of the Head, I ſaw a little Part riſe up, as ſhewn at H, which moved with incredible Swiftneſs, backwards and forwards, perpetually; and the upper Surface of the Head ſeemed to be uneven, and of a hollow, ſpungy Subſtance within. After viewing theſe *Animalculæ*, thus expanded, a very ſhort Time, they as ſuddenly contracted, and in a Moment were gathered into their firſt Form. What appeared to me extraordinary wonderful was, that thoſe exceeding fine Filaments had all of them the Appearance, and Effect of a natural Spring, for they would often appear coiled more or leſs in the Manner as repreſented in the Figure, and ſome of them in a Zigzag Form. They would thus expand, and contract themſelves with the utmoſt Velocity ſeveral Times in a Minute. Such wonderful Mechaniſm, in the minuteſt of Animals, filled me with equal Amazement and Pleaſure: I often viewed them in the Waters of *Somerſetſhire*, particularly at *South Petherton*. What further relates to the Hiſtory of this Animal, I ſhall defer to another Seaſon, when we ſhall treat of theſe Subjects more directly.

B. M.

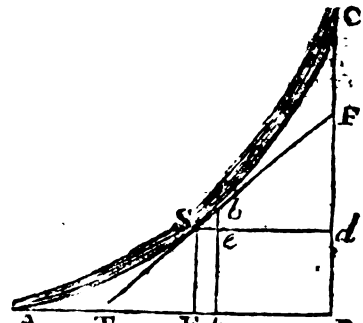
MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 144, *anſwered by Mr.* RICHARD HUDSON, *of* Boſton, *in* Lincolnſhire.

PUT $a = 75,3984$ = the Solidity of the Cone in Inches, $p = ,5236$ (Solidity of a Sphere whoſe Diameter is 1), $b = .036169$, $c = .00869$, $d = .2580647$ the Weight of a Cubic Inch of Water, Cork, and Iron, reſpectively. Then $da - ba$ = the Weight of the Cone in Water, and as the Center of Gravity lies $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Cone's Length from the Vertex, the Globe of Cork muſt bear $\frac{1}{4}$ of its Weight $= \frac{1}{4}da - \frac{1}{4}ba$ (for which write m), and let x = Diameter of the Globe. Then $px^3c + m = \frac{1}{4}px^3b \therefore x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{m}{\frac{1}{4}pb - pc}}$ = 13.648 Inches.

Alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Hudſon, *and Mr.* Thomas Hare; *Mr.* Gillyatt's *Anſwer is* $x = 15,3991$, &c.

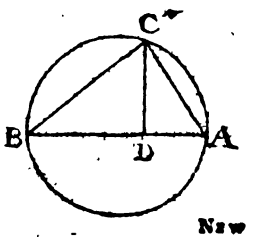
Queſtion 145, *anſwered by Mr.* T. HARE, *of* Sheffield.



IT is evident, that if any right Line, as T F, be drawn, dividing the Sides, ſo that $AT = BF - \frac{1}{4}BC$, it will touch the Edge of the River. To the Point of Contract draw the Ordinates S E and S d, draw $b\,t$ parallel and infinitely near S E; and let A B or B C $= b = 10$ Chains, A E $= x$, E S $= y$, S $s = x'$ and $c\,b = y'$. Then, by ſimilar Triangles, $TE = \frac{yx'}{y'}$, and $Fd = \frac{by' - xy'}{x'}$; whence $FF = \frac{by' - xy'}{x'} + y$: Therefore $x - \frac{yx'}{y'} = \frac{by' - xy'}{x'} + y - \frac{1}{4}b$. Whence $bx'^2 = xy'^2 - yx'^2 - yy'x' + xx'y' + \frac{1}{4}by'x'$, whoſe correct Fluent gives this Equation $\frac{9-by-bx}{2} = x^2 + xy + y^2$. Again, the Fluxion of the Area is $yx' = \frac{9by - bx'}{4} - yy' - xx' - xy'$, whoſe Fluent corrected is $= \frac{b^2}{480} + \frac{1}{2}by - \frac{1}{4}bx - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2}{15b} \times \overline{5by + \frac{1}{16}b^2}^{\frac{3}{2}}$, and when x and y are each $= b$, we ſhall have $\frac{7}{30}b^2 = 2\frac{1}{3}$ Acres, the Meadow's Content.

Queſtion 146, *not anſwered.*

Queſtion 147, *anſwered by Mr.* W. MATHEWSON, *at* Fatfield-Staiths.



LET A B C be the triangular Field. I find the Sides A C $= 12$, C B $= 15$, and B A $= 18$ Chains, which are progreſſional, as required; and as the Perpendicular C D is given $= 10$ Chains, its Area will be 90 Chains, and 175.904 Chains leſs than the Area of its circumſcribing Circle; which ſhould be 388.760416 by the Queſtion. I have omitted the Operation becauſe of the Diſagreement.

New

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 154.

By the Rev. Mr. T— H—.

SUppose a Bullet fall down eternally in this Manner, the first Minute 20 Miles, the second 19 Miles, the third 18 $\frac{1}{19}$ Miles, and so onward for ever in the same Geometrical Progression, how far will it fall in an whole Eternity?

Question 155.

By Mr. W. TOMAS, *of* Wildin, *near* Bedford.

IN an oblique plain Triangle is given the Angle at the Base = 40° 36′ 47″ and the two including Sides are in Proportion to one another as 6 to 8. Also, within the Triangle is given a Line B E = 68, drawn from the opposite Angle B to the Middle of the Base A C. Query the Sides and Angles?

Question 156.

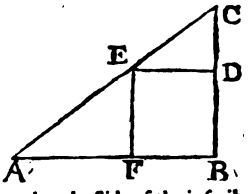
By Mr. THOMAS BARKER, *at* Westhall, *in* Suffolk.

GIven in a right angled Triangle, the continual Products of the Sides = 235620 Poles, and one of the Acute Angles = 25° 3′ $\frac{1}{2}$. 'Tis from thence required to find the Sides, and Area?

Question 157.

By Mr. W. WALTER.

IN all right angled Triangles, the Product of the two Legs (A B and B C) including the right Angle, divided by their Sum, is equal to the Side of the inscribed Square (D E, E F, *&c.*) Required a Demonstration?



Question 158.

By Mr. JOSEPH WILKINSON, *of* Carlisle.

REquired the greatest Cone and Cylinder that can be inscribed in a Spheroid, generated by the Rotation of a Semi-elipsis upon its Transverse Diameter? and to shew the analytical Investigation of the same, supposing the Transverse and conjugate Diameters = *a* and *b* respectively?

N. B. Several of our Correspondents sent Solutions to the Questions in the last Magazine, but they came too late to be inserted.

The LXIIId PSALM paraphrased.

A Psalm of DAVID's, *when he was in the Wilderness of* Judah.

GReat friend to man, thou guide to limpid truth,
Support of age, and boast of nervous youth!
Soon as appears the joyful face of morn,
Let pious duty in my breast be born!
When length'ning shades of sober night prevail,
And solemn *Cynthia* tells her wond'rous tale,
My soul shall pour her gratitude again,
And join the chorus of the starry train.
Here clouds of dust in circling forms arise,
Ride on the winds, and fill the trav'ler's eyes;
O'er the brown desart desolation reigns;
No fertile Crops reward the peasant's pains;
No bubbling springs refresh the sultry waste,
Clear to the sight, and cooling to the taste,
That parch'd with thirst thro' pathless ways I roam,
And call to mind my plenteous Stores at home:
But more my soul pants for thy flowing grace,
The mild effulgence of thy glorious face!
Beam thro' my pow'rs thy vivifying smile,
And, with thy converse, all my toils beguile!
Thy glory let my wond'ring eyes survey;
Break in upon me with restless day!
Naught here can equal thy transcending love,
Naught emulate the scenes in store above!
Nature herself decays, and melts away,
Unless supported by thy regal sway:
While vital moisture fills my wond'rous frame,
My voice shall flow to celebrate thy name;
When silence reigns, and frowns the sable night,
I'll catch a spark of thy pervading light;
While fleeting hours, in nicest order, move,
In meditation wrapt, I'll soar above;
My soul shall feed on pure, substantial food,
And own her pastor to be great and good.

Men enemies ſhall fall beneath the ſword,
Trembling with pain, before their mighty lord;
Or, like the chaff that's borne before the wind,
Retreat, and dread the potent foe behind.
My help's beneath the ſhadow of thy wings,
From whence, to man, each ample bleſſing ſprings.

MARCUS.

A MORNING HYMN.

I.

A Pious warmth awakes my heart,
My guadian God to praiſe,
Who does this early dawn impart,
And me, from ſlumbers, raiſe.

II.

The morning ſun, enraptur'd ſight,
Now gilds the eaſtern hills,
And riſing o'er the vanquiſh'd night,
The world with ſplendor fills.

III.

To *God*, bleſt cauſe! I grateful give
The praiſes that are due;
By whoſe protection ſtill I live,
My gratitude to ſhew.

IV.

When I was wrapt in gloom of night,
And veil'd in darkneſs round;
I ſtill was open to his ſight;
My ſoul his mercy found.

V.

Whoſe guardian providence did keep
Me from external ill;
My mind refreſh'd with balmy ſleep;
My ſoul with peace did fill.

VI.

O, may I then my actions ſquare,
By his moſt ſacred laws!
His wond'rous love always declare,
And bleſs him as the cauſe!

VII.

Of ev'ry good that flows on earth,
That ſweet contentment brings,
'Tis thou, O God, gives nature birth;
In thee all nature ſings.

VIII.

With loftier ſounds, O, could I ſwell
My weak, but grateful ſong,
I'd ever on thy praiſes dwell,
And chearfully prolong!

IX.

The theme, that does poſſeſs me whole,
My great creator's love;
The theme, moſt grateful to my ſoul,
Terreſtrial joys above.

May 18, 1757. W. P.

The Xth Ode *of* HORACE's *ſecond Book tranſlated.*

I.

WIſe they, who, with a cautious fear,
Their barks from danger keep;
Who ſhun the rocks, and from them ſteer,
And careful launch the deep.

II.

Whoe'er does chuſe the golden mean,
Ambition never fires;
To him the waves are e'er ſerene,
Who ne'er to pride aſpires.

III.

He's not reduc'd to poor retreat,
Who moderation loves;
Nor will he aim to be made great,
Who temperance approves.

IV.

Storms often vex the lofty pines,
So comely, fair, and tall;
By thunder-ſtrokes, or angry winds,
The higheſt towers fall.

V.

A mind, prepar'd in either ſtate,
Hopes in adverſity;
Nor does too much itſelf elate
In glad proſperity.

VI.

'Tis *Jove*, in ſeaſon, Winter brings;
Leads round the ſhifting year,
Diſſolves the froſts by genial ſprings,
And diſſipates our fear.

VII.

Tho' now with frowns you fortune ſee,
My friend, deſpair refuſe;
Tho' now *Apollo* points at thee,
He'll ſoon inſpire the muſe:

VIII.

Then valiant and courageous be;
With equal prudence ſail:
In want, and in proſperity,
Let evenneſs prevail.

Malling. April, 1757.

The COUNTRY MAID.

I.

HOw ſweet appears the rural maid,
In flower'd linnen dreſt!
A hat of ſtraw her features ſhade,
And *India*'s ſilk her breaſt.

II.

Her neck with pearls encirel'd bright;
Her hair with ribbons flow;
Her arms with little ruffles dight;
Her linnen white as ſnow.

III.

Her baſhful feet hid from our eyes;
An eaſy, careleſs mein;
No hoop to make her bluſhes riſe,
If but her ancle's ſeen.

IV.

IV.

Thus deck'd, if ſhe has beauty's charms,
And modeſty's her guide,
I'd ſooner claſp her in my arms,
Than a *court-ſuit* with pride.

Sylvander.

A SONG *to* STELLA.

By W. P.

I.

COme, *Stella*, view the bluſhing morn
Unveil her radiant eyes,
With ſparkling dew deck ev'ry thorn,
While flocks from coverts riſe.
To ſeek the verdant paſture round,
While birds, from ev'ry ſpray,
With early ſongs the fields ſurround,
To hail the infant day.

II.

Haſte, *Stella*, haſte, while ſhady bow'rs
Are hung with ſhow'ry green;
And while, with joy, the rural pow'rs
Bedeck each lively ſcene:
And nature all her ſweetneſs ſpreads
O'er th' enamell'd ground;
While *Flora* joys to grace the meads,
In blooming honour crown'd.

III.

O, let my lays excite conſent!
See! yonder ſilent grove!
There may our bliſsful time be ſpent
In proving mutual love!
Now hear me, *Stella*, lovely fair,
And bleſs my ſtill retreat;
Unto the peaceful plain repair,
And make my joys compleat.

May 20, 1757.

SCHOOL-DAY HAPPINESS.

O Fortunatos nimium, ſua ſi bona norint!

I.

BAck, *memory*, to ſcenes of pleaſure paſt;
To ſcenes, e'er childhood ripen'd into man;
When ſchool-day ſports employ'd the buſy hours,
And evening finiſh'd what the morn began.

II.

In thoſe gay meads, how gladſome have I play'd!
Thoſe meads, encirc'l'd with meand'ring ſtreams,
Where laviſh *Flora* ſpreads her checquer'd ſweets,
And *Phœbus* darts his luſtre-adding beams!

III.

Oft, as the pale-ey'd regent of the night
Held forth her lamp, and lighten'd all the green,
Have I, exulting, frolick'd with my mates,
And hail'd the brightneſs of the ſilver ſcene.

IV.

Yon ſloping lawns, where ſkips the friſky lamb,
Yon herbag'd vales, and intertwiſted bow'rs,
Yon velvet plains, and daiſy-braided hills,
Can ſweetly teſtify my playful hours.

V.

Beſide that pebbl'd ſpring I oft have ſat,
And liſten'd to each rival ſongſter there;
As oft, well-pleas'd, I've puff'd the clay-form'd tube,
And view'd the bubbles mount, and burſt [in air.

VI.

Then was the day (ſo jocund was my life!)
When I could ſmile at ev'ry feather'd toy;
When each vain trifle, that might ſhame the *man*,
Delighted, nor diſgraced the laughing *boy*.

VII.

Adieu that happy *tranſit!* --- For no more
Thoſe moments, pleaſure-wing'd, muſt I behold.
Reality no more can give them birth,
Tho' airy *fancy* may the ſhade enfold.

VIII.

Yet, e'en amidſt theſe happy-ſeeming hours,
(So ſure at *pleaſure's* ſide *pain* takes her ſtand)
Oft have I fear'd *Lorenzo's* angry frown,
And the rod quiv'ring in his nervous hand.

IX.

One look from him, if anger ſwell'd his eyes,
My claſſic-ſearching ſpirits has depreſs'd:
One look from him, if ſmiles ſeren'd his brow,
Again call'd forth the ſun-ſhine of my breaſt.

X.

But ſlight is all the terror of the *ſchool*,
Match'd with the tumult of a buſtling world;
Where intermingling Paſſions rack the ſoul,
From vice to vice in reſtleſs motion hurl'd:

XI.

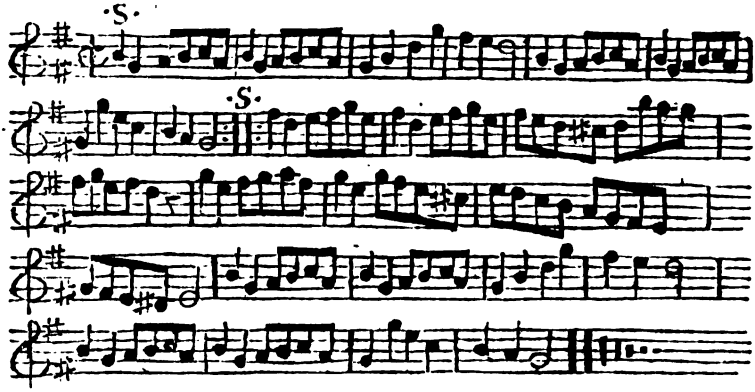
Where envy pours her *ſnakes* on ſtrug'ling worth,
And low-born pride extends her ample reign;
Where, under ſly *religion's* ſpecious veil,
Lurks dark deceit, with all her helliſh train.

XII.

Bear me from theſe, to where contentment dwells;
There ſhall each proſpect harmonize each thought:
There ſhall I moraliſe in perfect eaſe,
And nature's works contemplate, as I ought.

June 4, 1757. W. WOTY.

Of

A RAMBLE *to* OXFORD. *A* COUNTRY-DANCE.

Firſt Couple lead thro' the ſecond, out-ſide of the third and half turn. ∴ Lead thro' the third, out-ſide of the ſecond and half turn. ∴ Firſt and ſecond Man and Woman ſet and turn; firſt Couple caſt off and turn. ∴ Hands ſix round, and Right Hand and Left.

Of the VISIBLE WAY *of the preſent* COMET *among the Stars*, &c.

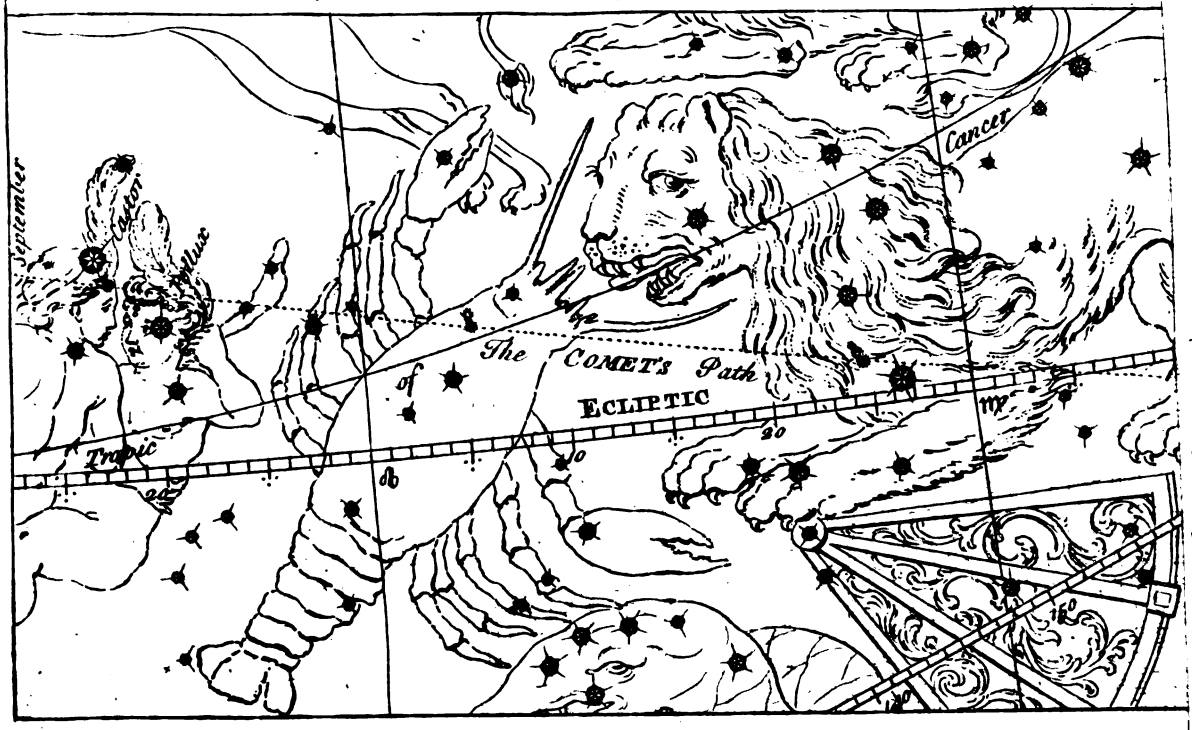
FRom ſome Obſervations made on this Comet, at the Beginning, by Mr. *Williams* of *Tewkſbury*, and others, that were ſent me; alſo from what I collected from the public Papers, it became an eaſy Matter to delineate the Path of the Comet, among the Stars, on the celeſtial Globe; and ſo much thereof as it deſcribed, during the Time of its being viſible, is here repreſented in the Plate annexed, with ſuch Parts of the Signs of the Ecliptic as it paſſed through; which Plate was taken from the Surface of Mr. *Senex*'s 12 Inch celeſtial Globe. It is now ſo near the Sun as to be no longer viſible for the preſent; after it has paſſed its Perihelion, in its Return from the Sun, it may, probably, be ſeen again. If it goes near enough to the Sun to be ſufficiently heated, it may preſent us, in its Return, with a very different Aſpect; for it may then appear with a very large and luminous Tail; how long it may be firſt, or whether it may be again viſible at all, is not abſolutely certain. One Thing the Reader may be aſſured of, *viz.* that it is not that Comet that was expected, nor (as near as I can conjecture) any one of the Number that has been before obſerved. The Comet which we expect is a *Retrograde* one; but the preſent Comet is *direct*; it is likewiſe certain, that the *Peribelia* are in very different Parts of the Heavens, as likewiſe the Inclination of the Orbit of the preſent Comet is different from that of the Year 1682, as near as can be gathered from what Obſervations have occurred. It remains therefore, that we expect the Return of the laſt mentioned Comet; and I may only obſerve farther, that it is poſſible for *two Comets to appear at once*, one in its Acceſs, and the other in its Regreſs from the Sun.

The Public has nothing to fear from the approaching Comet; for, unleſs it ſhould be in its deſcending Node on the 12th of *May* next, and at a particular Moment of that Day, the Tail cannot poſſibly fall upon the Earth. But, as ſome wiſe Gentlemen have made it their Buſineſs to ridicule the Notion of being terrified with the Approach of a Comet, I preſume one Paragraph from Dr. *Halley* will be ſufficient to anſwer them. For, ſpeaking of the Comet of the Year 1680, he has the following remarkable Paſſage, *viz.* ——

"And in paſſing the Plane of the Ecliptic at "its South Node, its Acceſs to the Earth's "Orbit was ſuch, that had it happened one "and thirty Days later it would have left "the Earth hardly a Semi-diameter of the "Sun to the North, and, doubtleſs, by its "centripetal Force (which with the great "*Newton* we will ſuppoſe to be proportion-"able to its Quantity of Matter) it would "have effected ſome Alteration in the Poſi-"tion, and Species of the Earth's Orbit, "as well as in the Length of the Year. *But*

"*a*

The PATH of the COMET of the Present Year 1757 in its



" a COLLISION, *or* CONTACT *of ſuch* " *large Bodies moved with ſo great a Force,* " *(which it is plain is not in the leaſt impoſſi-* " *ble to happen) may the* GREAT, *and* BENE- " FICENT GOD FORBID, *leſt the preſent* " *moſt beautiful Order of Things ſhould* RE- " RISE, *and be reduced to its original* CHA- " OS." From all which it is evident, that this great Aſtronomer had the moſt awful Notions of what might happen from a Rencounter of Comets and planetary worlds, and expreſsly in Regard to our Earth. But for a more particular Account of Comets in general, ſee my THEORY *of* COMETS *illuſtrated*, in four Parts: And for a more diſtinct Idea of its Motions, ſee my COPPER-PLATE PRINT of the SOLAR SYSTEM, and ORBIT of the COMET now expected, properly elevated thereon; ſhewing all its Appearances for any Part of the Year.

B. M.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences, For *OCTOBER*, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Berlin, Sept. 12.

THere is juſt publiſhed here, by Authority, a Piece entitled, 'A Correſpondence carried on by ſome Perſons belonging to the Court of Dreſden, with the King's Enemies, to his Majeſty's Prejudice, laid open;' of which the following is a Copy.

" Some of the King's Forces having lately carried off Count Nadaſti's Baggage, in it were found ſeveral original Papers, which it clearly ſhews, that notwithſtanding the repeated Aſſurances given by the Court of Dreſden, that their Domeſtics ſhould hold no Correſpondence with the King's Enemies, ſome Perſons of that Court have carried on a Correſpondence highly prejudicial to his Majeſty's Intereſts. Every impartial Perſon will eaſily judge that in the preſent Situation of Things in Saxony, ſuch a Correſpondence is utterly unlawful: The King's Enemies themſelves have prohibited the Subjects of thoſe Provinces of his Majeſty which they have ſeized, from holding the leaſt Correſpondence with thoſe of his other Dominions upon Pain of Death.

" The King has therefore been obliged, ſince this Diſcovery was made, to order one Schœning, a Saxon Gentleman of the Bedchamber, to be taken into Cuſtody, and to give Inſtructions to the commanding Officer at Meiſſen, to break down a Part of the Bridge over the Elbe at that Place. This Officer, indeed, not rightly underſtanding his Orders, inſtead of breaking down the Bridge, ſet Fire to it, and the Flames ſpread to two Houſes; but they were ſoon extinguiſhed.

" As it is uſual for the King's Enemies to repreſent all his Majeſty's Actions and Undertakings in the moſt odious Colours, it has been judged neceſſary to publiſh this Correſpondence from the Originals, that the public may judge what Reaſon there was for the Meaſures taken by the King with Regard to the Court of Dreſden, which were nevertheleſs as gentle and moderate as poſſible; and whether he could avoid reſtraining that Liberty which this Court has abuſed.

" The Pieces annexed will ſhow that the Court of Saxony ſuggeſted to the Auſtrian Generals the Project of ſurprizing Meiſſen and Dreſden, and that the Enemies Spies have been conducted into the laſt mentioned Town, even in the Court's Livery, to inform the Enemy of the Diſpoſitions there made.

Schœnberg in particular, has been guilty of a high Crime, by inſtigating Count Frachenberg, the King's Officer, and Vaſſal, and Subject born, to deſert, and by cauſing him to be conducted, by his Servant, to the Auſtrian Army. This Conduct, which her Majeſty the Queen of Poland cannot ſurely have authoriſed by her Orders, is the more Criminal, as the Edicts which were publiſhed laſt Winter, at divers Times, in Saxony, expreſsly import, that every Perſon, of whatever Condition or Rank they may be, who ſhall favour the Deſertion of the Pruſſian Troops, ſhall be puniſhed with Death.

Letter from M. de Schœnberg, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Poliſh Majeſty, to the Auſtrian Colonel de Lauden, dated at Weſenſtein, Aug. 6, 1757. No. 1.

SIR,

The Queen's Majeſty hath ſent me this Day to give the Chancellor de Bunau, who will deliver you this, Inſtructions relating to his Commiſſion to you. I ſhould be glad,

Sir,

Sir, that the Situation of Affairs allowed me to pay my Reſpects to you in Perſon, and to cultivate the Acquaintance I had the Honour to make with you: But I hope to do it ſoon at Dreſden. The Bearer will inform you, Sir, of whatever is not particulariſed in the annexed Piece. Her Majeſty has expreſsly ordered me to thank you in her Name for the good Diſpoſitions you have made, and for the Diſcipline obſerved by your Troops; and to aſſure you that ſhe hopes to give you hereafter real Marks of her Sentimens on this Head.

" A Project has been ſent to Duke Charles of Lorrain for ſeizing the Town of Meiſſen and the Bridge over the Elbe at that Place, which the Pruſſians are going to break down. There are only about 200 of the Pruſſian Guards in the Town. The Execution of this Project will cut off the King of Pruſſia's Paſſage over the Elbe, and facilitate the Communication of the two Armies. I doubt not, Sir, but you will be conſulted on this Head.

" A young Sileſian, called the Count de Franekenberg, who has been brought to Dreſden to ſerve among the Pruſſians, will ſet out the Day after To-morrow to avoid being forced to enliſt among them, and one of my People will conduct him to you. I beg of you, Sir, to receive him, and to uſe him the better, that he looks upon himſelf already, as a Vaſſal of her Majeſty the Empreſs Queen.

" Time will not permit me, Sir, to write to you more at large. I refer you therefore to what M. de Bunau will tell you by Word of Mouth; and repeat my hearty Wiſhes to ſee you ſoon at Dreſden, that I may aſſure you of the Eſteem wherewith I have the Honour to be, &c.

The Piece referred to in this Letter was the following. No. 2.

" When any Corps of the Imperial Troops arrive in a Saxon Town where there is a Receiver General either of the Exciſe, or any other, they may take what Money he ſhall have, and keep it in their Poſſeſſion, on giving a Receipt for it.

" We know that there is a very conſiderable Sum in the Cuſtom-houſe at Freiberg; but no Time muſt be loſt in going thither.

" We would recommend to ſpare in ſuch Caſes the Farmers of the Chamber, who would otherwiſe be expoſed to be great Sufferers, becauſe they are perſonally bound for the Money they have promiſed. [The Reſt of this Paper contains the Names of the Receivers General in fifteen different Saxon Towns]

Letter from Colonel Laudon to General Count Nadaſti, Auguſt 7, 1757. No. 3.

" Your Excellency will have already received my Report of Yeſterday. I am juſt now going with my Detachment to Hollendorf to harraſs the Enemy, who are well entrenched at Gottleben with 16 Pieces of Cannon, or to facilitate their Deſertion. I have alſo the Honour to acquaint your Excellency that at preſent it ſeems very certain that the Enemy are ſelling off their Magazine at Pirna, and that Prince Maurice's Corps is going to decamp from Cotta, and to take Poſt near Dreſden, to cover that Capital: If that ſhould happen, I ſhall expect to hear from your Excellency, whether I muſt continue to obſerve the Motions of the Enemy, or croſs the Elbe to rejoin you.

" I herewith ſend your Excellency the Copy of a Letter which I have received from M. de Shœnberg by the Chamberlain de Bunau. As her Majeſty the Queen of Poland has alſo propoſed to me, by verbal Inſtructions given to M. de Bunau, to take into my Cuſtody, on giving a Receipt, all the public Money which ſhall be found at Rochlitz, Noſſen, Auguſtburg, Chemnitz, Zwickau, Annaberg, and Freyberg, I have ſent Captain Homenſbach and a Lieutenant of Huſſars with forty-four Horſe to execute this Enterprize with as much Precaution as is poſſible; and I doubt not but that in anſwering the Queen of Poland's Intentions I ſhall comply with my Inſtructions. I have the Honour to be, &c. Bratenau, Auguſt 7, 1757. *Laudon*, Colonel.

Letter from Prince Charles of Lorrain to Count Nadaſti, Auguſt 8, 1757. No. 4.

" This Morning at Seven o'Clock I received your Excellency's Letter dated Yeſterday; and I immediately ſhewed to the two Saxon Princes the Paſſports produced by the Butcher who was ſtopt with the Drove of 218 Oxen. They have undertaken to write to Dreſden, to get Information about this Man, and to know whether that great Number of Oxen was really for the Queen's Court. They aſſure me that they ſhall have an Anſwer in two Days; the Butcher will in the mean Time be kept in Cuſtody.

" Theſe Princes have begged of me to give Directions that the Expreſſes ſent them by the Queen of Poland may not be ſtopt by our advanced Poſts, but be eſcorted by a Party of Light Horſe to the Head Quarters. They told me at the ſame Time, that among theſe Expreſſes there is one, named Rum, who comes moſt frequently, and that it will be chiefly neceſſary that the advanced Poſts know his Name. Your Excellency will therefore

fore be so good as to give Orders accordingly, and take Care that they be executed.

"I am sorry for the Fire that happened Yesterday at Rumburg; but I am surprized that your Excellency had not received Yesterday at Eight in the Evening, the Letter which I wrote to you the Day before at Ten o'Clock at Night, wherein I gave you Advice of the *Te Deum* of Yesterday. It appears that this Letter lay at the Post-Office; but I have given express Orders to the Post-Master to send for the Future my Letters to your Excellency by an Express. It would not be amiss, if your Excellency would order your Clerk to send a Way-Bill with the Reports you send to me.

"The Enemy had some Days ago the good Fortune to repulse with Loss on our Side a Detachment of thirty Horse between Gœrlitz and Weissenberg; and General Haddick informs me that Capt. Count Czaracky with the hundred and twenty Horse under his Command were attacked and dispersed at some Distance from Keith's Army. Though these little Skirmishes are of small Moment in themselves, they are not so in their Consequences. It should seem that the Detachments and Parties straggle too far from the Corps to which they belong, and are not perhaps sufficiently upon their Guard. These Checks given us render the Enemy more daring, and make an Impression on our Troops. This will oblige me to cause Count Czaracky, when he returns, to be tried by a Court Martial; and I have given order to General Haddick, Moracz, Beck, and the other Officers posted near the Enemy, to be not only upon their Guard themselves, but likewise to give the like Instructions to the Detachments which they send out, that any Surprize and Affront, how small soever, may be avoided.

As for your Excellency, I am so well perswaded that you will cause this to be observed in the Army you command, that I have nothing to add, but to assure you of the Esteem with which I am, &c.

Head-Quarters at Klein
Schœnau, Aug. 8. 1757. *Charles de Lorrain.*

P.S. What is said above of one called Rum is a Mistake. This Name serves to distinguish all the Saxon Expresses who come here from Dresden, or who go from hence to that City; of this your Excellency will take care to inform the advanced Posts.

Letter from Major-General Count Palfi to General Count Nadasti, dated at Stennan, August 12, 1757. No. 5.

"The Day before yesterday I sent my Courier to Dresden, and last Night he returned. He told me he got safe into the Town in the Dress of a Courier belonging to the Court, which the Queen's Courier brought to him out of the City; and that he had the Honour to talk for two Hours with the Queen and Electoral Prince, who informed themselves exactly of every Thing that related to us, and seem'd highly satisfied with our Troops. The Queen told him, that there were indeed about 8000 of the Enemy's Forces at Dresden, but that 5000 of them were Miroders, and the rest composed the Garrison; that 3000 of our Prisoners were lodged in the Manege; that the Prussians continued to throw up Entrenchments, to place Pallisades, and make Ditches and Mines in different Places round Dresden; and that she apprehended that if our Troops approached still nearer to the Town, the Enemy would plunder and set Fire to it, as they had publickly declared they would; and that she begged your Excellency to take Measures that there might be no room to be afraid of that Disaster.

"The Queen said farther, that the greatest Part of the Townsmen were favourably inclined towards the Prussians; and that there were even several Persons belonging to the Court who were not to be trusted; that there was a double Guard in the Castle and round it; and that there were about 20,000 Tons of Meal and 50,000 Measures of Oats in the Magazine; and that the Oxen which were lately taken were not for her, but for the Garrison.

"The Queen also desires, that if any thing new and important should happen, she may be immediately informed of it by sending a trusty Person with a Letter to her; which may easily be done.

"She also caused my Courier to be carried round the Town, that he might be able to inform me of the Position of the Enemy and their Dispositions. He tells me that the greatest Part of the Enemy is in the Old Town, on the other Side of the Water, and that they have planted fourteen Iron Cannon on the Side of the River: That on this Side of the Water, in the Suburbs and chiefly in the Gardens, there are about fourteen Redoubts, all pallisaded and furnished with four Guns each; that they continue the Entrenchments and Mines at Schwartzthor; that there are only thirty Hussars with a Lieutenant employed to reconnoitre; and that there are Six of these Hussars and a Corporal in the Village of Lustwitz, on the other Side of the Water; that all the Generals, and the King's Baggage are in the Old Town near the fourteen Cannon; and that, notwithstanding all these Dispositions, the Prussians held themselves ready to march on the first Notice; and that there were a-

bout Twenty empty Barges in the Elbe, but that it was not known whether they were intended to carry off any thing, or no."

Though the Dutch Gazettes are not positive as to the King of Pruſſia's defeating the Prince of Soubiſe's Army, there are private Letters from Amſterdam which ſay, that a Battle was fought the 22d of September, wherein the former gained a compleat Victory; and that his Pruſſian Majeſty had, at the ſame Time, defeated ſuch Part of the Army of the Empire as did not acquieſce in his Propoſal to lay down their Arms.

Berlin, Sept. 24. According to our Advices from the King's Army, it was on the 20th near Erfurth, and his Majeſty had fixed his Head-Quarters at Kirſchleben. On the 19th in the Morning, Major General Sedlitz, who commanded an advanced Poſt near Gotha, perceived that the Enemy wanted to ſurround him, The Corps intended for this Purpoſe conſiſted of three Regiments of Huſſars, two Auſtrian Regiments, with the French Regiment of Naſſau Saarbruck, the Grenadiers of France, thoſe of the Empire, and a Number of Croats and Pandours, followed by two Regiments of Horſe. At the Approach of a Force ſo much ſuperior, Sedlitz marched out of the Town, and took Poſt at ſome Diſtance from it. The Grenadiers and Enemy's Huſſars immediately took Poſſeſſion of the City and Caſtle of Gotha: But General Sedlitz did not ſuffer them to remain there long in quiet. After being joined by the Regiment of Katt, he ordered his Huſſars, who were ſuſtained by ſome Dragoons, to attack them. The Boldneſs of this Enterprize, and the Vigour of the Attack were ſuch, that the People of Gotha apprehended the King's main Army was come: And the Enemy's Generals who had entered the Town with the Troops, were thrown into ſuch a Panick, that they thought of nothing but of evacuating the City and Caſtle as ſoon as poſſible. Their Retreat was ſo precipitate, that our Dragoons could not come up with them: But our Huſſars dealt them many Blows. Thus a Handful of Men had the Satisfaction to put a Body of 800 to Flight, with the Loſs of only four killed and ten wounded. Among the former are two Officers. The Enemy left behind them 30 Killed; but their Wounded they carried off. We made Priſoners 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Majors, 4 Lieutenants, and 62 Grenadiers, Huſſars, &c. and our Huſſars took ſeveral Horſes, &c. The Prince de Soubiſe, as well as the Prince of Saxe-Hildbourghauſen, and many other Officers, were in the Town at the Time of this Affair: M. de Rochau, a Saxon Lieutenant General was among them, ho', as a Priſoner of War, he was bound by his Parole of Honour not to ſerve againſt the King. It was with much Difficulty he made his Eſcape; all his Baggage was taken.

Stetin in Pomerania, Sept. 20. Upon our receiving the News of an Invaſion of the Swediſh Troops in this Dutchy, every body was impatient to know the Reaſons thereof, Pruſſia, as to all Appearance, being in a profound Peace with Sweden: till Copies of a Declaration, in the Form of a Manifeſto, were publiſhed by the General of thoſe Troops, whereof the following is a Tranſlation.

'We, *Guſtavus-David de Hamilton, Comte de Barſebeck, &c. Lieutenant General of the Armies of his Majeſty the King of Sweden, Commander of his Troops now in Pomerania; cauſe it to be made known, in Conſequence of his Majeſty's Orders, to all the Inhabitants of the Anterior-Pomerania, ſituated on this Side the Peene.*

'His Majeſty the King of Sweden, in Quality of Guarantee of the Treaty of Weſtphalia, could not excuſe himſelf from cauſing his Troops to enter the Pruſſian Diviſion of the Dutchy of the Anterior-Pomerania, being by ſuch Guaranty obliged to be vigilant in the Support of the Conſtitutions of the Empire, at this Time inſulted; to obtain ſuch Satisfaction as the States of the Empire, which have ſuffered Injury, have a juſt Right to expect, and to reſtore them the Peace which has been infringed by the Violation of the ſaid Treaty of Weſtphalia.

'In Conſequence whereof, all Officers appointed for the Receipt of the public Treaſure in that Part of Pomerania poſſeſſed by the Pruſſians, are ordered no longer to carry the Produce of the Revenues to Officers of the Pruſſian Adminiſtration; but to depoſit them in my Hands, in Virtue of the Charge I am inveſted with by his Majeſty the King of Sweden; and to deliver to me in like manner all the Forage and Proviſions contained in the Magazines of the Country; the which muſt be executed within the Space of eight Days at fartheſt, under ſevere Penalty.

'They are required to give in, within the ſaid Term, an exact and authenticated State of the Revenues of the Country, with the taxed Rents and Produce appertaining to the Domain, for the well-ordering of the Finances in Conſequence of ſuch Declarations.

'And whereas the Proviſions of Food and Forage laid up in the Magazines may not be ſufficient for the Support of the Army; the Eſtates of the Country are ſummoned to ſend the 18th of this Month, Deputies to the Head-Quarters to treat about the Neceſſaries to be furniſhed to the Swediſh Troops, which ſhall be paid for in ready Money at the current and ſettled Market Price.

'His

'His Swediſh Majeſty deſirous, as far as the Circumſtances of the Times may admit, of eaſing the Subjects of the Anterior-Pomerania, exacts nothing more of them than the uſual Expences and Contributions; aboliſhing all Subſidies exacted of them by the King of Pruſſia, which are to ceaſe from this Time. He aſſures the Inhabitants both of Town and Country, that far from ſubjecting them to any Kind of Taſk, Labour, or moleſting them in the Exerciſe of their Vocations, they ſhall, on the Contrary, be protected and ſupported therein; that every Man may purſue his ordinary Occupation; that the Troops ſhall be made to obſerve an exact Diſcipline; and that if any Exceſſes ſhall be committed, contrary to the Tenor of this preſent Declaration, they ſhall be effectually ſuppreſſed, and the Authors ſuffer exemplary Puniſhment.'

This Declaration was dated at Stralſund, the 10th of September; ſigned by General Count de Hamilton, and ſealed with his Arms.

The 15th of September, the Count de Manteuffel, Major General in the Service of the King of Pruſſia, and Commander in Chief of his Troops in the Anterior Pomerania, publiſhed the following Counter-declaration.

'On the Part of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, We *Henry de Manteuffel*, &c. Whereas we have been apprized, that not only a Body of Swediſh Troops have entered the Pruſſian Pomerania, but that by a Declaration of General Count de Hamilton, of the 10th of September, an Attempt has been made to diſſuade the Vaſſals and Subjects of Pruſſia, from their Duty to their Sovereign, and to withdraw them from his lawful Authority.

'So extraordinary a Step was the leſs to have been apprehended, as the Treaty concluded in 1720 eſtabliſhed Peace between the two Powers. The Crown of Sweden, indeed, made a Declaration to the General Diet of the Empire, tending to maintain the Peace of Weſtphalia: But his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, by a Declaration the 14th of laſt April, proved in a convincing Manner, that the Crown of Sweden could not, upon any legal Foundation, lay any Thing to his Charge, to make it appear that he had really diſturbed the Peace of Weſtphalia.

'Notwithſtanding his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia has the utmoſt Reaſon to rely upon the faithful Attachment of his Subjects of Pomerania; yet I could not but think that the Duty of my Poſt, and the Command intruſted to my Care, did oblige me by theſe Preſents to admoniſh the Vaſſals, Magiſtrates, and Subjects of the Country, as likewiſe the Receivers, publick Officers, and others, that they are to perſiſt in the Obſervance preſcribed to them, in quality of Subjects towards the Sovereign to whom they are lawfully ſubjected, and as ſuch, very far from conforming to the Prohibitions joined them on the Part of Sweden, they are to furniſh, upon the uſual Footing, the Services and Contributions which they owe to the State to which they are dependent, under Pain of incurring of their Sovereign's high Diſpleaſure, &c.'

PLANTATION NEWS.

New-York, Aug. 19.

'THE following is printed here by Order.

'Fort William-Henry, being on the 3d Inſt. beſieged by a great Army of the French, was, on the 9th Inſt. after a vigorous Reſiſtance, obliged to yield to the ſuperior Force of the Enemy. Thus far is certain, but as to ſome Circumſtances attending what follows, we wait for a Confirmation. What at preſent is generally received among us as Truth, is, That the Enemy conſiſted of at leaſt 8000 Men; ſome make the Number much greater, and carry it even to 14 or 15000: That the greateſt Part were regular Troops; to theſe were added about 1000 French Indians, and that the reſt of their Army were Canadians; That our Garriſon conſiſted of between 2 and 3,000: That they ſuſtained the Siege till they could hold out no longer, and had burſt the greateſt Part of their Cannon, and ſpent almoſt all their Ammunition. How many of the Garriſon were loſt in the Siege is not yet certainly known (ſome ſay 100): nor the Number of the Enemy that were ſlain (but it is ſaid about 14 or 1500): That the Fort ſubmitted upon a Capitulation, with Leave to march out with their Arms and Baggage, ſome Ammunition, one Piece of Cannon, and all the Honours of War: That the French immediately after the Capitulation, moſt perfidiouſly let their Indian Blood-Hounds looſe upon our People; whereupon a few run off with their Arms and light

Cloathing that they had upon their Backs during the Siege, and were purſued by the Indians 6 or 7 Miles on their Way to Fort Edward; all the reſt were deſpoiled of their Arms; the moſt were ſtript ſtark naked; many were killed and ſcalped, Officers not excepted. All the Engliſh Indians and Negroes in the Garriſon were ſeized, and either captivated or ſlain. The Throats of moſt if not all the Women were cut, their Bellies ript open, their Bowels torn out and thrown upon the Faces of their dead and dying Bodies; and, it is ſaid, that all the Women were murdered in one Way or other: That the Children were taken by the Heels, and their Brains beat out againſt the Trees or Stones, and not one of them ſaved. Some of the Fugitives who reached New-York on this Day, affirm this, as what they ſaw in whole or in great Part executed before they eſcaped! The Report of ſuch Cruelty and Barbarity could hardly be believed, were we not aſſured of the horrible Maſſacre of ſeveral Hundreds of General Braddock's wounded Men; of whom we hear not of one that ſurvived the Carnage; were we not alſo aſſured of the Murder of all the Sick and Wounded of the Garriſon at Oſwego, notwithſtanding the previous Capitulation.

'It is certain that the Growth of the Britiſh Colonies has long been the grand Object of French Envy; and it is ſaid that their Officers have Orders from their Superiors to check it at all Events, and to that End to make the preſent War as bloody and deſtructive as poſſible! 'Tis evident, that all their Meaſures tend this Way. Who can tell, that one of the 200 that fell into their Hands laſt Month near Ticonderoga, has been ſpared? And is not every News-Paper ſtill ſtained with the innocent Blood of Women and Children, and of unarm'd Sufferers, who were plowing their Land, or gathering in their Harveſt, on our Frontiers.

'To what a Pitch of Perfidy and Cruelty is the French Nation arrived! Would not an ancient Heathen ſhudder with Horror, on hearing ſo hideous a Tale! Is it the Moſt Chriſtian King that could give ſuch Orders? Or could the moſt ſavage Nations ever exceed ſuch French Barbarities! Beſides this, was it ever known in the Pagan World, that Terms of Capitulation were not held inviolably ſacred.

'Surely if any Nation under the Heavens was ever provoked to the moſt rigid Severities in the Conduct of a War, it is our's! It is hard for an Engliſhman to kill his Enemy that lies at his Feet begging his Life: But will it not be ſtrictly juſt, and abſolutely neceſſary, from henceforward, that we (for our own Security and Self-preſervation, and to prevent the further ſhedding of innocent Blood) make ſome ſevere Examples of our inhuman Enemies when they fall into our Hands? Will not our armed Men be obliged for the future to reject all Terms of Capitulation, and not to aſk Quarter? but on the contrary, to ſell their Lives as dear as they can! Conſider of it, my Countrymen, take Advice, and ſpeak your Minds.'

ARTICLES *of Capitulation granted to Lieutenant-Colonel* Monro, *for his* Britannick *Majeſty's Garriſon of* Fort William-Henry, *the retrenched Camp adjoining and all their Dependencies, by the Marquis* De Montcalm, *General of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Troops in* Canada, *the 9th of Auguſt* 1757.

ARTICLE I. That the Garriſon of Fort William-Henry, and the Troops which are in the retrenched Camp, being joined, ſhall march out with their Arms and the uſual Honours of War, with the Baggage of the Officers and Soldiers only; that they ſhall be eſcorted by a Detachment of French Troops, and by ſome of the Officers, or Interpreters attached to the Savages, and to march to-morrow Morning early.

II. The Gate of the Fort ſhall be delivered up after the Capitulation is ſigned, to the Troops of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the retrenched Camp, immediately on the Departure of the Britiſh Troops.

III. All the Artillery, warlike Stores, Proviſion, and in general, every thing except the Effects of the Officers and Soldiers, ſhall, upon Honour, be delivered to the Troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as is already ſpecified in the firſt Article; and for that Purpoſe there ſhall be delivered with the Capitulation, an exact Inventory of all the Stores mentioned in this Article. Provided always, That this Article ſhall extend to the Fort, Retrenchment, and Dependencies.

IV. The Garriſon of the Fort, Troops in the Retrenchment and Dependencies, ſhall not ſerve for the Space of 18 Months, to commence from this Day, neither againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or his Allies, and there ſhall be delivered with the Capitulation, an exact State of the Troops, in which ſhall be ſpecified, the Names of the Officers, Engineers, Artilleriſts, Commiſſaries, and all employed.

V. All the Officers and Soldiers, Canadians, Women, and Savages, which have been made Priſoners by Land ſince the Commencement of the preſent War in North America, ſhall be delivered in the Space of 3 Months,

Months, at Carrilon; and according to the Receipt which ſhall be given by the French Commanding Officers, to whom they ſhall be delivered, an equal Number of the Garriſon of Fort William-Henry ſhall be capacitated to ſerve agreeable to the Return given in by the Engliſh Officer of the Priſoners he has delivered.

VI. An Officer ſhall be given as an Hoſtage till ſuch Time as the Detachment returns, which ſhall be given for an Eſcort to his Britannick Majeſty's Troops.

VII. All the Sick and Wounded that are not in a Condition to be tranſported to Fort Edward, ſhall remain under the Protection of the Marquis de Montcalm, who will take proper Care of them, and return them as ſoon as recovered.

VIII. Proviſion for the Subſiſtence of the Britiſh Troops ſhall be iſſued for this Day and Tomorrow only.

IX. The Marquis de Montcalm, being willing to ſhew Col. Monro and the Garriſon under his Command, Marks of his Eſteem on account of their honourable Defence, gives them one Piece of Cannon, a Six-Pounder.

Done in the Trenches before Fort William-Henry, the 9th Day of Auguſt, 1757.

GEORGE MONRO.

Agreed to in the Name of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, agreeable to the Power veſted in me by the Marquis de Vadreuill, his Governor-General and Lieutenant-General of New France.

MONTCALM.

On the late Armament for an Expedition by Sea, it was the general Opinion, that a Deſcent on ſome Part of the French Coaſt was intended; and BREST *being then conſidered the moſt important Place for ſuch Deſcent, we intended to have given our Readers a Copper-Plate Print of the Harbour and Fortifications thereof: And as the ſame Opinion ſtill prevails, (ſince the Preparation of the preſent Squadron, for ſome important Service, under the Command of Admiral* Hawke, *&c.) we now think it the propereſt Time to give it a Place in our Magazine. —— For a conciſe Account of the Harbour and Fortifications of* Breſt, *we refer our Readers to our Magazine for laſt Month, Page* 623.

LONDON.

GRANTS *for the Year* 1757.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For 55,000 Seamen, including 11,419 Marines, at 4 l. per Man, per Month, for 13 Months, including the Ordnance for Sea ſervice	2,860,000	0	0
For 46,749 effective Men, including 4008 Invalids, for Guards and Garriſons, in Great Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey	1,213,746	3	9
For Forces and Garriſons in the Plantations and Gibraltar; and for Proviſions for the Garriſons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence	423,963	16	10
For the Pay of the General and Staff Officers, and Officers of the Hoſpital of the Land Forces	47,060	15	10
For defraying the Charge of 6,544 Foot, with the General and Staff Officers, and Train of Artillery, the Troops of the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, in the Pay of Great Britain, from Decem. 25, 1756, to Feb. 24, 1757	23,335	17	11
For defraying the Charge of 8,605 Foot, with the General and Staff Officers of the Train of Artillery, and Officers of the Hoſpital, the Troops of Hanover, in the Pay of Great Britain, from Decem. 25, 1756, to Feb. 24, 1757	33,025	1	6
For enabling the Governors of the Foundling Hoſpital to receive all Children, under a certain Age, brought to the ſaid Hoſpital, before Jan 1, 1758	30,000	0	0
For the Ordinary of the Navy, including Half-pay to the Sea-officers	223,939	7	7
For the Support of Greenwich Hoſpital	10,000	0	0

For

For purchaſing Land near Plymouth, and erecting an Hoſpital for the ſick Men of his Majeſty's Fleet	10,000	0	0
For the Office of Ordnance for Land Service	161,557	1	10
For defraying the Exceedings of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, for 1756, not provided for	228,196	4	7
Upon Account, for the Out-penſioners of Chelſea Hoſpital	30,000	0	0
For two Highland Battalions of Foot to be raiſed	46,022	5	0
For Charges of the Civil Eſtabliſhment of Georgia, &c. from June 24, 1756, to June 24, 1757	3,557	10	0
For aſſiſting his Majeſty in forming and maintaining, during the preſent Year, an Army of Obſervation, for the juſt and neceſſary Defence and Preſervation of his Majeſty's Electoral Dominions, and thoſe of his Allies; and towards enabling his Majeſty to fulfill his Engagements with the King of Pruſſia, for the Security of the Empire againſt the Eruption of foreign Armies, and for the Support of the common Cauſe	200,000	0	0
For defraying the Charge of 5726 Foot, with the General and Staff Officers, the Train of Artillery, and Officers of the Hoſpital, the Troops of Hanover, in the Pay of Great Britain, from Feb. 25, 1757, to March 26 following	9,494	3	9
For defraying the Charge of 6544 Foot, with the General and Staff Officers, and Train of Artillery, the Troops of the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, in the Pay of Great Britain, from Feb. 25, 1757, to April 26 following	22,959	10	2½
For the Buildings, Rebuildings, and Repairs of his Majeſty's Ships	200,000	0	0
For paying Penſions to the Widows of the Officers of the Land Forces and Marines, as died upon the Eſtabliſhment of Half-pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before Dec. 25, 1716	2,350	0	0
For Allowances to the Officers and private Gentlemen of the two Troops of Horſe Guards, and Regiments of Horſe, reduced; and to the ſuperannuated Gentlemen of the four Troops of Horſe Guards	3,321	16	3
For the reduced Officers of his Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines, upon Account	33,000	0	0
For defraying the Charge of four Regiments of Foot on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, ſerving in North America and the Eaſt-Indies, and augmenting Major-General O'Farrell's Regiment of Foot	48,926	2	6
For diſcharging the like Sum raiſed in Purſuance of an Act made laſt Seſſion, and charged upon the firſt Supplies to be granted in this Seſſion	700,000	0	0
For ſupporting Nova Scotia, upon Account	28,789	5	1
For ſupporting the ſaid Settlement in 1755, and not provided for, upon Account	15,381	4	0
Upon Account, for repairing and finiſhing a Road from Carliſle to Newcaſtle	3,000	0	0
For the Remainder of the Exceedings of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, not provided for	47,869	2	4
For diſcharging the Debt of the Navy	200,000	0	0
For defraying the Expences of the March in Germany, of the Troops of Hanover, in the Pay of Great Britain, both at their coming here, and their Return back	31,959	25	6
For defraying the extraordinary Expences of his Majeſty's Land Forces, and other Services incurred in 1756, and not provided for	211,570	19	7½
For 6544 Foot, with the General and Staff Officers, and Train of Artillery, the Troops of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the Pay of Great Britain, from April 27, 1757, to May 27 following, being 31 Days	11,667	18	11½
For German Pay for 6600 Foot, with the General and Staff Officers, and Train of Artillery, the Troops of ditto, in ditto Pay, from May 28, to Dec. 24, 1757	46,597	9	0
For German Pay for 1400 Horſe, with the Officers of the Hoſpital, the Troops of ditto, in ditto Pay, from April 27, to Dec. 24, 1757	25,078	0	0

For

For German Pay for 3300 Foot, with the General and Staff Officers, and Train of Artillery, the Troops of ditto, in ditto Pay, from April 22, to Dec. 24, 1757	27,273	14	0
For German Pay for 700 Horſe, the Troops of ditto, in ditto Pay, from Aug. 23, to Dec. 24, 1757	6,119	9	6
For Remount and Levy-money for 700 Horſe, and 3300 Foot, the Troops of ditto, in ditto Pay, purſuant to Treaty	37,296	17	6
For making good his Majeſty's Engagements with ditto, purſuant to Treaty	60,766	1	0
For an advanced Subſidy, at the Rate of 150,000 Crowns a Year, due to ditto, purſuant to Treaty	26,007	5	6½
For the remaining Moiety of Remount Money, for 1400 Horſe, purſuant to Treaty, payable April 27, 1757, the ſuppoſed Day when the Cavalry took the Field	23,475	0	0
Upon Account to enable his Majeſty to defray any extraordinary Expences of the War, incurred, or to be incurred, for the Service of 1757; and to take all ſuch Meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any Enterprizes or Deſigns of his Enemies, and as the Exigency of Affairs may require	1,000,000	0	0
Upon Account, as his Majeſty ſhall direct, for the Uſe and Relief of his Majeſty's Subjects in North and South Carolina, and Virginia, in Recompence for ſuch Services, as, with the Approbation of his Majeſty's Commander in Chief in America, they have performed, or ſhall perform	50,000	0	0
Upon Account, to be paid to the Eaſt-India Company, to defray the Expence of a military Force in their Settlements, to be maintained by them, in Lieu of the Battalion of his Majeſty's Forces withdrawn from thoſe Settlements	20,000	0	0
For ſupporting the Britiſh Settlements in Africa	10,000	0	0
To enable the Commiſſioners of Weſtminſter-Bridge to widen the Paſſage in Spring-Gardens leading to St. James's Park	2,500	0	0
For further enabling the ſaid Commiſſioners to widen the Streets from Charing-croſs to Weſtminſter-Hall, &c.	10,000	0	0
For Half-pay to certain Staff Officers of the late Garriſon at Minorca, viz. the Secretaries to the Governor of the Iſland of Minorca, the Captain of the Ports there, the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Philip's Fort, and the Surgeon of the Garriſon of ditto	517	1	8
Sum total of Supplies granted by laſt Seſſion of Parliament	8,350,325	9	3

September 24.

THE fine Monument, erected in Weſtminſter Abbey to the Memory of Sir Peter Warren, was opened. The Deſign is, the Emblem of Valour placing the Buſt of the Admiral on a Pedeſtal; Britannia, in a mournful Attitude, ſitting on a Cornucopia, ſurrounded with Naval Warlike Implements, deploring her Loſs: The back Ground is filled up with an Admiral's Flag.

27. George Nelſon, and Francis Goſling, Eſqrs. appointed Sheriffs of this City.

28. A new Ship of 20 Guns, called the Acteon, built chiefly of Fir, was launched at Chatham.

Oct. 15. His Royal Highneſs the Duke reſigned all his Commiſſions in the Army.

Whitehall, Oct. 8. Yeſterday Account was received, that the Fleet and Tranſports, under the Command of Sir Edw. Hawke, were arrived at St. Hellens, having ſail'd from Baſone-Road the 1ſt Inſtant. On the 23d of September, Sir Edw. Hawke ordered the Vice-Admiral with his Diviſion, compoſed of the Magnanime, Barfleur, Neptune, Torbay, and Royal William, Frigates, Bomb-Veſſels, Fire-Ships, and Cutters, to attack the Iſland of Aix, between the Iſland of Rhe and Oleron; the Magnanime led, and about 12 the Fire began from the Fort, with Shells and great Guns, and continued, while our Ships approached, till about 10 Minutes after One; the Magnanime brought up within 40 Yards of the Fort, where ſhe kept an inceſſant Fire for about 35 Minutes, as did the Barfleur, the Garriſon then ſtruck her Colours and ſurrendered. They had in the Fort 8 Mortars of 14 Inches Diameter, and 30 Guns, 16 of which were 18, and the Remainder about 14 Pounders. The Magnanime,

nime, though damaged in her Rigging, had only two Men killed and 11 wounded. The Garrison consisted of 600 Seamen. The Fort was blown up; and on the 29 of September, Resolution was taken to return to England.

Whitehall, Oct. 15. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Pitt to Sir Edw. Hawke, and to Sir John Mordaunt, dated Whitehall, Sept. 15, 1757, dispatched by the Viper Sloop, and received by them on board the Ramillies the 22d of September.

'SIR.

'His Majesty, by his secret Instructions, dated the 5th Day of August last, having directed the Return of the Fleet under your Command, together with the Land Forces on board,' "so as to be in England at, or about, as near as may be, the End of September, unless the Circumstances of the Ships and Forces shall necessarily require their Return sooner;" 'I am now to signify to you the King's Pleasure, that you do not consider the above-mentioned Time, limited for your Return, as intended, in any Manner, to affect, or interfere with the full Execution of the first and principal Object of the Expedition; namely,' "Attempting, as far as shall be found practicable, a Descent on the French Coast, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack, if practicable, and by a vigorous Impression, force that Place, and to burn and destroy, to the utmost of your Power, all Shipping, Docks, Magazines, and Arsenals, that shall be found there, and exert such other Efforts, as shall be judged most proper for annoying the Enemy."

'And with Regard to any other particular Attempt, which agreeable to your Orders, you shall have commenced, and in the Execution whereof you shall be actually engaged; it is also his Majesty's Pleasure, that you do not desist from, or break up the same, merely and solely on Account of the Time, limited for your Return, by the Instructions abovementioned; but that, notwithstanding the same, you do continue with the Fleet, during such a further Number of Days, as may afford a competent Time, for the Completion of any Operation under the above Circumstances; after which you are to take Care to return, with the Fleet under your Command, and the Forces on board, in the Manner directed by your former Instructions.

I am, &c. W. PITT.

A Copy of an Affidavit made by William Star.

'*Dover, October* 23, *Sunday Evening.*'

"William Star, Master of the Minear Cartel Sloop, just arrived from Calais, maketh Oath, that about half an hour after Six o'Clock in the Morning, being about an Hour before his Departure from the same Place, he was made acquainted by Monf. Porquet, the French Commissary, that the Plague was broke out at Lisbon; and that in order to make it the sooner known in France, about thirty Expresses had been dispatched from Paris to all the French Sea Ports; that it would be proper that the said William Star should make it known to the Court of England on the Instant of his Arrival at Dover or elsewhere; and he the said William Star also maketh Oath, that he saw the Messenger who did arrive at Calais about Ode o'clock in the Morning, discoursing with Monf. Porquet in his Office, tho' he did not speak to him on Account of his Business.

'*Sworn before me,*

'Hughes Minett, WILLIAM STAR.'

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 23.

"Last Night Vice-Admiral Boscawen came to Town, and this Morning hoisted his Flag on board the Royal George, and about Noon the whole Fleet were under Sail, consisting of twelve Sail of the Line, under the Admirals Hawke and Boscawen. The Magnanime, Intrepide, Pembroke, Preston, Jason, Thetis, Southampton, and several other Frigates, will follow them as soon as possible, being almost completely fitted in the Harbour."

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 637.

The Egerson, Sanderson, from Stockholm, by the True Briton Privateer.

The Ross, from Belfast, retaken by the Lion Privateer of Bristol.

The Parole, an Advice-boat, from Louisburgh for Brest, by the Defiance Privateer, and sent into Bristol.

The Escorboutle, a Frigate of 16 Guns; sent out as a Spy, by the Isis, and carried into Guernsey.

A French Frigate of 36 Guns sent into Falmouth, by the Southampton, Man of War.

The Verchild, Randall, from New England, is retaken.

A French Shallop, belonging to Bologne, by the Duke William Privateer.

A Brig Privateer, from St. Malo's, brought into Plymouth by the Essex and Leostoffe Men of War.

The Duke Packet, Dillen, by the Augusta Man of War.

A French East-India Man, in Balast, by the Constantine Privateer of Bristol.

A French Schooner, from Martinico to Louis-

Louiſburgh, with Rum, Sugar, Coffee, &c. is taken and ſent to New-London.

The City of Bergen, Lax, from Leghorn, to Oſtend, is taken and brought into the River, by the Duke William Privateer of Dover.

The Martha and Ann retaken.

The young Ann, Farnoux, from Bourdeaux, to Martinico, taken and carried into the Leeward Iſlands.

Four rich French Ships are taken by the Jerſey and Lyme Men of War, and carried into Leghorn.

The Old George, Turner, from Marſeilles, to Hamburgh, is taken by the Eagle and Britannia Privateers, and brought into Briſtol.

A Schooner Privateer, of Six Carriage Guns, by the Iſis Man of War: Who has alſo retaken two Sloops.

La Marquis de Sala, a Privateer of 16 Carriage Guns and 123 Men, by the Charming Nancy Privateer, of Jerſey, and ſent into Falmouth.

The Roſs, Gramont, from Bayonne for St. Domingo, was taken by the Fleet in the Bay of Biſcay.

The Prince de la Borde, a Privateer of 20 Guns, brought into Plymouth.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 637.

The Suſannah, Cole, from Marble-head for Liſbon, carried into Vigo.

The Mercury, Little, from Liſbon to Leith, taken, retaken, and taken again, and carried into Breſt.

The Dalrymple from St. Kitt's is taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

The George, Dixon, from Virginia to Jamaica, is taken and carried into Hiſpaniola.

A large Frigate, from Philadelphia, carried into St. Malo's

The Prince George, M'Cleland, from Belfaſt to Barbadoes, and carried into Martinico.

The Anna Maria, by two French Frigates, and carried into Malta.

The James and Ann, Thompſon, from London, taken a little to the Weſtward.

A Ship, Name unknown, by a French Privateer, and carried into Breſt.

The John and Robert, Benton; the Rowland and Jane, Sterrer; the Helen, Clarke; the Mary and Betſey, Briſcal; from the Baltick, taken and carried into Bergen.

The Glaſgow, Maria, from Clyde, to Konningſburgh, is ranſomed for 160l.

The Elizabeth, Bartlet, from Newfoundland, to Portugal, is taken and carried to Vigo.

The Polly, Robinſon, and the Samuel, Warner; the Friendſhip, Caldwell, from Virginia; the Young James, Baſs, from Dublin; the Peggy and Molly, Martin; the Charming Molly, Oram; the Prince George, Gallapſy, from Boſton, for Antigua; the Succeſs, Harvey; the Jones, from Africa; the Serellon, Lindſey; the Two Friends, Hammond; Shores, from Piſcataqua; the Williams, from Salem; the Diſmore, from Maidenhead; the Monmouth, from New-London; the Experiment, Smallwood; the John, Brigs; and the Williams, Gale, from Virginia, all for the Leeward Iſlands.

The Lovely Melora, Hogin, from Limerick; the Fortune, Cutt, from Piſcataqua; and the Hudſon, Hudiſon, from Barbadoes, to Virginia, are carried into Guardaloupe and Martinico.

The Lilly, Roſs, of Dundee, is taken by a French Privateer.

The Adventure, Pollard, from Falmouth, to the Streights, and a Veſſel, Cardare, Maſter, carried into Vigo.

The Tilo, Dawes, from Newfoundland, to Alicant, is taken and carried into Carthagena.

The Expedition, Packet, by a Privateer of Bayonne.

The Iſabella Maria, Couſens, from Philadelphia for Jamaica; and the Friendſhip, Gowan, from Boſton for St. Kitt's, carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Rocheſter, Mary, from New England, carried into Breſt.

The Charming Betſy, and the Florentine, both from Jamaica for London; and the Catherine, from Jamaica for Briſtol, are carried into Port Prince.

The Ruby, Smith, from Dublin, ranſomed for 200 Guineas.

Henrietta, and Louiſa, Rob. Holiday, Maſter, taken by four French Privateers.

The Olive-branch, Goodman, from the Havannah to Jamaica, carried into New Orleans.

The M'Callock, for Belfaſt, is taken into Bayonne.

The Prince of Wales, Lewis, from Briſtol to Jamaica, carried into Martinico.

The Prince William, Hindman bound from Cork to St. Kitt's, carried into Morlaix.

The Reid, from Placentia, to Newfoundland, carried into Carthagena.

The Dolly, Anthony, from London to Falmouth, carried into Dieppe.

The Dolphin, Demonte, from New England to Antigua, carried into Martinico.

The Polly, White, from Boſton, is taken and carried into Cadiz.

The Ann, Cutter, taken and carried into Morlaix.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 30 The Lady of Stephen Mitchel was safely delivered of a Son, at his House in Golden-square.

Oct. 4. The Lady of Sir Charles Asgill, Lord Mayor Elect, was brought to Bed of a Daughter.

9. The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis, safely delivered of a Daughter.

10. The Lady of James Temple, Esq; safely delivered of a Son and Heir, at his House in Privy Gardens.

22. The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Romney, was safely delivered of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 25. Char. Nicholson, Esq; to Miss Norton, at Richmond.

28. John Page, Esq; to Miss Charlotte Stapleton, of Bedford-row.

Mr. Blomer, Attorney at Law, at Chelmsford, to Miss Mason, of the same Place, with a Fortune of 10,000 l.

Mr. Rob. Hapton, a Merchant, to Miss Kitty Hubert, of Broad-street.

Oct. 1. William Banks Hutchinson, Esq; to Miss Russel, of Bloomsbury.

Mr. Knight, Train-bearer to the Lord Keeper, to Mrs. Knight, of Portsmouth.

4. Mr. Greenland, Attorney at Tunbridge, to Miss Hooker of that Place.

9. Mr. Heigham, an eminent Attorney at Bury in Suffolk, to Miss Penelope Dashwood.

Hen. Grinville, Brother to Earl Temple, to Miss Banks, of Revesley in Lincolnshire.

Tho. Brooke, Esq; of the Custom-house, London, to Miss Simmons, of Goodman's Fields.

16. Mr. John Williams, Merchant, to Miss Betty Gough, Daughter of Hugh Gough, Esq;

DEATHS.

Sept. 24. Mr. Montigny, at Hyde-Park-Corner.

27. Mrs. Martha Louisa Halifax.

Mrs. Glover, Wife of Mr. Glover, Coal-Merchant, in Salisbury Court, to whom she hand been married near 60 Years, and Sister to the Bishop of Exeter.

28. ——— Nicholas, Esq; Barrister at Law.

Mr. Thomas Hawtree, at Deptford, aged 94.

Charles Hickman, Esq; of St. Edmund's Bury; one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk.

Martin Waterland, Esq; at Warwick, aged 90.

Sir William Middleton, Bart. who was chosen Knt. of the Shire for Northumberland, Oct. 11. 1722, and has represented that County in Parliament ever since.

Mr. John Markham, an eminent Apothecary, many Years Governor of St. Bartholomew and Christ's Hospitals, and of the Charter-house.

The Lady Dowager Arundel, of Wardour. Her Ladyship was Daughter of William, Duke of Powis.

The Duke de Mirepoix, late Ambassador from the French to the British Court, on the 25th of September at Montpelier, aged 58: He was Marshal of France, and Knight of the King's Orders, &c.

Oct. 8. The Right Hon. the Lady Viscount Gage.

9. Sir Harry Pope Blount, at his House in Spring-Gardens.

14. The Rev. John Symmonds, D. D. many Years Preacher of St. Mary's Parish, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace at Bury St. Edmonds.

James Wilson, at Kendal, aged 100.

Alexander M'Cullock, near Aberdeen in Scotland, in the 132d Year of his Age. He was a private Soldier under General Monk, in Scotland, in the Time of Oliver Cromwell. He was also in the Army the three succeeding Reigns.

20. The Rev. Dr. Nathan. Foster, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, &c.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Lieutenant Archibald Millar, of the Royal Sovereign, to be Captain of the London Sloop.

Capt. Rowley, of the Harwich, to be Captain of the Defiance.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Mr. William Smith, to the Rectory of St. Paul's in the Town of Bedford.

Mr. Charles Toriana to the Rectory of Chinkford in Essex.

The Rev. Mr. Rob. Moxon, to the Rectory of Monk-Soham, in Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Nath. Scot, to the Rectory of Thorpe-Abbots in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. William Brown, to hold the Rectory of Marston Trussel in Northamptonshire; and also the Rectory of Alwalton in Huntingdonshire.

The Rev. Thomas Marsham, to the Rectory of Wayshotton.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Dr. Warburton, Dean of Bristol.

The Rev. Sam. de Elbeuf, to the Rectory of Mainston in Shropshire.

The Rev. William Brewster, B. A. to the Rectory of Huntly in Chester.

The

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Lamplugh, to the Rectory of Goldsborough.

B——KR——S.

Sept. 17. John Gilliland, of Swindon, Wilts, Linnen-draper.

John Burlace, within Aldgate, London Woollen-draper.

James Ellis, of Leeds, Yorkshire, Stuff-maker.

Oct. 8. Roger Rice of Briſtol, Brazier and Founder.

Tempeſt Lockwood, of Sabridgeworth, Hertfordſhire, Innholder.

11. John Browne, of Wantage, Berks, Sacking-weaver.

Edward Umfreville, of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, Dealer and Chapman.

William Clarke, of the Old-Bailey, London, Coach-maker.

John Smith, of Norwich, Woollen-draper.

Tho. Rix, of Stanfield, in the County of Norfolk, Glover.

15. John Take, of York, Linnen-draper.

Samuel Higgins, of Lombard-ſtreet, London, Lace-man.

Mitchell Hills, of Ely, in the Iſle of Ely, Dealer and Chapman.

22. John Scott, of Weſt-Ardſley, Yorkſhire, Malſter.

Thomas Cutty, of Alnwick, in Northumberland, Dealer.

Samuel Auſten, of Thames-ſtreet, London, Dealer in Coals.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, October 25, 1757.

Amſterdam,	35 2	2½ Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	35	
Rotterdam,	35 4	2¼ Uſ.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35 6	2½ Uſ.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	⅜
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	½
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	¾
Cadiz,	38	⅞
Madrid,	38	⅞
Bilboa,	38	½
Leghorn,	48	¾
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	47	¼
Venice,	50	¾
Liſbon,	no Price	
Porto,	no Price	
Dublin,	8	¼

BILL *of Mortality from Sept.* 20. *to Oct.* 18.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	669	1353	Males	557	1055
Females	684		Females	498	
Under 2 years old	446				
Between 2 and 5	171		Buried,		
5 and 10	56		Within the walls		92
10 and 20	40		Without		330
20 and 30	114		*Mid.* and *Surry*		664
30 and 40	118		City & Sub. *Weſt.*		267
40 and 50	138				1353
50 and 60	114				
60 and 70	69		Weekly *Sept.* 27.		302
70 and 80	63		*Oct.* 4.		338
80 and 90	25		11.		364
90 and 100	4		18.		349
100 and 109	0				1353
	1353				

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

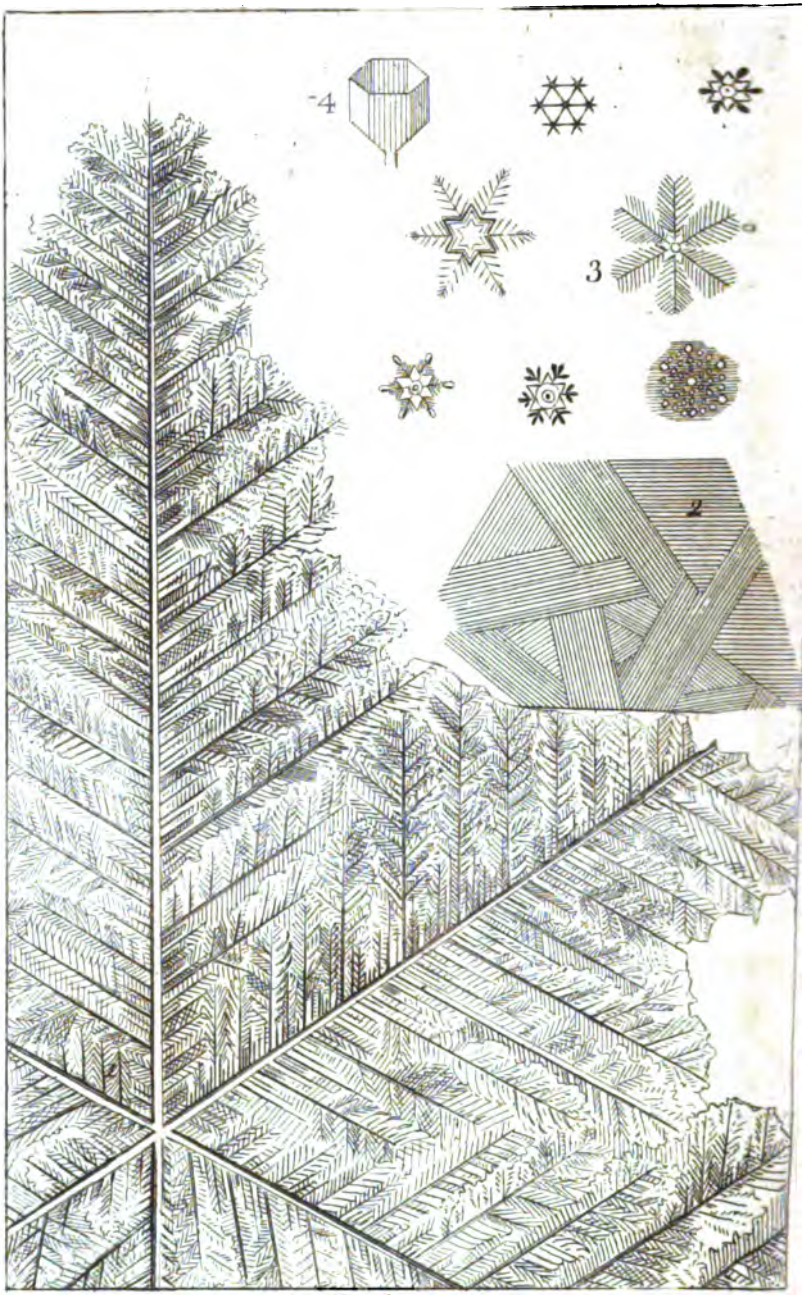
		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Sep.	27	30 : 0	26	0 : 0	20M.
	28	32 : 0	25	0 : 0	25D.
	29	31 : 0	26	0 : 0	40
	30	30 : 0	25	0 : 0	40
Oct.	1	31 : 0	24	0 : 0	90
	2	29 : 0	24¾	0 : 0	90
	3	29 : 0	24	0 : 0	90
	4	31 : 0	22	0 : 0	80
	5	29 : 7	22¾	0 : 0	70
	6	29 : 4	25	50 : 0	60M.
	7	29 : 4	26	10 : 0	70
	8	29 : 3	25	5 : 0	60
	9	29 : 4	25	0 : 0	40
	10	29 : 4	24	0 : 0	20
	11	29 : 7	25	0 : 0	10
	12	29 : 9	24	0 : 0	40
	13	29 : 6	24	3 : 0	60
	14	31 : 0	24	0 : 0	20
	15	31 : 0	24	0 : 0	25
	16	31 : 0	26	13 : 0	80
	17	30 : 0	25	1 : 0	40
	18	32 : 0	23	0 : 0	20D.
	19	33 : 0	23	0 : 0	23
	20	32 : 0	23	0 : 0	60M.
	21	32 : 0	23	0 : 0	10D.
	22	31 : 0	23½	0 : 0	20
	23	30 : 0	23	0 : 0	70M.
	24	29 : 8	22¾	0 : 0	60
	25	29 : 9	22½	0 : 0	10D.

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, in OCTOBER 1757.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Sept.	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3½ per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bon prem.	B. Cir. l. s. d.
26	——	140⅝	103	92⅛	92	91⅜	91	——	——	91⅞	91⅝	——	99	55s	6 0 0
27	——	141½	104¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	99⅛	Do	Do
28	——	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	Do	56s	Do
29	——	No Price.	No Price.	Do	91⅞	91⅛	91⅛	——	——	Do	Do	——	Do	57s	6 2 6
30	——	141½	104	Do	Do	91⅛	91	——	——	91½	Do	——	Do	Do	Do
1	——	Do	No Price.	92¼	92	Do	No Price.	——	——	Do	No Price.	91⅜	Do	59s	Do
2	Sunday.														
3	——	142	104½	92⅜	Do	Do	91⅜	——	——	91⅝	91⅛	——	Do	Do	Do
4	——	142½	Do	92⅛	92⅜	91½	91½	——	——	91½	Do	——	99¼	Do	Do
5	——	Do	105	——	92	92⅛	92	——	——	92	91⅞	——	Do	60s	Do
6	——	Do	Do	——	——	Do	92⅛	——	——	92⅛	92	——	Do	Do	Do
7	——	141	Do	——	——	92⅜	92	——	——	91⅞	91⅝	——	88⅞	59s	Do
8	——	Do	104½	——	——	91⅞	91½	——	——	91½	91½	——	Do	56s	Do
9	Sunday.														
10	——	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	Do	Do	Do
11	——	141½	Do	——	——	91⅝	91⅝	——	——	91⅝	Do	——	Do	55s	6 5 0
12	——	——	Do	——	——	Do	91½	——	——	Do	Do	——	99	54s	Do
13	——	——	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	91½	91⅜	——	Do	Do	Do
14	——	141⅜	No Price.	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	90⅜	Do	50s	Do
15	——	No Price.	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	91½	91⅛	89⅝	92⅜	52s	6 2 6
16	Sunday.														
17	——	Do	104½	——	——	91⅜	91⅞	——	——	91⅝	Do	89⅞	Do	Do	6 5 0
18	——	Do	No Price.	——	——	91⅝	91⅜	——	——	91½	91⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do
19	——	141⅛	Do	——	——	91½	91⅜	——	——	91⅜	Do	Do	Do	53s	Do
20	120⅛	141	104⅛	——	——	91⅛	Do	——	——	Do	91¾	Do	98⅝	Do	Do
21	120⅜	141⅛	104⅜	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	91⅞	Do	89¼	98⅝	55s	Do
22	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	Do	Do	54s	Do
23	Sunday.														
24	120½	141½	104¼	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	91⅝	91⅜	89⅜	Do	55s	Do
25	120	141	No Price.	——	——	90¾	90⅞	——	——	91	91	89	89⅝	53s	Do

London. W. Pec. Loaf 2s. 6d.	Prices Com.	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.
		Wheat 40s. 0pd. 0qr.	13l 0os 0d 1o.	13l 17s 6d 1o.	11l 00s 0d 1o.	13l 10s 0d.	2l 00s 0d Sac.	2l 02s 0d	9s 0odbush.	7s 0d bush.
		Barley 26s. 0od.	1l 09s 0d	1l 11s 0d	1l 15s 0d	1l 12s 0d qr.	1l 16s 0d qr.	1l 07s 0d	3s 9d	3s 6d
		Oats 24s. 0od.	1l 06s 0d qr.	1l 07s 0d qr.	1l 04s 0d qr	1l 06s 0d	1l 04s 0d	1l 03s 0d	2s 6d	2s 4d
		Beans 28s. 0od.	1l 16s 0d	1l 15s 0d	1l 18s 0d	1l 14s 0d		1l 16s 0d	4s 4d	4s 8d



The Plate

VEGETABLE CRYSTALLIZATION

of Water in

ICE. SNOW. FROST, &c.

A MACHINE *to prevent a* Ship's driving *on a* LEE-SHORE *in a* STORM.—
by M.r Will.m Boorn *of Portsmouth*.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *NOVEMBER*, 1757.

AS my ingenious Friend and Correſpondent, Mr. *William Boorn*, Surgeon of *Portſmouth*, has obliged me with a Draught of a new invented Machine for keeping a Ship's Head to Wind, and preventing her from driving on a Lee-ſhore in a violent Storm, ſuch as that which happened but lately off *Louiſburg*, we have thought it might merit the Notice of the Public, and therefore have given a Repreſentation of it in a Copper-plate Print. It has been ſhewn to ſeveral Admirals, and Gentlemen of the Navy, whoſe Approbation it has merited, ſo far as might be expected for any Thing in Theory. Mr. *Boorn* thinks there have been no Objections advanced againſt it, but ſuch as may be eaſily anſwered; and that the Machine, if well adjuſted, and a fair Trial given it, will ſoon evince its own great Utility. This Gentleman ſays, he could enumerate many Advantages, and will give a more particular Account of its Structure and Operations when it ſhall be required: At preſent, a general View of it, in the Print, is all we can propoſe. The Reader will there obſerve, that it is in the Form of an Umbrella, whoſe particular Deſcription is as follows:

1. A Ship driving on a Lee-ſhore.
2. A large, hollow Machine, made after the Form of an Umbrella.
3. The Stem of the Machine.
4. The Cable, faſtened to the large End of the Stem.
5. A ſmall Cable, faſtened to the little End of the Stem, by which Means, when pulled, the Machine will be reverſed, and eaſily ſhut up into a ſmall Compaſs, as by the other End, it will be expanded to its utmoſt Dimenſions.
6. A ſmall Hole through the little End of the Umbrella.
7. Two ſmall Buoys, in order to float the Machine at a proper Depth under Water.

AS, in the *Gentleman and Lady's Philoſophy* of this Month, we have explained the Nature of freezing in general, and have taken particular Notice of the regular and determinate Shapes and Forms of *aqueous Cryſtals* in Snow, Froſts, *&c.* we thought it would be neceſſary to give a diſtinct View of ſeveral of them, as follows: (Fig. I.) is a Repreſentation of one Branch of a large Cryſtalline Vegetation on the under Surface of Ice in a Pan of Water, in which Leaves were put for Maceration; ſix of theſe were obſerved to iſſue from a Center, as appears in the Figure, in each of which there was as perfect an Appearance of a longitudinal Stem, or Rib, with all its collateral Fibres, or Branches, as there really is in a Ferne-Leaf itſelf.

(Fig. II.) repreſents the ſhooting of the Cryſtals of Ice in all common Caſes, when the Subſtance of it is not very thick, ſuch as in Puddles of Water, &c.

(Fig. III, *&c.*) repreſent the original Flakes of Snow, in a great Variety of hexagonal Forms.

(Fig. IV.) repreſents an hexagonal, or Six-ſided Cup, formed by the common Froſt; for of an infinite Number of theſe, the froſty Incruſtation on the Piles of Graſs, and Twigs of Trees, conſiſt, as will appear by examining them with a Microſcope. Let theſe few Inſtances, at preſent, ſuffice, 'till we have Opportunity, hereafter, to be more prolix on this Subject.

B. M.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 147, *truly anſwered by Mr.* J. DAWSON, *at* Holbeck.

LET $x =$ one Side, then $2x =$ another, and $3x =$ the other, then $3x \times 5 = 15x$ = Area of the Triangle; and $7 : 22 :: 3x : \frac{66x}{7} =$ Circumference of the Circle; and $\frac{66x}{7} \times \frac{3x}{2} = \frac{198x^2}{14} =$ Area of the Circle. Then $\frac{198x^2}{14} - 388.8 = 15x$ (*per* Queſtion) which ſolved, gives $x = 5.8 =$ one Side of the Triangle, and $2x = 11.6 =$ another, and $3x = 17.4 =$ the other; whoſe Area is 87 Chains.

Queſtion 148, *anſwered by Mr.* J. HUDSON, *at* Lowth, *in* Lincolnſhire.

PUT $b =$ Hyp. Log. of 2, and $X =$ Hyp. Log. of x. Then is $bx + Xx =$ Log. of $\overline{2x}^x$ and $Xx =$ Log. of $\overline{x}^x$; therefore $bx + 2Xx =$ Log. of the Area of its circumſcribing Parallelogram, which muſt be a Minimum when the Ellipſis is a Minimum. In Fluxions $b\dot{x} + 2X\dot{x} + 2\dot{X}\dot{x} = 0$ (but $\frac{\dot{x}}{x} = \dot{X}$). Therefore $b\dot{x} + 2X\dot{x} + 2\dot{x} = 0$. Hence, $X = -\frac{b+2}{2} = -1.3465736$, which, multiplied by .4342948, gives $-.5847688 =$ common Log. of x ∴ $x = .2601544$, and the Area $= .4738108$ nearly.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. R. Hudſon, *and Mr.* W. Chapman.

Queſtion 149. *anſwered by Mr.* T. SIMS, *of Mr.* J. HUDSON's *School, at* Lowth; *for the Diſtance to which the Ball fell.*

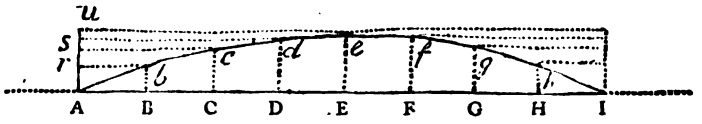
BY the Nature of Pendulums $39.13 : 3600 :: 50 : \frac{39.13 \times 3600}{50} = 281736$, whoſe Square Root $= 53.078$ is the Time a Pendulum, 50 Inches long, will vibrate in one Minute; hence the Time of 30 Vibrations $= 33.912$ Seconds: But by Mechanics the Ball would aſcend and deſcend in equal Time; therefore $16.956^2 \times 16\frac{1}{12} = 4618.07$ Feet the Height aſcended: And as Radius : Co-ſine of the Latitude :: 8,478 : 5,3354 Miles, the Diſtance the Ball would fall Weſt of the Place it was ſhot from.

The ſame Queſtion anſwered by Mr. T. SMITH, *of* Lamberhurſt, *for the Height of the Ball's Flight.*

IF the Figure of the Earth be that of an Oblate Speriod, then the Length of Pendulums, vibrating in equal Times will be betwixt themſelves as their Diſtance from the Earth's Center reciprocally, from which the Length of a Pendulum, vibrating Seconds, in the given Latitude is 39,219 Inches. Then, *per* Queſtion, there is given 30 Vibrations of a 50 Inch Pendulum, to find the Time of the Ball's Flight in the Air: Therefore let $a = 50$; $b = 30$; $c = 39.219$ the Length of the Pendulum; $d = 60$, the Number of Vibrations in one Minute; and $t =$ the whole Time of the Ball's Flight: We have theſe Properties of the Pendulum $\frac{d^2 \times c}{a} = \sqrt[2]{v} = 53,14$ the Number of Vibrations of the 50 Inch Pendulum in one Minute: Then $\frac{bd}{\sqrt[2]{v}} = t = 33''.8736$ the Time of the Flight of the Ball. Now as it is proved by the Writers of Geometry that the Times of Aſcent and Deſcent are equal; therefore, $\frac{t}{2} = 16''.9363$, the Time of Deſcent.

Now

Now as the Space deſcribed in the firſt Second of Time in the given Latitude is 16.1286 Feet, *per* Property of the Pendulum, we have given $a = 1''$, $b =$ Space deſcribed in the firſt Second, and $d =$ the whole Time of Deſcent, to find n, the Number of Feet the Ball did aſcend or deſcend, therefore $\frac{b \times d^2}{a^2} = n = 4626.3$ Feet, or 1542.1 Yards the Height to which the Ball would aſcend.



Now as the Ball is projected upright in the Direction A *u*, (*per Fig.*) with ſuch Velocity as to carry it to the perpendicular Altitude of 1542.1 Yards in the Space of Time aforeſaid, and ſince the Motion of all Bodies on the Earth's Surface is at the Rate of 10,925 Miles *per* Minute, or 961.1 Feet *per Second*, from Weſt to Eaſt; or 6.1678 Miles in an Horizontal Direction from the Point A to I: Now as the Ball is carried with a retarded Force upwards and an uniform Force forwards from Weſt to Eaſt, it will, by its compound Motion, deſcribe the Parabola A *c* I; and becauſe the horizontal Motion of the projected Ball and the Mouth of the Cannon is the ſame, they will be carried through equal Spaces (in equal Times) A B, *r b*; A C, *ſc*; A D, *t d*; A E, *u e*; &c. Therefore the projected Ball will always appear over the Mouth of the Cannon in every Point of the Curve, and when the Time of Flight is expired, the projected Ball will meet the Mouth of the Cannon at the Point I; conſequently the Ball will return again into the Mouth of the Cannon. *W.W.D.*

Hence, let that Hypotheſis he exploded that confirms the Earth's ſtanding ſtill; by the apparent Aſcent, and Deſcent, of a perpendicular Projection in a right Line.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Hudſon, *and Mr.* R. Hudſon.

A Solution of King HIERO's *Queſtion, by Mr.* WALTER MATTHEWSON, *at* Fatfield Staiths.

[*See* Biographia Philoſophica, *Page* 76.]

SUppoſe the Crown, and the other two Maſſes to weigh each 10 Pounds; and ſuppoſe 8½ Pounds of Water to run over the Veſſel at putting in the Maſs of Silver, 6 Pounds at putting in the Maſs of Gold, and 6⅓ Pounds at putting in the Crown: The Queſtion is, to find how much Silver, and how much Gold there was in the Crown?

Let $x =$ the Siver, and $y =$ the Gold in the Crown; and $a = 10$, $b = 8\frac{1}{2}$, $c = 6\frac{1}{3}$, and $d = 6$.

Then $x + y = a$, $bx + dy = ca$ } per Queſtion.

$y = a - x$

$bx + da - dx = ca$

$bx - dx = ca - da$

$x = \frac{ca - da}{b - d} = 3$ Pounds of Silver.

$y = a - x = 7$ Pounds of Gold.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 159.

By Mr. G. LANGLEY, *of* Bennington.

I Have a Piece of Wainſcot which meaſures 16 Inches by 9; I would know where I muſt cut it, ſo that the two Pieces being laid, or put together, may make each Side exactly a Foot?

Queſtion 160.

By Mr. T. BARKER, *at* Weſthall, Suffolk.

FOUR Ships, *viz.* A, B, C, and D, meet at Sea in Latitude 34° 18′ N. the Ship

A, B, C, D	is bound to a Port	N b W $\frac{1}{3}$ W; East; S E b S; S W $\frac{16}{22\frac{1}{2}}$ W	Diſtant	69; 55½; 50; 44 Leagues.

Now I demand the Latitude of each Port, and Departure of each Ship, from the Place where they meet; as alſo the Bearing, and Diſtance of each of the ſaid Ports, from the other three?

Queſtion 161.

By Mr. Todd, *of* Weſt-Smithfield, London.

A Gentleman has put out 600 *l.* at 4 *per Cent. per Annum,* compound Intereſt; out of which he receives 3 *l.* at the firſt Year's End, its Square the Second, and its Cube the Third, *&c.* Quere the exact Time when both Principal and Intereſt are received; and alſo the Time when the Debt is a Maximum?

Queſtion 162.

By Mr. Tho. Allen, *of* Spalding, Lincolnſhire.

IF a Ball, that is perfectly elaſtic, be let fall perpendicularly upon an exceeding hard horizontal Plane; it is required from what Height it ought to fall, ſo that the Time of its Deſcent to the ſaid Plane, and its Aſcent after Reflection to a given Point in the Perpendicular Line ſhall be a Minimum.

Computations *of the* Moon's Eclipſe, *which will happen on* January 24, 1758. *By Mr.* R. Langley, *of* Orlingbury.

January 24, in the Morning, the Moon will be eclipſed in ☊ 4° 20′

	London. h ′ ″	*Orlingbury.* h ′ ″	
The Beginning	4 22 58	4 19 58	Apparent Time, by Mr. *Dunthorne's* Tables.
Total Darkneſs begins	5 28 11	5 25 11	
Middle	6 20 41	6 17 41	
Total Darkneſs ends	7 13 11	7 10 11	
Eclipſe ends	8 38 24	8 15 24	
Duration of total Darkneſs	1 45 00	1 45 00	
Total Duration of the Eclipſe	3 55 26	3 55 26	
Digits eclipſed	21° 22′ 18″	21° 22′ 18″	

Of the ſame. By Mr. John Mason, *at* Stretton, Staffordſhire.

The Times of the Appearance at the Royal Oak, *at* Stretton, *in* Staffordſhire, *in Latitude* 52° 48′ *North, and* 1° 17′ *Weſt Longitude from* London, *as follows.*

		h ′ ″	
Apparent Time at *Stretton,* of the	Beginning of the Eclipſe, *Jan.* 23.	16 15 17	P. M.
	Beginning of total Darkneſs	17 21 44	
	Ecliptic ☌	18 15 06	
	Middle	18 15 00	
	End of total Darkneſs	19 08 16	
	End of the Eclipſe	20 14 43	
	Duration of the Eclipſe	3 59 26	
	Digits eclipſed	21 25 00	
	The Moon ſets on January 24 Day in the Morning at	6 20 00	
	So we may expect the Moon to ſet before the End of the Eclipſe.	1 54 43	

And for the Space of 1h 46′ 32″ the Moon will be involved in total Darkneſs.

Of

Of the ſame. By Mr. C. BRENT.

		h	′	″	
Beginning	at	4	22	15	Morn. Apparent Time.
Ditto total Darkneſs		5	27	48	
Middle		6	20	37	
End of total Darkneſs		7	13	26	
End of the Eclipſe		8	18	59	
Duration of total Darkneſs		1	45	38	
Ditto Eclipſe		3	56	44	

Digits eclipſed —— 21 $\frac{7}{10}$

It may be here obſerved, that as the Moon is ſo near her Apogee, that this Eclipſe, for Duration, will be as great as any can ever happen, within a few Seconds, *&c.*

In the enſuing Year 1758, there will happen ſix Eclipſes; and it has been the Dictates of all Authors I have yet met with, there never can be more in that Space.

Diſcourſing of which, with one who is (if not ſuperior) no Way inferior to any in all Branches of the Mathematics, who was of Opinion there might, in ſome Years, happen Seven.

Accordingly running over the Eclipſes for the ſaid Year, already done in Mr. *Leadbetter*'s Syſtem of Aſtronomy, I found that *July* 9, *O. S.* there would be an Eclipſe of the Moon with only 15′ Lat. from whence I inferred, at the next Conjunction, there might be alſo an Eclipſe of the Sun, and examined it by his Precept in the ſaid Syſtem, as follows.

	′	″	
Earth's Diſk ——	54	18	
Sem. Diam. Moon	14	56	
Ditto Sun ——	15	42	
	85	05	
Neareſt Approach Center	84	05	*ferè*
Defect	1	00	

From which Defect, as the viſible Conjuction happens before that of the Eclipſe, I judged it might be about half a Digit, and ſent it to the Author of the Ladies Diary.

Since which Time, diſcovering Mr. *Leadbetter*'s Miſtake in making uſe only of the Simple Latitude of the Moon, I proceeded to the Calculation, and find the Increment of Latitude to be about 4′ 31″, thereby making the Latitude 89′ and the neareſt Approach of the Centers 88′ 35″ whence it will be about 3′ 30″ out of a Defect.

But this in no-wiſe proves that there may not be ſeven Eclipſes in one Year; for it may be here obſerved, the Moon is near her Apogee, and why may ſhe not be at other Times in an Eclipſe of the Sun (all the other Things equal) in her Perigee, in which Caſe it will follow,

	′	″	
Earth's Diſk ——	61	26	
Sem. Diam. Moon	16	53	
Ditto Sun ——	16	24	
Sum	94	43	
Neareſt Approach Centers	88	35	as before
Defect	6	08	

Again, taking the ſame at a Mean,

	′	″	
Earth's Diſk ——	57	20	
Sem. Diam. Moon	15	45	
Ditto Sun ——	16	08	
Sum	89	13	
Neareſt Approach Centers	88	35	as before
Defect	00	38	

Hence it appears obvious to me, that there may happen ſeven Eclipſes in one Year; and ſhall not retract therefrom till the Contrary be proved.

Ode

ODE for his Majeſty's Birth-Day.

By Colley Cibber, *Eſq; Poet Laureat.*

CHORUS.

REjoice, ye Britons, hail the Day!
And conſecrate to Cæſar's Birth the Lay.

Duette, Meſſ. Baildon *and* Waſs.

Cæſar, with ev'ry Virtue crown'd,
And for the mildeſt Reign renown'd,
With Power paternal finds the Art
Of winning to his Will the Heart.

Air, Mr. Beard.

So mild, ſo ſweet, is Cæſar's Sway,
So void of all Annoy;
That when we beſt obey,
Then, then we moſt enjoy.
From this auſpicious Harmony,
Our gracious Cæſar's Sway,
Makes grateful Britain gay,
And Life itſelf a Jubilee.

Recitative, Mr. Beard.

So when Apollo ſings,
Sweetly he ſweeps the ſuaſive Lyre;
While, to his Voice attun'd, the Strings
A joyous Harmony inſpire.

Recitative, Mr. Savage.

Never was ſure more Proof of Grace divine,
Than long with Life to let ſuch Virtue ſhine;
This Grace has Cæſar long enjoy'd,
And long to mend the World employ'd.

Air, Mr. Savage.

From hence, to Ages, Fame ſhall tell,
No Subjects e'er had Cauſe
To guard his ſacred Laws,
Or love their Patriot King ſo well.

Recitative, Meſſ. Waſs *and* Baildon.

Thus while we boaſt his Length of Days,
We dignify his Praiſe;
Nor can we more of Heaven intreat
Than what our annual Vows repeat.

Verſe and Chorus, Meſſ. Beard, Savage, Waſs, *and* Baildon.

Ah!——late and glorious may he go
To heavenly Realms reſign'd!
When long renown'd below,
His Godlike Reign has bleſs'd Mankind.

ODE to the KING.

Quem Virum aut Heroa lyra vel acri,
Tibia ſumus celebrare, Clio? HOR.

I.

YE *Muſes* ſtrike the Lyre and ſay,
What Character demands the Lay,
Like to *Auguſtus* kind?
As *Cæſar* in his Courage prov'd,
As *Trajan* by his Country lov'd,
Born with a noble Mind?

II.

Who but a *George*; Illuſtrious Name!
Sacred to Honour, Virtue, Fame!
And every Patriot Breaſt,
Should warm the Muſe, the Song inſpire,
And give to Verſe its genuine Fire,
Which, by its Influence bleſs'd,

III.

Would ſcatter *Fiction*'s falſer Rays,
While *the Hiſtoric* Muſe diſplays,
By radiant Truth alone,
That Name, than which, no greater ſhine,
Nor ſpread a Luſtre more divine,
Around a *Britiſh* Throne.

IV.

I ſee *Britannia*'s Image riſe!
She points the Favourite of the Skies!
By whoſe auſpicious Smile,
Celeſtial Liberty maintains
Her Empire juſt, and ancient Claims,
In this, her native Iſle.

V.

Fair Science too, her bright Compeer,
Whom *Britain* guards with ſovereign Care,
Shines in the favour'd Iſle;
And Commerce too, with *Plenty* crown'd,
Diffuſing Happineſs around,
Still bleſs us with their Smile.

VI.

To whom but *George*, the inſpiring Name,
The Son of Glory, Honour, Fame,
Should they their Tribute bring?
Let *Britons* join in loud Acclaim,
And ſhout with Joy the Royal Name,
Of *George*, *Britannia*'s *King*.

VII.

Her Guardian Genius crowns his Brow,
With Wreaths triumphant Laurels now,
Perennial Greens will grow;
If from ſuperior Worth they gain
Eternal Vigour, then their Name
Will be immortal too.

VIII.

If from his Brow, where Wiſdom beams,
From whence immortal Honour ſteams,
Made ſacred there to Fame;
A Scion of the glorious Tree,
To future Times, tranſplanted be
To crown, like his, a Name.

IX.

Then after Ages might enjoy
Serenity, without Alloy,
And Happineſs ſecure:
If after Ages this ſhall ſee,
The golden Æra ſure 'twill be,
The Age that will endure.

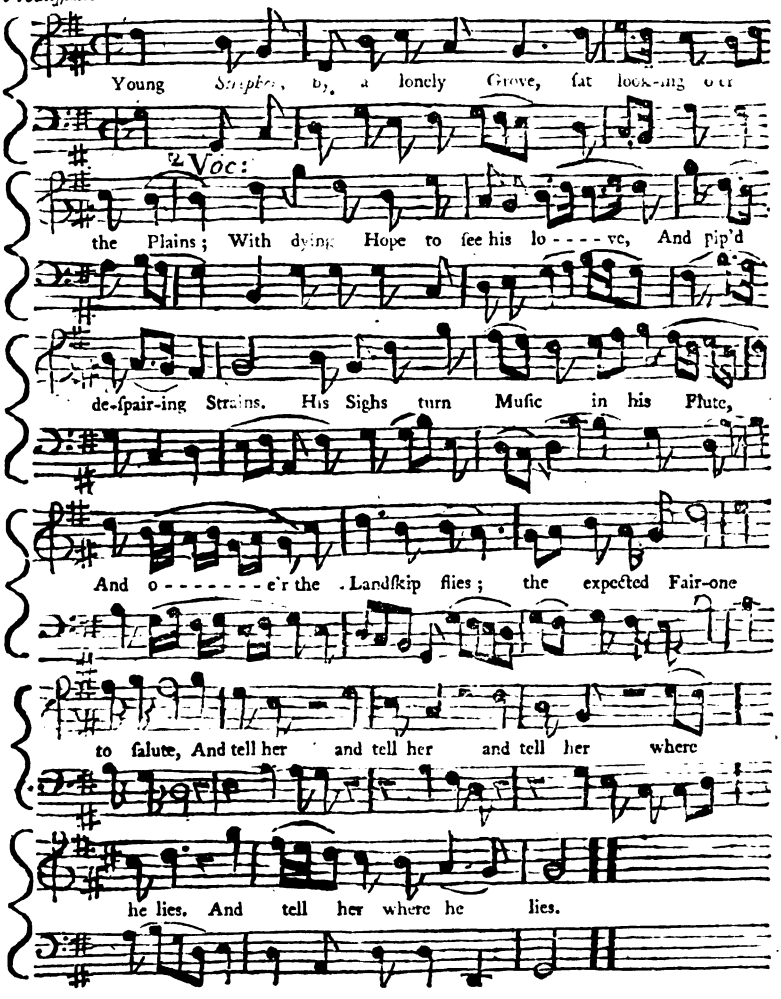
X.

Thus ſhall thy Name in Annals ſhine,
Auſpicious *George*, with Truth divine,
And ne'er ſhall fade away;
Auſtria and *Bourbon*'s may expire,
Though *Voltaire* tunes the ſounding Lyre,
But Time ſhall ne'er decay.

W. Taunton.

A SONG. *Set to Muſic by Mr.* THOMAS GREEN, *of* Selſton, Nottinghamſhire.

(*See* Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, *page* 628, *by* SYLVANDER.)

Vivaciſſimo.

Young Strephon, by a lonely Grove, ſat look-ing o'er
2 Voc:
the Plains; With dying Hope to ſee his lo - - - - ve, And pip'd
de-ſpair-ing Strains. His Sighs turn Muſic in his Flute,
And o - - - - - - - e'r the Landſkip flies; the expected Fair-one
to ſalute, And tell her and tell her and tell her where
he lies. And tell her where he lies.

A Paraphraſe on the 10*th Pſalm.*

WHY, O JEHOVAH, art thou far remov'd
From us thy People, once ſo well belov'd?
Why ſo obſcur'd doſt thou remotely ſtand,
While direful Troubles now invade our Land,
And curs'd *Belial*'s haughty Race conſpire
(Still vainly boaſting of their Hearts Deſire)
The humble Sons of Poverty to tear,
And catch the needy in their guileful Snare?
Do thou, O Lord, their impious Actions view,
And let thy Vengeance each their Souls purſue!

Let

Let the dire Miſchiefs of their vile Intent,
Alone on each their guilty Heads be ſent,
And their Devices be their Punishment!
Woe be to thoſe, that hail the Perſon bleſt,
Whom God declares againſt, and does deteſt!
Such are the Men that fordid Gold adore,
Even bleſs thoſe lives, and perſecute the Poor.
The impious Wretch (whoſe Haughtineſs moſt vain,
Beſpeaks his hatred and unjuſt Diſdain;
The ſtrait and right Paths, and ever blissful Road,
That leads the Humble to Almighty God)
Prefumes to live, nor one kind thought beſtows
On God, from whom his Health and Treaſure flows.
The Ways of Wiſdom, learned Seers agree,
Are golden Paths of bleſt Felicity;
Her Dictates wholeſome, all her Precepts pure,
Her Joys are laſting, and ſhall e'er endure.
Yet to the Wretch at all times they appear
Quite irkſome, grievous, and moſt hard to bear.
Thy Diſpenſations far from him reſide,
Whoſe Mind's corrupted, and obſcur'd by Pride;
Elate with Folly, dreams of long Succeſs,
Of golden Days, and Years of Happineſs:
Nor ſanſies e'er he ſhall Misfortune know,
The Shame of Beggary, or of Want or Woe.
Within his Mouth, where direful Curſes dwell,
Deceit and Fraud lie blended, dark as Hell;
Beneath his Tongue malignant Miſchiefs hide,
With Vanity, the Nurſery of Pride!
O, thou ſure Refuge of the humble Poor,
Whoſe Kingdom ſhall from Age to Age endure;
Thou ſtrongeſt Succour in the moſt Diſtreſs,
Thou loving Father of the Fatherleſs!
Nought is conceal'd from thy all-ſeeing Eye,
Nor ever ſhall to all Eternity.
Vengeance is thine, with Juſtice thou'lt repay
The haughty Wicked, who ſtill diſobey:
But to thy People thou wilt ever prove,
A kind Protector, and a God of Love;
That fordid Worldlings may no more oppreſs
The Poor, the Widow, and the Fatherleſs!

Chatham,
Sept. 1757. *Tirhanah.*

An ODE to STUDY.

I.

FAR from the buſy Ills of Life
I with my Muſe retire,
And taſte th' untainted pure Delight
Of *Study*'s ſacred Fire.

II.

In which concenters all the Joys
That Learning's Sweets impart,
To poliſh and adorn the Soul,
And elevate the Heart.

III.

The ſilent Page inſtructive is,
And teaches me to ſcan
The Works that Nature's Lord has form'd;
And wakes me into Man.

IV.

What Joys I taſte! when, by its Aid,
I lift my Lays on high,
And ſoaring ſing the firſt great Cauſe,
Enthron'd above the Sky.

V.

How bleſs'd am I! when *Study*'s Force
My doubtful Fancy ſways;
When it embelliſhes my Mind,
And beautifies my Lays.

VI.

When I diſcuſs each arduous Point,
And uſeful Knowledge gain;
Suppreſs each vicious, unlawful Thought,
Without reluctant Pain.

VII.

While o'er the ſacred Page I turn,
How greatly am I bleſt,
When to my Sight in Truths divine
My Saviour ſtands confeſt!

VIII.

When Books hiſtoric I explore,
How charm the diff'rent Scenes,
When Fancy does or Wars preſent,
Or famous Chiefs convenes!

IX.

Sometimes to *Pindus* I repair,
And of the *Muſes* learn
To glad my Breaſt in *Dryden*'s Lays,
Or deathleſs *Pope* in Turn.

X.

Thus I in Tranſports, known to few,
To *Study* do apply;
Theſe Hours improve, and paſt correct
With retroſpective Eye.

Sept. 30, 1757. *W. P--f--l.*

The TEARS *of* BRITAIN.

An *Elegiac Viſion.*

Occaſioned by the Death of the brave Admiral VERNON.

By Mr. G. ROLLOS.

Surgit poſt Nubila Phœbus.

AS late entranc'd in balmy Sleep I lay,
And on the graſſy Turf my Head reclin'd;
Of Sorrows paſt to chaſe the Thoughts away,
For ſeldom thoſe to come diſturb the Mind.

Methought a Dream preſented to my View,
(And Dreams will oft' a ſtrong Impreſſion make)
Britannia weeping; as fond Parents do,
When for their Offſpring loſt their Heart with Anguiſh break.

Forth

Forth from the Sea, on which a Look she cast,
A *Triton* rose, and these sad Tidings brought:
VERNON, thy Son belov'd, is gone at last,
An Admiral with ev'ry Virtue fraught.

'Twas his to quell the haughty Pride of those
Who thought presumptuously to vanquish thee;
He was thy best Defence against thy Foes,
And taught them from his dauntless Pow'r to flee.

Nor did he scorn, with manly Fortitude,
Compassion's milder Influence to share;
Whereby he knew the Foe he had subdu'd,
To treat with Pity, and in Mercy spare.

These Heaven, who ever guards *Britannia*'s Throne,
The Hero gave --- nor yet in vain bestow'd:
This, while the * *Spaniard* must his Courage own,
Must to his Conqu'ror's Justice be allow'd.

Thus far. ---- When, lo! with sympathizing Grief,
A piteous sigh, now bursting from my Breast,
Brought to my visionary Woes Relief,
But left me still with real Pain oppress.

And is there then, I cry'd, no Patriot left
To vindicate *Britannia*'s injur'd Cause?
Is there not one, of Heav'n th' indulgent Gift,
To guard her Throne, her Liberty, and Laws?

I said, --- and to alleviate my Despair,
A Ray of comfortable Joy appears:
The Name of HAWKE, to *Britons* ever dear,
Rush'd instant to my Mind, dispelling all my Fears.

* *Alluding to the taking of* Porto Bello, *Nov.* 22. 1739.

Verses on a Tomb-stone in Wiltshire.

GRieve not for me, my dearest Dear,
I am not dead, but sleeping here;
With Patience wait; prepare to die,
And in short Time you'll come to *I*.

Underneath, the following was wrote, by a Gentleman, with Chalk.

I AM not griev'd, my dearest Life;
Sleep on, I've got another Wife;
Therefore I cannot come to thee;
For I must go to Bed to She.

An EPITAPH.

FArewel the Pomp of worldly Pride!
Vain Pageantry and Show!
On Virtue only I relied,
And now its Blessings know.
Ye Earth-born Sons! think, quickly think,
How near my Fate you are;
Upon Eternity's dread Brink
O, stand with awful Fear!
Let Piety your Actions square,
While Life's short Span's enjoy'd;
O, let your Time be spent in Pray'r,
In Good be e'er employ'd!

W. P.

An ACROSTIC on

Mov'd by her winning Charms, my Pen essays,
In humble Verse, to sing sweet *Sally*'s Praise.
Search foreign Climes I may, but never find
Such Heav'n-born Temper, and exalted Mind.

Sparkling her Eyes, where sportive *Cupids* wait;
And all her Shape is Symmetry compleat.
Lovely and mild her Looks, her Thoughts serene;
Lovely in all her Actions, Air, and Mien;
Yes, lovelier far than the fam'd *Cyprian* Queen.

Malice and Envy, Enemies to Fame,
Allow her Worth, not knowing what to blame.
Regardless, Fortune, of thy golden Store,
Give me this virtuous Maid, I crave no more.
Extremely bless'd with such a happy Choice,
Reflection sweet! I'd live in matchless Joys.
Unrivall'd Charms my Pleasures would renew--
More might be said, and more would still be due.

Wallensis.

From the British Chronicle.

Wherever Honour is not conferred on the Deserving, there can be none given to the Undeserving. POPE.

THE general Report of the Beauty of some new erected Monuments in Westminster-Abbey having excited my Curiosity, I went the other Day to see them; when, after viewing them all, and admiring some, I came away, not more pleased with the Skill of the Statuary, than dissatisfied with the scandalous Perversion I there saw, of the true Intention of erecting Monuments to the Dead.

To celebrate the Actions of the Good and Great deceased, and perpetuate their Memories,

mories, and to raiſe thereby an Emulation in the Living to imitate their Virtues, was ſurely the true Meaning of erecting Monuments to the Dead. I could not therefore help blaming in my Mind the Dean and Chapter, for ſuffering a pompous Monument, ſuch as ſhould be erected only to the Memory of the truly Virtuous, to be there raiſed to commemorate a Man, who never in his Life was known to do a virtuous Action. The common Saying, De mortuis nil niſi bonum, I do by no Means approve of; for I cannot but think it both juſt and neceſſary to render the Memory of a wicked Man odious to Poſterity; and that ſo doing will tend as much to prevent others from copying his Vices, as recording with Honour the Actions of the Good deceaſed, will ſtimulate the Living to imitate his Virtues.

There is in all Mankind an innate Deſire planted in them, no doubt, for good Purpoſes, to have their Names remembered in After-ages with Honour; and I do not know any thing that will more tend to prevent their deſerving it, than ſeeing pompous Monuments raiſed to the Memories of Men of notorious Demerit. When Men ſee that Money, however got, will make them, while living, reſpected, and when dead honoured, they will be too apt to take any Methods whatſoever of procuring it. What an abſurd and offenſive Sight it is, to ſee a ſuperb Monument raiſed to the Memory of a notorious Miſer, of one who would not, when alive, have given half the Money, ſuch curious Sculpture coſt, to have ſaved the Lives and Souls of all the human Race? Beſides, is not the erecting a beautiful Monument to ſuch a Man confounding Virtue and Vice together, and putting them on the ſame Footing? And does it not diſhonour the Tombs of the Virtuous that are around it? Such Monuments raiſed to ſuch Men, put me in Mind of the Titles of Honour that were, in a former Reign, profuſely conferred on Men, as the Purchaſe of their Conſciences, and of ſuch and ſuch Families, and ſuch and ſuch Boroughs, and betraying their Country. It muſt indeed be allowed, that we have at this Time a very numerous new Nobility, but who can ſay, that any of their Titles were not the juſt Rewards either of ſome glorious martial Atchievements, or of ſome other very eminent Services done to their Country? May it not, to the high Honour of this Nation, be ſaid, that no Kingdom could ever boaſt of ſuch a virtuous Nobility before? For are they not all true Patriots, and moſt ſincere Lovers of their Country? Are they not ſhining Patterns of every exalted Virtue? Do they not all deteſt Rioting, Gaming, Wenching, and every other hateful Vice? And for Religion and true Piety, where in the whole World will you find their Equals? It was not ſo formerly in this Kingdom, if we may believe that Martyr to Patriotiſm, Mr. Sidney; who ſpeaking on the Subject of Nobility, ſays; 'I forbear to mention the ſordid Ways of attaining to Titles in our Days: But whoever will take the Pains to examine them, ſhall find that they rather defile, than ennoble the Poſſeſſors: And whereas Men are truly ennobled only by Virtue, and Reſpect is due to ſuch as are deſcended from thoſe, who have bravely ſerved their Country, becauſe it is preſumed, (till they ſhew the contrary) they will reſemble their Anceſtors; theſe modern Courtiers, by their Names and Titles, frequently oblige us to call to Mind ſuch Things as cannot be mentioned without Bluſhing. Whatever the antient Noblemen of England were, we are ſure they were not ſuch as Theſe. And though it ſhould be confeſſed, that no others, but Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, Viſcounts and Barons, had their Places in the Councils mentioned by Cæſar and Tacitus, or in the great Aſſemblies of the Saxons, it could be of no Advantage to ſuch as are now called by thoſe Names. They were the Titles of Offices, conferred on thoſe who did, and could beſt conduct the People in Time of War, give Counſel to the King, adminiſter Juſtice, and perform other public Duties; but were never made hereditary, except by Abuſe, much leſs were they ſold for Money, or given as a Recompence of the vileſt Services. If the antient Orders be totally inverted, and the Ends of its Inſtitution perverted, they who from thence pretend to be diſtinguiſhed from other Men, muſt build their Claim upon ſomething very different from Antiquity.'

There is, certainly, nothing more to be lamented, becauſe nothing more injurious to Virtue, and detrimental to Society, than to ſee the Titles or Shadows of Honour placed where the Reality or Subſtance is wanting. For though the Crown is called, and is allowed to be the Fountain of Honour, it is ſo but as far as Wax and Parchment will go; for true Honour can proceed only from true Virtue; becauſe real Eſtimation can ariſe only from real Excellency. And therefore, in whatſoever State or Kingdom it ſhall have become a Practice to confer Titles on Perſons for doing bad Actions, and diſſerving the Public, thoſe very Titles will, in Time, be ſo far from being honourable, that they will convey with them the Images of Vice, and the Ideas of Diſhonour. True Honour is Virtue's Emanation, and as inſeparable from it, as Light from the Sun, which, though obſcured, ſtill ſhines; adverſe

verſe Clouds may, indeed, cover and hide it from being ſeen, but can never impair its native, inherent Brightneſs. True Honour is the Child of Virtue, who is the Daughter of Wiſdom. Wiſdom begot Virtue, Virtue begot Honour. Without Wiſdom no Kingdom can flouriſh; without Virtue no People can be wiſe or honourable. And can any thing tend more to ſuppreſs true Wiſdom, and make a People unproſperous and diſhonourable, than conferring on Vice Honours, either by Titles to the Living, or Monuments to the Dead, which ought to be the Rewards only of Virtue?

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences, For *NOVEMBER*, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from the Pruſſian Army upon the Unſtrut in Thuringen, of the 7th of November 1757.

ON the 24th of October, the King's Army happened to be divided in ſeveral Corps, ſome of them at the Diſtance of twenty Leagues aſunder. Upon Advice that the Princes of Saxe-Hilburghauſen and Soubiſe were marching up directly to Marſhal Keith, who was then in Leipzig with ſeven Battalions, the King reſolved that the Army ſhould join again; which was executed the 27th of October. The whole Army remained at Leipzig the 28th and 29th; and every Body thought, that the Battle would be fought in the Plains of Lutzen. On the 30th, the King drew nigh that Place; and, on the 31ſt, in going through Weiſſenfels and Merſeburg, 500 Men were made Priſoners of War.

The Enemy had repaſſed the Sala, and burnt down the Bridges at Weiſſenfels, Merſeburg, and Halle; but they were ſoon repaired, and the whole Army having paſſed the River thro' theſe three Towns, joined again the 3d of November in the Evening over-againſt the Enemy.

The King was going to engage them on the 4th, but deferred it, and the whole Day was ſpent in a Canonade, to which our Cavalry, being moſt advanced, were expoſed, and by which the French killed them nine Men.

On the 5th, Intelligence was brought, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, That the Enemy was every where in Motion. We heard their Drums beating the March the whole Morning; and we could very plainly perceive, from our Camp, that their whole Infantry, which had drawn nearer upon the riſing Grounds over againſt us, was filing off towards their Right. No certain Judgment, however, could yet be formed of the Enemy's real Deſign; and as they were in Want of Bread, it was thought probable, that they intended to repaſs the Unſtrut: But it was ſoon perceived, that their ſeveral Motions were contradictory to each other. At the ſame Time that ſome of their Infantry was filing off towards their Right, a large Body of Cavalry marched towards their Left; directing its March all along to the riſing Grounds, with which our whole Camp, which lay in the Bottom between the Villages of Rederow and Roſbach, was ſurrounded, within the Reach of large Cannon. Soon after, that Cavalry was ſeen to halt, and afterwards to fall back to the Right. Some of this Corps remained, however, whilſt the reſt was marching back. About Two in the Afternoon, our Doubts were cleared up; and it plainly appeared, that the Enemy intended to attack us; and that their Diſpoſitions were made with a View to ſurround us, and to open the Action by attacking us in the Rear. In caſe we had been defeated, the Corps, poſted over againſt Bederow, was to have fallen upon our routed Troops, and to have prevented their retiring to Merſeburg, the only Retreat which would then have been left us.

The King took the Reſolution to march up to the Enemy, and to attack them.

His Majeſty had determined to make the Attack with one Wing only; and the Diſpoſition of the Enemy made it neceſſary that it ſhould be the Left Wing. The very Inſtant the Battle was going to begin, his Majeſty ordered the General, who commanded the Right Wing, to decline it, to take a proper Poſition in Conſequence thereof, and, above all, to prevent our being ſurrounded. All the Cavalry of our Right Wing,

except two or three Squadrons, had already marched to the Left, which was done at full Gallop; and being arrived at the Place aſſigned them, they formed over-againſt that of the Enemy. Our Cavalry moved on immediately; the Enemy's advanced to meet them, and the Charge was very fierce, ſeveral Regiments of the French coming on with great Reſolution. The Advantage, however, was entirely on our Side. The Enemy's Cavalry being routed, were purſued, for a conſiderable Time, with the greateſt Spirit. But having afterwards reached an Eminence, which gave them an Opportunity of rallying, our Cavalry fell upon them afreſh, and gave them ſo thorough a Defeat, that they betook themſelves to Flight in the utmoſt Diſorder. This happened at Four in the Afternoon. Whilſt the Cavalry charged, our Infantry opened themſelves. The Enemy cannonaded them very briſkly during this Interval, and did ſome Execution, but our Artillery was not behind-hand with them. This Cannonade having continued on both Sides a full Quarter of an Hour, without the leaſt Intermiſſion, the Fire of the Infantry began. The Enemy could not ſtand it, nor reſiſt the Valour of our Foot, who gallantly marched up to their Batteries. Theſe Batteries were carried one after another, and the Enemy forced to give Way, which they did in great Confuſion. As the Left Wing advanced, the Right changed its Poſition; and having ſoon met with a ſmall riſing Ground, they availed themſelves of it, by planting 16 Pieces of heavy Artillery on it. The Fire from thence was partly pointed at the Enemy's Right, to encreaſe the Diſorder there, and took their Left Wing in Front, which was exceſſively galled thereby. At Five, the Victory was decided, the Cannon ceaſed, and the Enemy fled on all Sides. They were purſued as long as there was any Light to diſtinguiſh them by; and, it may be ſaid, that the Night alone was the Preſervation of this Army, which was ſo formidable in the Morning. They took the Benefit of the Darkneſs to hurry on to Freybourg, and there to repaſs the Unſtrut, which they did on the Morning of the 6th, after a whole Night's March. The King ſet out early in the Morning to purſue them with all his Cavalry, ſupported by four Battalions of Grenadiers, the whole Infantry following them in two Columns. The Enemy had paſſed the Unſtrut at Freybourg, when we arrived on its Banks; and, as they had burnt the Bridge, it became neceſſary to make another, which, however, was ſoon done. The Cavalry paſſed firſt, but could not come up with the Enemy, till Five in the Evening, upon the Hills of Eckerſberg. It was too late to force them there; and the King therefore thought proper to canton his Army in the neareſt Villages, and to be ſatisfied with the Succeſs our Huſſars had, in taking near 300 Baggage-Waggons, and every Thing in them. This, ſo glorious, Victory muſt be more agreeable to his Majeſty than any one he has ever gained, as it was at the Price of ſo little Blood, our whole Loſs not exceeding 500 in killed and wounded. Among the former is General Meincke. His Royal Highneſs Prince Henry, and General Zeidlitz, are both ſlightly wounded.

If we conſider the Diſpoſition of both Armies, as to their Numbers, it muſt be acknowledged, that the Hand of Heaven has been on our Side. The Enemy boaſted, that they were 70,000 ſtrong. I believe they were not quite ſo many: But, from the Ground which they covered, it may be inferred, that they were not leſs than 50,000 Fighting Men. After the King had got together at Leipzig all the ſeveral Corps of his Army, he had 33 Battalions, and 43 Squadrons, leaving a Garriſon of five Battalions at Leipzig. He marched with the reſt to Lutzen; and having croſſed the Sala at Weiſſenfels, Merſeburg, and Halle, and left a Battalion in each of thoſe three Places, the whole Army, which joined, after this Paſſage, on the 3d of November, over-againſt the Enemy, conſiſted only in 25 Battalions and 44 Squadrons. During the Battle, the Regiment of Winterfield covered the Baggage; ſo that the whole Weight of the Action fell upon the Cavalry, and 23 Battalions drawn up in two Lines; and even of this Infantry there were but ſix Battalions that had Recourſe to the Fire of their Muſquettry, viz. four Battalions of Grenadiers and the Regiment of Old Brunſwick, which did Wonders. That Regiment loſt its Colonel, with about 100 Men killed and wounded.

The Loſs of the Enemy cannot yet be aſcertained. It is ſuppoſed they left 3000 Men upon the Field of Battle. The Priſoners exceed 4000 Men, and there is amongſt them a great Number of Officers and Generals. We took 50 Pieces of Cannon, and a great many Standards and Colours. We have this Day taken four more Pieces of large Cannon, and made 4 or 500 Priſoners.

Extract of a Letter from Leipzig, dated Nov. 9, 1757.

It is unfortunately, but too certain, that the combined Army has been totally defeated and diſperſed. One Part of it has fled by Naumberg, the other by Freyberg. The Prince of Deſſau purſues the one, and the King in Perſon the other. There have been brought

brought to Merſebourg above 5000 Priſoners, beſides 300 Officers. They are confined in the Churches.

The Army of the Empire has loſt Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon, with Kettle-drums, Colours, and Standards, in great Number. General Revel, Brother to the Duc de Broglio, died Yeſterday of his Wounds at Merſeburg. This enormous Misfortune is attributed, ſolely, to the injudicious Diſpoſitions of the two Commanders; and it is aſſured, that, for two Days, the Army had not had a Morſel of Bread. Three Hundred Waggons, with the heavy Baggage of the French Army, and a great Number of Mules, were taken Yeſterday at Eckerſberg. Poſterity will never believe, that, at moſt, Eighteen Thouſand Pruſſians could ruin an Army of above Sixty Thouſand Men. Laſt Night Three Hundred Waggons came hither, loaded with wounded French and Swiſs, who are in great Diſtreſs for Want of a ſufficient Number of Surgeons. This Day we are informed from Merſeburg, that the Number of Priſoners amount already to Ten Thouſand. The Peaſants of Gotha and Thuringe bring in Numbers of them, in Reſentment of the bad Treatment they have met with from the French: They add further, that the Victors have taken, in all, One Hundred and Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon. 'Tis not to be doubted, but that their whole Force will now fall upon Erfurth.

Leipſick, Oct. 23. Naumbourg, where the King of Pruſſia has fixed his Head Quarters, has been taxed at 100,000 Crowns, and being unable to raiſe that Sum, the Pruſſians carried away with them Hoſtages for the Security of the Payment thereof.

When the King of Pruſſia mitigated the Contribution demanded of this City, it was expected that the Hoſtages ſent to Magdebourg would be releaſed, and our Merchants refuſed to draw Bills, as they have promiſed, on London and Amſterdam, 'till Orders ſhould be given for that Purpoſe. But they have been told, that the Hoſtages will not be releaſed, 'till Advice be received that the Bills are accepted. We alſo expected that the Military Execution would ceaſe. But Major-General Hauſſen, the Governor, has continued it in ſeveral Houſes of the City and Suburbs. In ſome there are thirty Soldiers, and in ſome in the Suburbs ſixty, beſides Servants and Horſes. A Remonſtrance being made to Mr. Hauſſen againſt this Infringement of the Convention, he made Anſwer, 'That the Convention was a Thing that regarded the King only; that his Majeſty had ſaid nothing to him about it; and that he would adhere to his former Orders 'till he ſhould receive new ones.' In this unhappy Dilemma, which increaſes the public Diſtreſs, the Body of Merchants have reſolved to ſend two of their Number to Berlin, to endeavour to make an Agreement with the Counſellor Splitgerbern, the Court of Pruſſia's Banker, concerning the Remainder of the Contribution.

In Luſatia, the Pruſſians compelled the Inhabitants of the Low Country to bring in their Ploughs, their Flails, and other Inſtruments of Agriculture, which they burnt before their Eyes, ſaying, 'Now you Saxon Sons of Bitches, you ſhall die with Hunger.'

The Prince of Pruſſia, who is actually in this City, is fallen ſick, in Conſequence of the continual Fatigues he has undergone ſince the Beginning of the Campaign, which the good Conſtitution of the King, his Brother, ſeems alone capable of ſupporting; and indeed, it is ſomewhat inconceivable how this Monarch can bear them as he does; ever buſy in his Tent and in the Field, ever in Motion, taken up with a thouſand Objects, and looking into every Thing, flying to every Place where his Preſence is neceſſary, bidding Defiance to Fortune and her ſlippery Tricks, and bearing up boldly againſt the moſt formidable League that ever was formed againſt any one Potentate. It was on his Arrival here the 15th Inſt. that he heard the Prince of Pruſſia was ill. Two of the ableſt Phyſicians of this City, Ludwig and Hebenſtreit, attend him every Day. His Royal Highneſs was in a bad Way the 24th, but this Day we hear he is much better. Beſides his Fatigue, it is thought that the preſent Situation of Affairs hath deeply affected him, eſpecially the News that his Princeſs and his Family had been forced to leave Berlin upon the Approach of the Enemy.

Prince Charles of Lorrain and Marſhal Daun were, on the 16th of October, taking all neceſſary Diſpoſitions for bringing things to a Deciſion, and to haſten the Reduction of Breſlau. Their Armies were alſo preparing to coop up the Pruſſians in the Ground they occupied on the Side of the Oder next to them, and to prevent their receiving Proviſions from the other Side of the River.

Accounts from Erfurth, dated, October 20, ſay, that the Reaſons which retarded the Movements of the combined Army are at an End, and all was in Action again. On the 16th, the Army of the Empire quitted Camp at Langon Saltza, and arrived at Erfurth the 17th, and continued the next Day their March towards Weimar, and encamped there.

The Head-quarters of the French were at Erfurth on the 20th. The Reinforcement

of

of 20 Battalions and 18 Squadrons ſent by M. Richelieu, commanded by the Duke de Broglio, is arrived at Mulhauſen, and will join without any Difficulty.

Marſhal Keith occupies Naumberg and the Poſt of Kelſem, with 8000 Men; and the King of Pruſſia, if Credit may be given to Letters from Berlin, dated October 18, was expected there with Part of his Forces out of Saxony to oppoſe the Swedes.

Advices from Stockholm of the 15th of October, inform us, that all imaginable Meaſures were taking there to accelerate the Succeſs of their Army's Operations in Pomerania; it having been reſolved to neglect nothing to make themſelves Maſters of Stettin before the Cloſe of the Campaign; for which Purpoſe ſeveral Barges laden with Artillery and Ammunition were ſent off. They alſo boaſt that 17000 French Troops detached from M. Richelieu, were in full March to join their Army, and jointly undertake the Siege of Stettin.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portſmouth, Oct. 22.

THIS Day ſailed from Spithead, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, the Ramilies, the Royal George, the Royal William, Neptune, Namur, Barfleur, Princeſs Amelia, Dublin, Prince of Orange, Alcide, and the Intrepid.

Plymouth 26. His Majeſty's Ship Brilliant, of 36 Guns, was launched, and the Command given to Capt. Hyde Parker.

LONDON.

ON the 23d inſt. 2,500 Forces ſailed from Cork for North America.

Having inſerted in our laſt Magazine, the Copy of an Affidavit taken at Dover, by a Maſter of a Cartel Ship, relating to the Plague at Liſbon, and that Orders were given conſonant thereto, to ſtop the Mail and all Veſſels coming from that Quarter; on Saturday the 29th the Liſbon Mail was brought to the General Poſt-office, from Staines, where it was ſtopped, till Orders were ſent how to act on Account of that notorious French Lye.

31. Several fine Organs went from London to Edinburgh, for that City, and other Parts of that Kingdom.

Geo. Smith, of the Town of Nottingham, created Baronet of the Kingdom of Great-Britain.

Nov. 1. All the Orders for ſtopping the Liſbon Mail were revoked by Authority.

2. Some Workmen digging at the Roots of ſome Trees at Leomiſter in Herefordſhire, found 130 Pieces of Coin, part of which was King John's.

4. At the General Court of Common-Council at Guildhall, a Motion was made to addreſs his Majeſty, for an Enquiry into the late Grand Secret Expedition, which was unanimouſly withdrawn on the Lord Mayor's aſſuring the Court, that he had received a Meſſage from his Majeſty by Mr. Blair, one of the Secretaries of the Council, that a ſpeedy Enquiry ſhould be made, and Warrants immediately iſſued for a ſtrict Enquiry.

The Place of Auditor of the City's Accounts, was by this Court annihilated.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 8. Letters received from Vice Admiral Holbourne, dated Newark, at Sea, the 29th and 30th of Sept. give an Account, that on the 24th of the ſame Month, being then about 10 Leagues South of Louiſburgh, towards the Evening of that Day, it began to blow very hard at South-eaſt, but veering round to the Southward, it blew a perfect Hurricane, and continued violent till near 11 the next Day, in which Time, 10 Ships of the Line were diſmaſted; whereof the following Eight, with Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, and Commodore Holmes, are arrived at Spithead and Portſmouth, viz. Invincible 74 Guns, Grafton 70, Devonſhire 66, Captain 64, Naſſau 64, Sunderland 60, Windſor 60, Eagle 60. The other two Ships, with the Reſt of the Squadron (except Tilbury, which is feared to be loſt) remain with Vice Admiral Holbourne.

Admiral Holbourne is gone into Halifax with 8 Ships of the Line, ſo he has 9 under his Command, one being at Halifax before.

9. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Aſgill was ſworn into the Office of Lord Mayor, before the Barons of the Exchequer.

It was this Day ordered, by his Majeſty in Council, that the Parliament which was

to

to meet on Thurſday the 15th Inſtant, November, be prorogued to Thurſday the firſt Day of December.

16. Being his Majeſty's Birth-day, (who then entered into his 75th Year) he received the Compliments of the Nobility on that Occaſion, and an Ode for his Majeſty's Birth-day was compoſed by his Majeſty's Poet Laureat.

14. The Board of Enquiry, relating to the late Expedition, met, and the Journals were produced; there were alſo produced the Minutes of a Council of War, in which ſome florid Speeches of a Sea-Commander were introduced, but as their Minutes were not authenticated, they were diſallowed.—The Gen. M———, read his Defence, and the Board adjourned.

15. It opened about 12, with Gen. C—'s reading his Defence: And Admiral B—— was examined, in regard to a Letter wrote to the Admiral H——— which he ſhewed to the General before he ſent it, whereby it appeared to be his Opinion, that he might have landed the firſt Embarkation before Break of Day, and return to the Ships. Then the Duke of M———, as Preſident, aſked ſeveral curious and neceſſary Queſtions of the General, which, with their Anſwers, were wrote down. Then Col. W——— was called in at the Requeſt of the General, and examined as to his Opinion about Landing, and what he had heard relating to the Attack of Fort Fouras, which was intended for a Place of Retreat, in caſe they did not ſucceed, which was, that the Men might land near Chatillon, there being only a Battery of 6 Guns, that he could diſcover, but then there were many Sand-hills, that ſo ſmall a Force as one Thouſand, and 2 or 3 hundred Horſemen, might prevent their Landing; and as to Fort Fouras, it might be carried by Storm, and that Capt. C——— had offered to batter it with his Ship, that the Fort, to the beſt of his Knowledge, was a weak one, having only one Plat-form of 24 Embrazures next the Water-ſide, as he could diſcern by the help of Glaſſes; and, that as it was on a Peninſula, the Forces might have attacked it on both Sides at the ſame Time the Ship lay before it, and that he propoſed to make a Faint towards Rochelle and the Iſle of Rhe, during the Attack and Landing. He being diſmiſſed, was deſired to attend in the next Room, and the Preſident proceeded on the Enquiry.

16. Admiral K—— being called, affirmed, that the Bomb Veſſels could not come nearer than three Miles to Fouras, and that the ſmall Veſſel, in which he went in order to reconnoitre the Fort, was a-ground five Times in an Hour; and that, if the Mortar had had all the Powder requiſite, it would not throw the Shell above two Miles three Quarters; therefore we could not come within Reach to deſtroy that Fort by Sea.

After this, the Board adjourned till Tueſday; when Admiral K——— was aſked ſeveral more Queſtions; and after him Col. C——ke was examined, who anſwered the Queſtions put to him in a very diſtinct and clear Manner. He ſaid, 'That he was confirmed in the Opinion he had given in to the C——l before he went on the Expedition, (for which he was obliged to truſt to his Memory, having deſtroyed his Papers containing the Obſervations he had made before he left Rochefort, for fear of being taken up for a Spy.) by the Engineer, Commandant, and a Fiſherman he took at the Iſle of Aix, all of whom he was very particular with.' He drew, he ſaid, with his Pencil, before the Engineer, that Part of Rochefort which was the Weakeſt when he was there, and the Engineer confirmed that there had been no Addition or Alteration ſince; and that the dry Ditch could not be overflowed by Reaſon of the Inequality of the Ground; he added, that the Pilot on board the Magnanime offered to pilot them into the River Charante, being a Thing very practicable.

Some Inſtructions given by Sir J. L. having been read on Monday by the G———ls, the Hon. Board this Day received a Meſſage from Sir J. L. by a Colonel of the Guards, that thoſe Inſtructions were not given as Commands, but as Advice, from the Experience and Knowledge he had gained by long Service; which the G——ls acknowledged. About Three o'Clock the Enquiry being ended, Lord G. S. made a ſhort Speech, ſignifying, that the moſt diſagreeable Thing, next to being tried himſelf, was that of being appointed to ſit on an Enquiry of Gentlemen whoſe Courage and Fidelity had been ſo often tried After which Sir J. M. thanked the Board for their Candour and Indulgence, and concluded with the following Speech, which will beſt explain the Nature of this Enquiry.

'I am conſcious of having done my utmoſt, to the beſt of my Judgment, for his Majeſty's Service, in the Conduct of this Expedition; and I have ſubmitted myſelf voluntarily and readily to this Examination. I deſire no Favour or Partiality, and I know I ſhall have the moſt exact Juſtice, in the Report this Honourable Board will make.

I apprehend, that an Enquiry into the whole Conduct of an Expedition, without any Accuſation formed, or any Charge laid, is a Proceeding not quite common; and however free from Guilt a Man may feel him-

himself, there are few who can ſtand ſo ſtrict an Examination.

There is nothing but the high Opinion I have both of the Juſtice and Candour of this Board, could make me eaſy in ſuch a Situation.

I therefore hope you will be indulgent to my Errors, but I deſire no Mercy for Guilt, or known Diſobedience, and with theſe Sentiments I ſubmit myſelf to the Court.'

In the Courſe of the Enquiry, among ſeveral other Papers produced before the Board, the following Liſt is ſaid to have been given in of the Number of French Forces, and where ſtationed:

119,000 in Germany.
25,000 in America and their Iſlands.
4,000 in the Eaſt-Indies.
10,000 on the Sea-Coaſt of France, from St. Vallery to Bayonne, being an Extent of 400 Miles.
29,000 in the Garriſons and interior Parts of France next the Empire, and from Calais down to Provence.

187,000

On the G——'s doubting the Authority of this Liſt, and from whence it could be received; he was anſwered, From our Spies in F——; and that he, with the Admirals H—— and K——, were preſent at a private C—— with both the S—— at Lord H——'s Houſe before he went out; and then he knew, and was informed of this and ſeveral other Particulars, relative to the Hopes for Succeſs of the Expedition they were going on.

17. There was a great Court and Council at St. James's, and for the Future, the Court-days at St. James's and Leiceſter-houſe, will be on Thurſdays, and none on Sundays.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Dupplin was appointed firſt Lord Commiſſioner of Trade and Plantations.

Capt. Lockhart, of his Majeſty's Ship Tartar, hath ſo nobly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by taking many French Privateers, that the two public Companies of Inſurance, the Underwriters, and Merchants of London, have ordered a rich Piece of Plate, of the Value of two hundred Pounds, to be preſented him as ſoon as he comes to London, in Gratitude for the ſignal Service he has done to the Trade of this Kingdom. The Preſent conſiſts of a maſſy gadrooned Silver Table ſupporting a handſome Cup and Cover, both of exquiſite Workmanſhip.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 657.

La Surprize, Bodequet, from Rochfort for Louiſbourgh, by the Speedwell Sloop of War, and brought into Portſmouth.

A Veſſel, bound from Corke, to Bourdeaux, by the Ferret Privateer, and ſent into Kingſroad.

A Dutch Ship, from Bayonne, to St. Domingo, is taken by the City of Cork Privateer.

The Philippaux, Deſboiſe; the Adventurer, Gimball; and the Marianna, Allary, all from Marſeilles to Cape Francois, are taken and ſent into Jamaica.

The Expedition, a Dutch Ship of 200 Tons, from Rotterdam to Malaga, is ſent into Briſtol, by the St. George Privateer, who has alſo taken another Ship of 400 Tons, bound from the Straits to Hauvre de Grace, but is not yet ſent in.

The Ann Cutter, and the Miller of Manſfield, retaken and ſent into Dover.

A large French Privateer, by his Majeſty's Fleet, on the Carribbee Station.

Two ſtout French Privateers, by the Blandford Man of War, and ſent into Barbadoes.

A large Dutch Ship, from St. Domingo, for France, with Sugar, Indigo, Coffee and Cotton, is taken by the Eagle Privateer and carried into Dublin.

A Spaniſh Brig, laden with French Eaſt-India Goods, by the Bellona Privateer, and ſent into Milford.

A Brig, from Martinico, by the Ranger Privateer, and ſent into Briſtol.

A Brig, from Dublin, to Breſt, laden with Coals, by the Severn Privateer, and ſent into Briſtol.

A French Privateer, of 16 Guns, 115 Men, by the Amazon Man of War, and carried into Antigua.

The Young Catherine, a Dutchman, from Rochelle, for Vallery, by the Fanny, Riddell, a Letter of Marque, and ſent to Falmouth.

The Hopewell, Williams, retaken by the Haſtings Privateer.

The Mary and Ann Sloop, retaken by the Swallow Privateer. She alſo took the Prince de Conti, of 6 Guns 48 Men.

A French Privateer, of 14 Guns, by the Black Prince Privateer.

The Oriflamme Privateer, of 20 Guns, 125 Men, by the Victory Privateer of London, who alſo retook the Buchanan, Steel.

Le Triumphant, 8 Guns, 35 Men; Le St.

St. Francis; Quatre Amies, from Martinico, to Bourdeaux, by the Harlequin and Henderic Sloops, and carried to New York.

A Schooner Privateer, of Cape Breton, by the Gosport Man of War, and carried into St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Mattadore, Champin, from Amsterdam, to New York, is carried into Norway.

A French Frigate is destroyed by Capt. Augustus Hervey in the Hampton-court. Six French Vessels taken, 2 English Ships retaken, and a Dutch Bottom detained, with French Effects in the Mediterranean.

The Duke de Bourbon, from Bourdeaux, to St. Domingo, with Wine, Flour, Oil, Soap, Beef and Bale Goods, valued at 18,000l.

The Young Peter, Jean Roelfs, from Rochelle, for Nantz, by the Duke William Privateer.

Three rich French Ships, by the Britannia Privateer, and sent into Gibraltar.

The Ruby, Chambers, from Jamaica, for London, retaken by the Prince Frederic Man of War, and brought into Plymouth.

By his Majesty's Ship Lynn, cruising off the Isle of Cuba, a French Privateer of 10 Guns, a French Merchant Ship, a French Privateer of 16 Guns and 120 Men blew up; a French Brig, laden with Indigo and Sugar, taken, and an English Merchant Ship retaken.

The Melampe, a French Privateer, 700 Tons, 36 Guns, 320 Men, by the Tartar, Capt. Lockart, of 28 Guns, and 200 Men; also, the Countess of Gramont, of 18 Guns, 115 Men.

A Privateer of Bayonne, of 22 Guns and 220 Men, by the Antelope Man of War.

The Moras Privateer, by the Antelope, and sent into Portsmouth.

L'Heureux Rencontre, Delage, and the Comte de Provence, Bonnevell, from St. Louis, all from Bourdeaux, are taken and carried into Providence.

Le Debonaire, of 300 Tons, and a Snow of 260 Tons, call'd Legere, by the Royal Master, and sent into America, they are valued at 80,000l.

The Hopewell, from Cork, is retaken, and the Peggy, Bell, from Maryland.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 657.

The Success, Catterwood, from Liverpool, for Jamaica, and carried to Hispaniola.

The Redhead, Couch, from Piscataqua, to Antigua, and sent to Guardaloupe.

The Polly, Coas, from Boston, to Opporto, and carried to Cadiz

The Brigantine, from Rotterdam, to Dublin.

The Three Brothers, Smith, from Milford, to Yarmouth, taken and ransomed for 340l.

The Providence, Henderson, and the Norwich, Dye, of Yarmouth, by the Revenge Privateer, off Dungeness.

The Dragon, Bamfield, from Bristol, to St. Kitts, carried to Guardaloupe.

The Dolphin of Marblehead, from Corrunna, for Lisbon, carried to Vigo.

The Larke, a Swede, from London, to Lisbon, is carried into Hauvre.

The Figuera Packet, by the Garland, a French Frigate, who took out her Cargo and burnt her.

The Earl of Loudon, Erskine, from Virginia, for Glasgow, and the Cassandra, Smith, from Glasgow, for Virginia, were taken off the Banks of Newfoundland, and sent to Cape Breton.

The Swift, James, from Neath, for London, carried to Dunkirk.

The Unity, Bell, from Philadelphia, to Jamaica, carried into Hispaniola.

The Cyprus, M'Creon, from London, to St. Kitts, is taken in the West-Indies.

The Hampton, Dashwood, from Jamaica, for London, and carried into Hispaniola.

The Thames, Smith, from London, for Boston, by a French Letter of Marque, and carried into Bourdeaux.

The Royal George, Stephens, from Falmouth.

The Charming Betty, Dubas, from Newcastle; the Nelly, Roach, and the Bons; the Nancy, M'Anlife, and the Otter, Miller, from Placentia, are taken and sent into Cadiz.

The Lovely Cruizer, Sherden, from Milford, is taken and ransomed for 300 Guineas.

The Peggy, Wilson, from Africa, to the Leeward Island with Slaves, taken and sent into Guardaloupe.

The Thistle, from Virginia, to London, is taken and carried into Norway.

The Charming Nancy, Beates, from New York, carried into Martinico.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 23. The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Romney, was safely delivered of a Son.

28. The Wife of John Burrish, a Gardener at Battersea, was safely delivered of four Childred. She was delivered of three about 10 Months since.

The Lady of G. Colebrooke, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Arundel, ſafely delivered of a Daughter.

Nov. 12. The Right Hon. Lady Feverſham was ſafely delivered of a Daughter.

13. The Right. Hon. the Counteſs of Eſſex, of a Son.

The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Hide, of a Son.

20. The Lady of Baron Munchauſen, Secretary for the Affairs of Hanover, was ſafely delivered of a Daughter.

The Lady of Rob. Wood, Secretary to the Right Hon. W. Pitt, ſafely delivered of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 26. William Chancey, Eſq; to Miſs Wardſwouth, at Ewell, in Surry.

Dr. Foot Gower, a Phyſician at Chelmsford, to Miſs Sturt, of that Place.

30. ——— Hutchenſon, Eſq; to Miſs Eliz. Cole, with 10,000l.

W. Jones, Eſq; of Monmouth, to Miſs Sophia Seymour, of Hammerſmith.

31. George Ann Burchet, Eſq; of Great Queen-ſtreet, to Miſs Silk.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. to Miſs Clutterbuck, Heireſs of the late Thomas Clutterbuck, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Nov. 9. Mr. Richard Wilſon, Stationer, to Miſs Longdon.

15. Edward Gore, Eſq; to Lady Moſtyn, Relict of Sir Edward Moyſten.

John Lamb, Eſq; to Miſs Collingwood, at Windſor.

DEATHS.

Oct. 24. Dr. Richard Ruſſel Naſh, of Worceſter, one of the Prebends of Winton, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.

The Right Hon. Ferdinand Lea.

Lord Dudley, Baron of Dudley, &c.

Joſeph Randolph, Eſq; at Great Marlow, remarkably humane and compaſſionate to the Poor.

The Lady of Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Eſq;

Mr. Scott, of the Small-Pox; who has left 12 Children.

The Lady Willes, Wife of the Lord Chief Juſtice Willes.

29. Edward Vernon, Eſq; who commanded at the taking of Porto Bello, and Member of Parliament for Ipſwich.

Mr. John Lee, celebrated for his Skill in the Mathematics.

Mr. Richard Bowes, at Darlington, in the County of Durham.

The Rev. Dr. Anbury, Arch-deacon of Wells.

The Lady of Dr. Taylor, Phyſician to his Majeſty's Houſehold.

John Waller, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Wycomb in Bucks.

Nov. 19. Henry Swaizland, Eſq;

Mr. Jones, an eminent Surveyor, in Argyle Buildings.

21. The Right Hon. the Lady Feverſham.

The Lady Farnaby.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Capt. Marſh of the Shoreham, to be Capt. of the Harwich Man of War.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Sir John Ligonier, Knt. of the Bath, to be Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces.

Frederick Hollingworth, Captain in the third Regiment of Foot Guards.

Richard Huſſey, lately appointed Council to the Admiralty, is appointed Auditor of Greenwich Hoſpital.

A Grant has paſſed the Great Seal unto James Townſend Oſwald, Eſq; of the Office of Secretary, and Clerk of the Crown of his Majeſty's Iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, and other of his Majeſty's Leeward Caribbee Iſlands.

Francis Blake Delaval, Eſq; appointed Governor of New York.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Warburton, inſtalled, by Proxy, Dean of Briſtol.

The Rev. Tho. Hewett, B. D. to the Rectory of Burwell, in Cheſter; with the Rectory of Chicklade, in Lancaſter.

Mr. Martin Baylie, to the Rectory of Kelſale, with Carleton, in Suffolk.

The Rev. Dr. Walker, to the Rectory of Upwell, in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Piper, to the Rectory of Rede in Suffolk.

Rev. W. Harriſon, M. A. to the Rectory of Eſcreek, and the Rectory of Hoſton-Roberts, both in Yorkſhire.

B——KR——S.

Oct. 29. Rob. Ragg, late of Philadelphia, but now of London, Merchant.

Nathan Wetherell, of Stockton, Grocer.

John Waller, of London, Taylor.

Robert George, of Norwich, Coal Merchant.

John Aſhton, of Bolton, Mercer.

Nov. 1. George Sandell, of Lewes, in Suſſex, Vintner.

5. Benj. Cue, of Calne, in the County of Wilts, Brewer.

Wil. Blakey, John Blakey, and Sam. Blakey, of Gilderſome, Yorkſhire, Dealers and Co-partners.

Benj. Hayward, of Kingſton upon Hull, in the County of York, Mercer.

John Whittle, near Fleet-Market, London, Victualler.

John Smith, of Tottenham, Middleſex, Victualler.

Geo.

Geo. Francis, of Colcheſter, Plumber.

John Scott, of Norwich, Linnen-draper.

Wil. Inglis, of Chippenham, in Wiltſhire, Linnen-draper.

8. Wil. Herbert, and Edw. Slater, of Chartham, in the County of Kent, Paper-makers.

12. Tho. Bliſs, of London, Merchant.

Roger Baſſicne, of Holborne, Middleſex, Hoſier.

George Rook, of St. Bridget, London, Timber-Merchant.

15. John Webber, of Broad St. Giles's in the County of Middleſex, Grocer.

David Thew, late of attrington, in the County of York, Mercer.

John Gibſon, late of Sunderland, Linnen-draper.

19. John Aſhley, of St. Andrew Holborn, Broker.

William Millar, of Houndſditch, London, Coach-maker; and Eliz. Cruſh, his Partner.

James Kaley, of Settle, in Yorkſhire, Tallow Chandler.

Roger Wood, of Thrapſtone, Northamptonſhire, Inn-holder.

Zeph. Oakes, of Colts-hall, Norfolk, Brewer.

22. John Thompſon, of Abbots-bromley, Grocer.

Jonathan Hunter, of Hedenham, Norfolk, Grazier.

William Thorne, of Blandford, Dorſetſhire, Mercer.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, November 22, 1757.

Amſterdam,	35	1
Ditto at Sight,	34	11
Rotterdam,	35	2
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35	4
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	$\frac{5}{8}$a$\frac{9}{8}$
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	$\frac{3}{4}$
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	$\frac{1}{8}$
Cadiz,	38	$\frac{3}{4}$
Madrid,	38	$\frac{1}{8}$
Bilboa,	38	$\frac{3}{8}$
Leghorn,	48	$\frac{1}{2}$
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	47	$\frac{1}{8}$
Venice,	50	$\frac{1}{2}$
Liſbon,	5s.	4d.$\frac{3}{4}$
Porto,	5s.	4d.$\frac{1}{2}$
Dublin,	7	$\frac{3}{4}$

BILL *of Mortality from Oct.* 18. *to Nov.* 22.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	951	1881	Males	606	1108
Females	930		Females	502	
Under 2 years old	614				
Between 2 and 5	209				
5 and 10	85				
10 and 20	84				
20 and 30	167				
30 and 40	185				
40 and 50	140				
50 and 60	145				
60 and 70	112				
70 and 80	94				
80 and 90	40				
90 and 100	5				
100 and 109	0				
	1881				

Buried,		
Within the walls	159	
Without	391	
Mid. and *Surry*	962	
City & Sub. *Weſt.*	369	
	1881	
Weekly *Oct.* 25.	381	
Nov. 1.	379	
8.	361	
15.	384	
22.	376	
	1881	

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

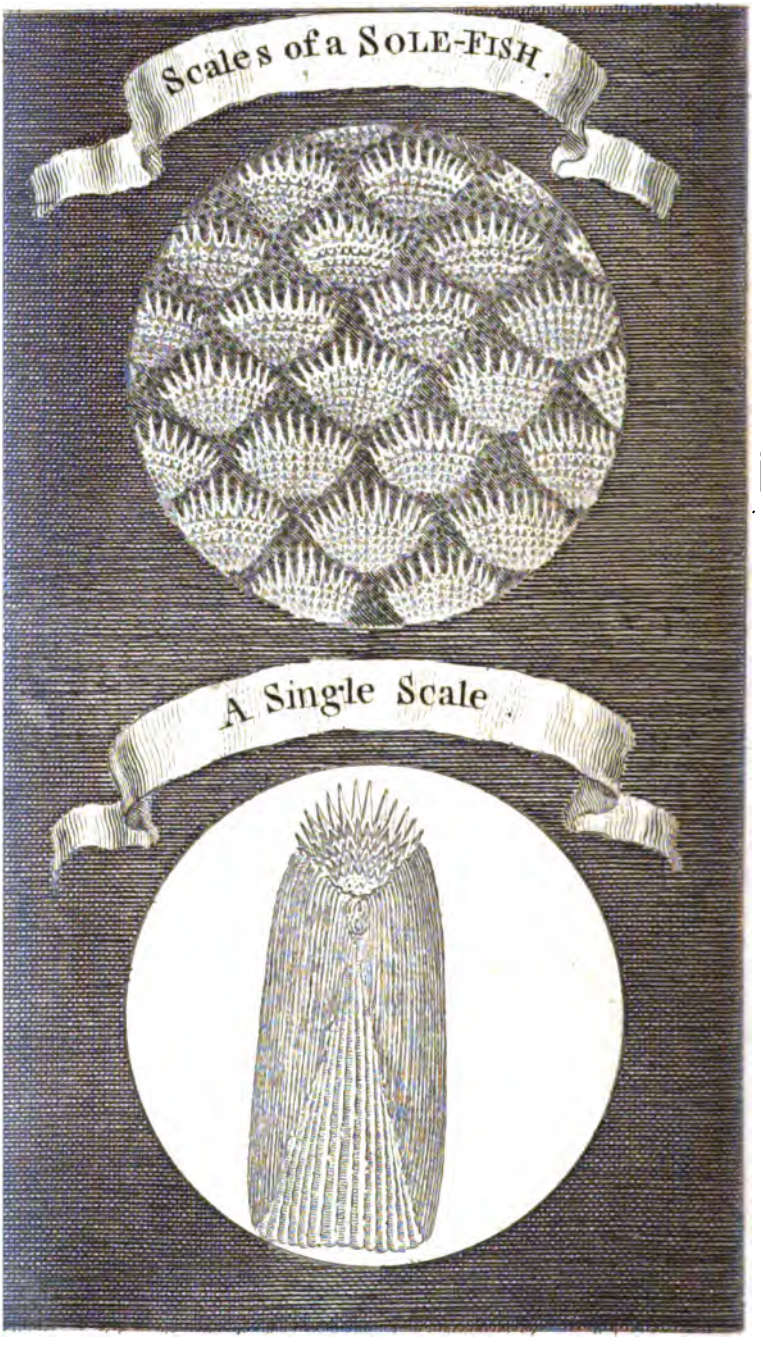
		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Oct.	26	31 : 0	22½	0 : 0	20D.
	27	32 : 0	23	0 : 0	30
	28	32 : 0	23¾	0 : 0	10
	29	32 : 0	21½	0 : 0	20
	30	32 : 0	23	0 : 0	30
	31	32 : 2	25	0 : 0	40
No.	1	32 : 2	25	0 : 0	40
	2	32 : 2	25	0 : 0	20
	3	32 : 0	25	0 : 0	40
	4	30 : 0	25	0 : 0	40
	5	29 : 7	25¾	0 : 0	10
	6	29 : 2	25	10 : 0	10
	7	29 : 7	22	1 : 0	20M.
	8	29 : 8	19½	0 : 0	30
	9	29 : 7	20	0 : 0	20
	10	29 : 5	20	7 : 0	30
	11	29 : 4	20	0 : 0	40
	12	29 : 6	21	0 : 0	20D.
	13	29 : 5	19¾	0 : 0	50
	14	29 : 5	21	0 : 0	40
	15	29 : 5	22	7 : 0	30
	16	29 : 6	22¾	3 : 0	20M.
	17	29 : 9	23	0 : 0	10D.
	18	29 : 6	24	2 : 0	20
	19	29 : 5	24¾	3 : 0	10
	20	29 : 4	25	12 : 0	30M.
	21	29 : 4	23¾	0 : 0	10D.
	22	29 : 5	24½	5 : 0	20M.
	23	29 : 5	24¾	7 : 0	20
	24	29 : 5	24¾	0 : 0	30
	25	29 : 6	24¾	0 : 0	30

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, *in* NOVEMBER 1757.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus,——

1757	BANK Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3½ per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bon præm.	B. Ctr. l. s. d.
26	120	141	No Price.			90⅝	90⅝			91	91	89½	98⅛	54l	6 5 ●
27	Do	140	Do			Do	Do			Do	90⅞	Do	98⅝	52l	Do
28	119¾	140½	104			90⅞	90⅜			Do	91	89¼	Do	53l	Do
29	Do	Do	Do			91	90⅜			Do	Do	89⅛	98¼	Do	Do
31	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.			Do	90⅜			Do	90⅞	89	98⅜	54l	Do
1	Do	Do	Do			Do	90⅜			90⅞	Do	Do	98⅜	53l	Do
2	119½	139½	104			90⅞	90⅜			Do	90⅜	Do	98⅛	50l	Do
3	119	139½	Do			90⅝	90¼			90⅛	90⅛	88⅞	98⅛	51l	Do
4	118½	Do	Do			90¼	Do			90¼	90¼	88½	98⅛	53l	Do
5	Do	Do	Do			Do	90⅞			Do	90⅛	88⅛	98¼	Do	Do
6	Sunday.														
7	119	140¼	Do			90⅛	No Price.	89¾		90¾	90⅛	89	98⅞	52l	Do
8	Do	141	Do	90	No Price.	90⅛	90¼	89⅞	89½	90⅞	90⅛	Do	Do	53l	0 15 ●
9	Do	Do	Do	90⅜	90	Do	Do	Do	Do	89⅞	89¼	Do	99	52l	Do
10	Do	Do	104	90	89⅞	Do	Do	90	Do	90¼	90¼	Do	98⅞	50l	Do
11	Do	Do	Do	90¼	90⅛	91⅛	No Price	90⅛	90	91	90⅜	89⅛	99	53l	1 0 ●
12	Do	Do	Do	Do	90	91	90⅞	90¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
13	Sunday.														
14	119	142½	104½	90½	90¼	91½	91⅛	90½	90¼	91¼	91¼	89½	Do	Do	Do
15	119¼	Do	105	90¼	90⅛	91⅜	91¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	89⅜	Do	Do	1 5 0
16	Do	141½	104½	Do	90⅜	91½	91⅜	90⅜	90⅜	91⅜	Do	89½	99¼	Do	1 7 6
17	119	141¼	Do	90⅝	90¼	91⅜	91¼	Do	90¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
18	119¼	142	Do	90⅝	90¼	91¼	91⅛	90	90	91¼	90¼	89⅛	99⅛	Do	1 10 0
19	No Price.	Do	No Price	90	89½	Do	91	90⅛	Do	91⅜	91	Do	Do	55l	Do
20	Sunday.														
21	119½	142¼	104¼	90⅜	90	91⅛	Do	90¼	Do	Do	91⅜	89¼	Do	Do	Do
22	119½	143	Do	90	89⅞	Do	Do	90⅜	89¾	91	91	89⅜	Do	54l	Do
23	Do	142½	Do	Do	89¾	91	90⅞	90	89⅞	90⅞	Do	89¼	99	Do	Do
24	Do	141	Do	90⅛	90	91⅛	89⅞	90¼	Do	91¼	91⅜	Do	99⅛	55l	Do
25	119¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	91	90⅜	90	91⅜	91	Do	Do	Do	Do

London W. Pec. Loaf 2s. 5d.		Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.
Prices Corn.	Wheat	44s. 00d. qr.	13l 00s 0d lo.	14l 07s 6d lo.	13l 00s 0d lo.	14l 05s 0d.	11 09s 0d Sac.	2l 18s 0d	7s 06d buſh.	7s 0d buſh.
	Barley	26s. 00d.	1l 08s 0d	1l 11s 0d	1l 09s 6d	1l 11s 0d qr.	1l 08s 0d qr.	1l 10s 0d	3s 9d	3s 8d
	Oats	24s. 00d.	1l 04s 0d qr.	1l 07s 0d qr.	1l 06s 0d qr	1l 05s 0d	1l 00s 0d	1l 02s 0d	2s 6d	3s 0d
	Beans	28s. 00d.	1l 15s 0d	1l 15s 0d	1l 18s 0d	1l 17s 0d		2l 01s 0d	4s 4d	4s 10d


Scales of a SOLE-FISH.
A Single Scale.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *DECEMBER*, 1757.

An Account of the SCALES *of* SOLE FISH.

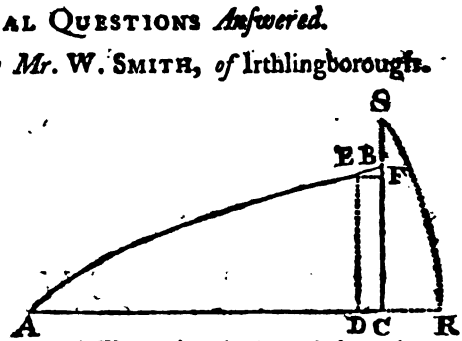
AS our Deſign is to furniſh Gentlemen and Ladies, by Degrees, with the moſt curious Microſcopic Objects that are to be found in the minute, and inviſible Parts of the Creation, we have ſelected, for their Amuſement this Month, the curious Apparatus of Scales with which Nature has providentially covered the SOLE FISH, and all of that Kind; for we judge the Make and Structure of their Scales to be very ſingular, and worthy of Obſervation.

A Part of the *Skin* of the *Fiſh* is repreſented in one Circle of the Plate hereunto annexed, ſuch as it appears thro' a Microſcope; and could the whole Fiſh be ſeen in one ſuch View, how glorious a Figure would it make, and how rich the Coat of Mail with which it is clothed! It ſeems evident, from the Form and Diſpoſition of the *Scales*, that they are appointed for the Defence of the Fiſh; for elſe, what could be the Purpoſe of ſuch *ſpiculated Scales*? And that the Reader may ſtill have a more perfect View of this Piece of Nature's Handy-work, we have given a large Microſcopic View of one ſingle *Scale*, in the ſecond Circle. And though theſe are Specimens of one Sort of *Scales* only, there are many others which equally deſerve the inquiſitive Reader's Attention, and which he may expect, as we have Opportunity to communicate them, in the future Parts of this *Magazine*. And though we do not regard the Order in which we publiſh them at preſent, it is ſuch as will admit of their being collected all together, in the End, in due Form and Order. It is true, this is not the firſt Time that Prints of theſe Scales have been exhibited to the Public; but thoſe we have ſeen are not ſo correct, and exactly conformable to the Life as they ought to be. And whatever the Reader finds in this Work, he may depend upon its being either intirely new, or copied from the immediate View of the Object itſelf, and not from any Print of them extant.

B. M.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 146, *answered by Mr.* W. SMITH, *of* Irthlingborough.



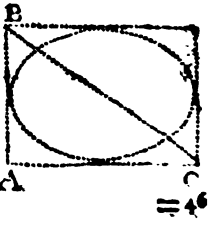
CONSTRUCTION. With a Radius equal to the Sum of the Abscis (x) and the constant Quantity (a), describe concentric Arches of Circles, infinitely near each other; then from the Sine of each Arch, whose verſed Sine is a, take the Quantity a, and the Curve paſſing thro' theſe Points will be that required.

Demonſtration. By Conſtruction. $AC = x$, $CB = y$, $CR = BS = a$; *(per Fig.)* $AR = x + a$ the Radius, and $CS = y + a$ the Sine of the Arch RS, whoſe verſed Sine CR is $= a$. Now by the Property of the Circle, $\overline{2AR - CR} \times CR = \overline{CS}^2$, *i. e.* $\overline{2x + a} \times a = \overline{a + y}^2$; whence, by only tranſpoſing a^2, $2ax = 2ay + y^2$, the Equation of the given Curve. *Q.E.D.*

To find the Length of the Curve. By the given Equation $a = \frac{y^2}{2x - 2y}$ $= 10$, when $x = 75$ and $y = 30$. Draw ED parallel to, and infinitely near BC, and AC perpendicular thereto; and put $s =$ the Length of the Curve AB: Then DC or $EF = \dot{x}$, $BF = \dot{y}$, and $EB = \dot{s}$. By the given Equation, $x = \frac{2ay + y^2}{2a}$; $\therefore \dot{x} = \frac{a\dot{y} + y\dot{y}}{a} = \sqrt{\dot{s}^2 - \dot{y}^2}$ *per* 47 *E.* 1. whence $\dot{s} = \frac{\dot{y}\sqrt{2a^2 + 2ay + y^2}}{a}$; the Fluent of which is $\frac{2.30585 \ldots a}{2}$ Log. $a + y + \sqrt{a^2 + \overline{a + y}^2} + \frac{a + y\sqrt{a^2 + \overline{a + y}^2}}{2a}$ but when $x = 0$, $y = 0$; $\therefore$ the correct Fluent is $\frac{2.30585 \ldots a}{2} \times$ Log. $\frac{a + y + \sqrt{a^2 + \overline{a + y}^2}}{a \times 1 + \sqrt{2}} + \frac{\overline{a + y}\sqrt{a^2 + \overline{a + y}^2}}{2a} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a = 81.45779575$, the Length of the Curve, which meaſures $\frac{\pi}{4}$ by Conſtruction.

To find the Area. By the given Equation of the Curve, $y = \sqrt{a^2 + 2ax} - a$, which multiplied by $\dot{x}$, gives $y\dot{x} = \dot{x}\sqrt{a^2 + 2ax} - a\dot{x}$ the Fluxion of the Area, whoſe Fluent is, $yx = \frac{\overline{a^2 + 2ax}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3a} - ax$. But when $y = 0$, $x = 0$; $\therefore$ the Fluent corrected, is $\frac{\overline{a^2 + 2ax}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3a} - ax - \frac{a^2}{3} = 1350$ the Area, accurately agreeing with that found by the Method of equidiſtant Ordinates. *W.W.R.*

Question 150, *anſwered by Maſter* E. RAWSTORNE, *at* Great Houghton *School.*



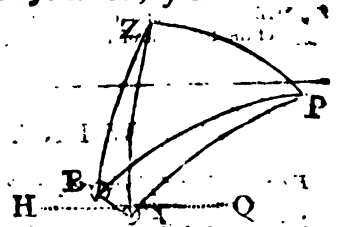
LET $d = 100.59375$ Chains $= 10$ Acres, $9\frac{1}{2}$ Poles; $x =$ AB, and $y =$ Ratio; then $x + y =$ AC, and $x + 2y =$ BC, and *(per* 47 *Euc.* 1.*)* $x^2 - 2yx = 3y^2$, whence $x = \sqrt{4y^2} + y = (3y)$; hence $12y^2 =$ Area Parallelogram, and $12py^2 =$ Area of the Ellipſis; but $12y^2 - d = 12py^2$ (per Queſt.) reduced $y = \sqrt{\frac{d}{2.5752}} = 6.25$ Chains whence AB $= 18.75$, and AC $= 25$, the Area, of the Parallelogram $= 46$

= 48 Acres, 3 Rods, 26 Poles; Area of the Ellipſis = 38 Acres, 3 Rods, 10½ Poles; and their Difference = 10 Acres, 9½ Poles for Proof.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Storer, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. T. Boſworth, Mr. R. Hudſon, Mr. J. Hudſon, Mr. E. Johnſon, Mr. T. Sims, Mr. A. Horſfall, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. Rob. Eling, *and* Mr. T. Barker.

Queſtion 151, *anſwered by* Mr. E. Johnson, *of* Hull.

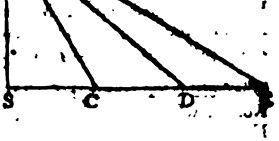
LET H Q repreſent the Horizon, P the North Pole, and Z the Zenith; then, by the Nature of the Queſtion, the Sun's Declination being 23° 31′ 18″ S. and his apparent horizontal Diameter = 33′, we have A P = 113° 31′ 18″ = B P, ∠ A P B = 1° 06′; Z A = 90° 16′ 30″, and B Z = 89° 43′ 30″; whence, by Trigonometry, A B will be found = 00° 55′ 10″ 26‴ and thence ∠ B A Z = 53° 15′ 50″; whoſe comp. is = 36° 44′ 10″ = ∠ Z A P; by which, and the including Sides A Z and A P, I find Z P = 48° 39′ 25″, whoſe Comp. 41° 20′ 45″ is the Latitude required.



This Queſtion was likewiſe anſwered by Mr. J. Hudſon, Mr. R. Hudſon, *and Maſter* E. Rawſtorne.

Queſtion 152, *anſwered by* Mr. Robert Hudson, *of* Boſton, in Lincolnſhire.

LET N S repreſent the Meridian of the Place where the Ships met, a = C D, b = D E, d = C E (Radius = 1) s = Sine of 45° = ∠ N C S = ∠ S N C, and x = N S (the Difference of Latitude) = S C *per* Queſtion. Then $x + a$ = S D, and $x + d$ = S E, and *per* 47 E. 2. $\sqrt{2x^2 + 2ax + a^2}$ = N D, and $\sqrt{2x^2 + 2dx + d^2}$ = N E, hence *per* Trigonometry $\sqrt{2x^2+2ax+d^2} : 1 :: x : \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x^2+2dx+d^2}}$ = the Sine of the ∠ E, and $\sqrt{2x^2+2ax+a^2} : \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x^2+2dx+d^2}} :: b : \frac{bx}{\sqrt{2x^2+2ax+a^2} \times \sqrt{2x^2+2dx+d^2}}$ = Sine of the ∠ E N D a Maximum, which thrown into Fluxions and reduced, gives x = 11.225 Miles the Difference of Latitude, hence N C = 15.843 Miles, and N D (the Weſt-moſt Ship's Diſtance) = 24.779 Miles, N E (the Eaſt-moſt Ship's Diſtance) = 34.192 Miles, and her Courſe is Weſt 19° 30′ N. the other Ship's Courſe was W. 25° 45′ N. which was required.



This Queſtion was likewiſe anſwered by Mr. J. Hudſon, *and Maſter*, E. Rawſtorne.

New Queſtions *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 163,

By a Gentleman of Penzance.

FRom the Equation $a^2 y = a y^2 - y^2 x^2$ 'tis required to find x in the Terms of y, without firſt finding y in the Terms of x, and then reverting the Series.

Queſtion 164.

By Mr. Ant. Moselly, *Sheal-Maſter, at* Utoxeter, Staffordſhire.

TO determine the Latitude of that particular Place of the Earth, where the

Shadow on a horizontal Dial moves from the Three to the Four-o'Clock-Line with the greateſt Velocity poſſible.

Queſtion 165.

By Mr. Jo. SCOT, *of* Cawthorne, Yorkſhire.

THE Solidity, and convex Superficies of the Segment of a Globe are equal, and the Axis of the Globe = 12 Inches: Query the Dimenſions of the Segment?

Queſtion 166.

By Mr. W. REEVES.

IT is required, to determine how many ſquare Miles may be ſeen on the Earth's Surface, by an Eye elevated five Feet above the Horizon, allowing the Earth's Semidiameter to be equal to 3982 Miles?

WINTER, *A POEM.*

Frigora mitescunt Zephyris: ver proterit æstas
Interitura, simul
Pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit: & mox
Bruma recurrit iners. Hor.

ASSIST, ye Muſes; and my Eſſays aid;
Be your fair Influence to my Mind conveyed!
Whilſt I attempt to ſing of Clouds and Storms,
And ev'ry Gloom which fable *Winter* forms;
That now triumphant rules the varied Year,
And fills the Soul with awful Thoughts of Fear:
Whilſt thiv'ring Nature's loſt her vernal Charms,
And ſinks ſupine in *Winter's* frigid Arms:
Her ample Lap no more is ſtrew'd with Flow'rs;
No more ſhe wakes to Joy the rural Pow'rs.
Fair *Flora*, who did erſt the Meads o'erſpread,
From off the naked Landſkip now is fled,
And, ſtruck with *Winter*, hides her penſive Head.
The ſportive *Fauns* no more from Woods advance,
Nor join with Lambkins in the friſkful Dance:
No more the *Zephyrs* to the Groves repair,
Nor waft ſweet Odours thro' the ambient Air:
No more with Joy the Woodland *Satyrs* bound,
Nor lightly friſk it thro' the mazy Round:
Nor Shepherd Swains, in honeſt rural Glee,
With Milkmaids, trip it o'er the verdant Dee.
The early *Lark* no more awakes the Plain,
Nor *Philomel* renews her Ev'ning Strain:
No feather'd Songſters hail the riſing Day,
While icy Chryſtals wrap each Leaſleſs Spray:
No more the *Muſe's* Lyre, or the fragrant Roſe,
With lavish Grace their ſev'ral Sweets diſcloſe;
The Rains no more deſcend in fruitful Show'rs,
Nor Earth rejoices in her blooming Flow'rs.
But *Winter* holds the barren Hills and Plains,
And in dread Triumph unmolested reigns;
While ſullen Sadneſs wintry Horror brings,
And ſably clouds the varied Face of Things.
The languid Sun ſhoots forth his feeble Gleams,
And palely glimmers o'er the icy Streams.
Loſt now thro' Clouds he darts a twilight Ray,
And faintly chears the dark dejected Day.
See! *Winter's* Waſte the Works of Man deface,
And mournful Silence ſeize the feather'd Race:
Each wint'red Scene looks ſullen all around,
And miſty Vapours hide the mournful Ground.
Here, for'th unbended Flocks of ruſſet Hue,
And there the melancholy Cattle mow!
Cheerleſs they traverſe o'er the Plains for Food,
Or ſeek at ſtraggling thro' the naked Wood.
Now boiſt'rous Winds loud bellow o'er the Plain,
And *Boreas* wide extends his rough Domain.
While low bent Skies a horrid Darkneſs yield,
And Herds home-haſt'ning haſten from the Field.
See too! the Flocks, with conſcious Fear, intreat
The Leaf-ſtript Thicket for a ſafe Retreat:
While burſting Clouds in haſty Rains deſcend,
With Rage o'er all the dreary Glebe extend,
And pouring faſt their joyleſs Waters ſpend.
Now Rivers riſe; nor can their Banks reſtrain
Their Force, collected from the heavy Rain;
In Torrents dreadful, dreadful Waſtes they form,
And deluge Nature with moſt cruel Storm.
A rapid Courſe with fatal Rage they keep,
Wide waſte the Vale, and kill the harmleſs Sheep.
O'er tumble Rocks, and, with tremendous Sound,
Diſperſe their Terrors o'er the ſhiv'ring Ground.
While Winds from dark *Æolian* Caverns riſe,
And *South* and *Weſt* charge dreadful in the Skies;
In Conflict dire involve the roaring Main,
And with tyrannic Rage ſtupendous reign,
Now ſtation'd Ships are from their Moorings drove,
O'er Waves tempeſtuous, and unbounded rove;
While *Hope* and *Fear* and *Grief* the Crew engage,
Who wildly pray to ſoften *Neptune's* Rage;
Till latent Shoals their Ships vaſt Motions check,
Or pointed Rocks compleat the fatal Wreck.
Lo too! the Land now feels the Tempeſt's Sway,
Which tears the Plains, and bears whole Trees away.
The antient Limbs from ſturdy Oaks are torne,
And tow'ring Pines upon the Winds are borne;
Which now gigantic rule the troubled Air,
And neither Woods nor Groves nor Foreſts ſpare.
Lo! the poor Peaſant hears their ſavage Blaſt,
And ſees the Thatch from off his Cottage caſt:
Then,

Then, with uplifted Hands and Eyes depreſs'd,
While various Torment racks his anxious Breaſt,
Invokes the Gods to be once more at Reſt.
At length, the warring Winds we find appeas'd,
And ruffled Nature by a Calm is eas'd.
Then from the North condenſing Clouds aſcend;
And in broad Flakes of lucid Snow deſcend,
Which, by Degrees, inveſt the hoary Year,
And Nature does one whiten'd Scene appear.
Lo! all the Woods with White are cover'd o'er;
The Hills, the Vallies, Foreſts, and the Shore;
And while the Snow the infant Corn ſuſtains,
The rapid Streams are held in icy Chains.
See! the poor Tenants of the chearleſs Sky
To friendly Cribs, in Shoals, inceſſant fly;
Whilſt Joyleſs now, they abſent Spring regret,
In various Forms, by Death are they beſet;
Now too, by Want induc'd, the tim'rous Hare
Reſorts to Gardens, mindleſs of the Snare;
And ſhiv'ring Flocks, amidſt this Scene of Woe,
Seek wither'd Herbs beneath the envious Snow,
And ſtruck with Cold, demand their Shepherd's Care,
To feed their Wants, and them from Winter ſpare.
Soon as the Morn her orient Beams diſplays,
And from on high emits her wintry Rays,
A chearleſs Aſpect the whole Landſkip wears,
And glitt'ring Froſt all o'er the Snow appears.
When lo! the South ſends forth her tepid Winds,
And Nature's Face from hoary Chains unbinds.
O dire Event! — Lo! now the Sleet deſcends,
Or miſling Rain all o'er the Snow extends:
Now Rivers riſe, impatient of their Bonds,
Ruſh o'er their Banks, and join the turbid Ponds.
In Cat'racts vaſt now form a dreadful Roar,
And o'er the Plains in Snow-fed Torrents pour;
Till rigid Froſt again reſumes its Reign,
Cements the Rivers, and congeals the Plain.
A cryſtal Surface gives the delug'd Land,
And makes the Waters o'er the Meadows ſtand.
At Eve's Approach now Swains to Cots retire,
And full of Glee ſurround the chearful Fire;
The Goblin Tales with ſerious Face applaud,
Rejoice at Home, and pity Them Abroad;
Or wake the Gambol, with the Goblet crown'd,
While honeſt Mirth, and rural Joy go round.
Bleſt, ſimple State! exempt from anxious Care,
Soul-pining Sighs, and ſad, untimely Tears.
Exempt from Troubles which attend the Great,
From noiſy Faction, and the Bar's Debate;
Let Peace, ye Pow'rs, attend my happy Days,
And rural Life excite my humble Lays!
And if Contentment be a Gueſt divine,
O, let its ſacred Bleſſings e'er be mine!
And grant, I oft my Thoughts in Numbers raiſe,
Repeating deathleſs *Pope*'s harmonious Lays:
Sometimes great *Homer*'s awful Leaves hum o'er,
Or *Pluto*'s Page, with ſacred Joy, explore:
But moſt my Taſte ſhould be my GOD to pleaſe,
That blameleſs Life might lull my Soul to Eaſe.
All Cate ambitious I wou'd leave to Courts,
Where fictious Joy o'er gilded Trouble ſports;
Oft wou'd I ſing of Heav'n, that I might know
True Virtue is true Happineſs below;
Of the Almighty, whom I ever own'd,
The God of Nature, 'mid the Heav'ns enthron'd;
For He's Supreme, the World's almighty Mind,
Diffus'd thro' Earth, but not to Earth confin'd:
Without whoſe Aid the ſilver Moon by Night,
Nor Sun by Day, wou'd yield its pow'rful Light,
Nor Orbs from Place to Place ſo quickly move,
And in their Motions ſhew the World his Love.
Who has in Man the Soul capacious wrought,
And gave him Words expreſſive of his Thought,
In Light and Darkneſs, thou, O God, we find,
Who rid'ſt upon the wild, tempeſtuous Wind;
Whoſe Hands the forked Light'nings glance around,
While Peals of ſolemn Thunder ſhake the Ground.
When thou, O Lord, thy awful Voice imparts,
The trembling Mountain from its Baſis ſtarts;
At thy Rebukes the troubled Waves divide,
And rolling backwards backward roll the Tide.
Thro' all the Year 'tis thou each Seaſon forms,
The *Summer*'s Beauties, and the *Winter*'s Storms;
Gives *Autumn*'s Wealth, and mounts the Whirlwind's Wing.
Now glooms the *Winter*, and now glads the *Spring*.

MUSARUM AMICUS.

Malling, Dec. 7. 1757.

‖ POPE.

The 52d PSALM *paraphraſed.*

DAVID, *condemning the Spitefulneſs of* DOEG, *propheſies his Deſtruction, &c.*

WHY boaſts the barb'rous Man the tragic Deed,
That by his Hands God's pious Servants bleed?
His Honour's great, no doubt, in ſuch a Cauſe;
Supported ſtroutly by all Nature's Laws.
Malice propenſe triumphant reigns within,
And all thy Soul's a gaſeous Sink of Sin;
Thy ſov'reign Lord, with Ears attentive, hung
On all the Slander of thy impious Tongue;
Lies, crouding Lies, undaunted forc'd their Way,
And ſpread their Wonders in the Face of Day;
A Trap was laid for ſpotleſs Innocence,
And ſpurn'd alike all Reaſon and good Senſe;
Thoſe who incurr'd thy Wrath, not e'en in Word,
Felt reeking Vengeance from thy barb'rous Sword.
Not Cries of hoary Age could wound thine Ear,
Or cauſe thy ſtony Heart to melt a Tear;
Indulgent Mothers with their Infants ſtill,
In vain they humbly beg, and helpleſs call.
Sure from the Rocks obdurate waſt thou ſprung,
And ſuck'dſt the Tygreſs with her ſtarving Young!

Else, why this Likeness to the brutal Kind?
Whence this inhuman, this blood-thirsty Mind?
Soon from on high shall dawn the fatal Day,
When cruel *Deeg* too, shall fall a Prey;
The Branches, which the Parent-stem adorn,
Shall share the Blast and feel the raging Storm.
O'er all thy Kin the Judge will shake his Rod,
Their Hearts shall melt, and dread the conqu'ring God.
Thy desp'rate Case the Righteous will deride;
Thus glory in thy Fate's tumultuous Tide.
"Lo! there's the Man, who, by opprobrious Ways,
Sought high Renown, and Heaps of Wealth to raise;
Who vaunted to behold the sacred Seed,
By his inhuman Hands untimely bleed;
Now all his Hopes are crush'd, and o'er his Head,
In dreadful Pomp, ten thousand Terrors spread.
The Sword of Justice furious flames around,
And on the Wretch inflicts the final Wound."
While thus descends the just, decisive Blow,
Green as the fertile Olive I shall grow;
Secure from ev'ry Insult, and Alarm,
Beyond the Reach of thy presumptuous Arm;
Joyful I'm plac'd beneath JEHOVAH's Eye,
Tho' Storms surround, I know my *God* is nigh.
Him, with a grateful Rev'rence I'll adore,
'Till Nature droops, and Time shall be no more.

Reading, Oct. 10, 1757. MARCUS.

SINCERITY; *an* ODE.

Inscribed to T. G. S.

I.

Sincerity, thou Virtue great!
Fair Charmer of the Mind!
That makes the spotless Soul complete,
With Beauty all divine.

II.

Thou Offspring of the Realms of Light?
Man's noblest Quality!
In ev'ry Breast divinely bright
Is true Sincerity.

III.

That, as the Morning-star appears,
With fair refulgent Light,
And white-rob'd Peace for ever wears,
With innocent Delight.

IV.

Thou shining Virtue! greatest Good!
Of many Mortals boast;
Thou art by few well understood,
And left in fearful lost.

V.

Thou hast no Gloss that does delight
Like shining Flattery;
But yet thou art by far more bright,
In innate Dignity.

VI.

'Tis S—r—t's Mind this Virtue forms,
Experience can prove;
His Soul its Dictates e'er obeys,
In Faithfulness of Love.

VII.

For this, be his the peaceful Hour
In this Life's giddy Round!
Be ev'ry Blessing in his Pow'r,
That can on Earth be found!

VIII.

Shelter'd by sweet Contentment's Wing,
And Truth's refulgent Ray,
May he taste Joys unknown to Kings!
Be ever bless'd, I say!—

IX.

May Heav'n reward his gen'rous Soul,
Unconscious of an Ill!
Where Virtue reigns without controul
And ev'ry Passion's still!

X.

May no tumultuous Storms of Strife,
His peaceful Bark surprize!
Soft sailing down the Stream of Life
'Midst calm Contentment's Joys.

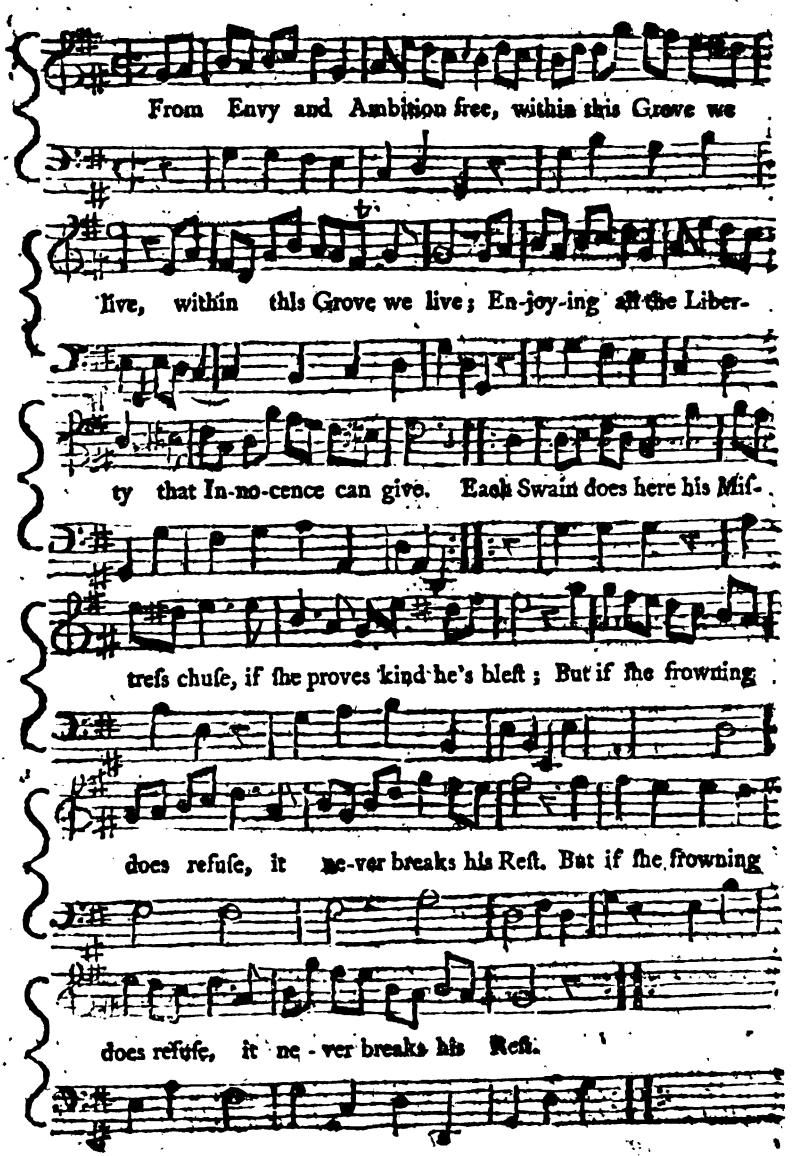
June 20, 1757. *W. P.*

On a Youth in the Navy, who is both a Poet, and a Painter.

HAIL, blooming Youth, in whom we all admire
At once the Painter's, and the Poet's Fire!
Form'd to excel in ev'ry Work of Art,
In ev'ry Scene to act a pleasing Part.
In you *Fresnoy* and *Titian* both unite,
Like one you draw, and like the other write.
To Nature, as the clearest Mirror, true,
You shew her Beauties *naked* to the View:
Or under Drapery the Limbs express,
That all may see the *Person* thro' the *Dress*.
And in the *Looks*, the Thoughts, and Manners paint,
The Gay, the Grave; the Sinner, and the Saint.
Come then, bright Youth, on Merit *Life* bestow,
And real Beauties eternize below:
In Light and Shade preserve each living Grace,
That glows in *Damon*'s, or in *Chloe*'s Face.
In sweetest Lays, or Pictures, now convey
All that your Muse, or Pencil can display.
And may kind Fortune always on you smile,
While you defend great *George*, and *Britain*'s happy Isle!

Hants, Nov. 15. 1757. *J. W.*

The INDOLENT SWAIN.

Set to Muſic by Mr. MOZE.

From Envy and Ambition free, within this Grove we
live, within this Grove we live; En-joy-ing all the Liber-
ty that In-no-cence can give. Each Swain does here his Miſ-
treſs chuſe, if ſhe proves kind he's bleſt; But if ſhe frowning
does refuſe, it ne-ver breaks his Reſt. But if ſhe frowning
does refuſe, it ne-ver breaks his Reſt.

SIR,

SIR,

A Few Days after the Perusal of the Translation of the *Latin* Poem of *Ausonius*, on the Miseries of human Life, in your last, I met with the *Greek* Poem of *Posidippus* on the same Subject, which I send you translated by a Friend, whom I chuse not to name otherwise than *Lepidus*.

SAY, if you can, what Path of Life is best;
For Strifes, and Tumults ev'ry Bar molest.
Incessant Cares at Home our Thoughts embroil,
And in the Field we labour, drudge, and toil.
Horrific Tempests fright us on the Main,
And Thieves and Cut-throats haunt the lonely Plain.
If poor, Oppression is your certain Fate:
Unnumber'd Woes attend the Marriage-state:
Yet, if you meanly fear to take a Wife,
You'll lead a desart, solitary Life,
Parents with Children nameless Sorrows bear,
Yet what a Misery 'tis to want an Heir?
Youth, without Folly, ne'er will go alone,
And Age, beneath Infirmities will groan.
Since then no solid Bliss these Scenes supply,
On this just Maxim let thy Choice rely,
"Ne'er to be born, or soon as born to die."

The preceding Poem of *Posidippus* was answered by *Metrodorus*, an *Athenian* Philosopher: A Translation of which is humbly offered by,

SIR, your very sincere Friend,
And humble Servant,
Biophilus nescio quis.

Oct. 18. 1757.

EACH Path of Life, my Friend, some Pleasure yields.
The Farmer triumphs in his gladsome Fields.
See! from the Bar what Gain, and Glory flow!
What Peace and Plenty crown our Homes below!
Riches are purchas'd from the grateful Main:
Great Praise, if rich, from travelling you gain.
If poor, in tranquil Solitude you live.
What rapt'rous Bliss can Matrimony give!

‖ *How far this Verse may be from the Sense of the* Greek, *let every Reader judge for himself; but the Translator has the Authority of the celebrated* Thompson *for the Truth of it.*

"——————— *Home is the Resort*
"*Of Love, of Joy, of Peace, and Plenty, where*
"*Supporting, and supported, polish'd Friends,*
"*And dear Relations mingle into Bliss.*

Autumn, *Ver.* 65.

From Wedlock's Cares a single Life is freed.
How joys the Offspring of the Marriage-bed!
A childless Life is not devoid of Rest.
With Vigour Youth, with Rev'rence Age is blest.
Since then each State some Pleasure can supply
From that rash Choice, O Friend! with Caution fly,
"Ne'er to be born, or soon as born to die."

N. B. However *Posidippus* might be thought to write as a Poet, 'tis certain *Metrodorus* reasoned like a Philosopher; and if Men were of his Sentiments now, they would live far more happy than at present they are. For, as the Poet wisely sings,

"*O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint!*

The Grasshopper *and* Ant. *A Fable.*
By Mr. HACKET.

THE Fields were cover'd o'er with Snow,
The Rivers had forgot to flow;
In short, the Season, we are told,
Was dismal, comfortless, and cold.
A *Grasshopper*, who once so gay,
Would sing whole Summer-suns away,
Sat chill'd within an Oak's old Trunk,
His Voice quite gone, his Spirits sunk:
Without one Grain in this sad Weather,
To keep poor Life and Soul together.
Forc'd by Extremity of Want,
He sought the Dwelling of the *Ant*;
Complain'd how hard the Times were grown;
Harder than e'er, 'till now, were known;
Corn, when did *Corn* e'er sell so dear?
O! 'twas a miserable Year!
He hop'd the gen'rous *Ant* would lend him
Somewhat; and if she'd thus befriend him,
Within six Months he'd pay it all,
Both Interest and Principal
'Pon *Honour*; and she well might think,
He would not from his *Honour* shrink.
The *Ant* heard out his Tale. The Matron,
Of Prudence e'en the very Pattern,
With much Composure ask'd the Youth,
How he had spent the Summer? Truth
To say, quoth he, we always pass
That lovely Season in the Grass:
Both Night and Day we laugh and sing,
'Till all around the Vallies ring.
You laugh and sing, both Night and Day,
Return'd the *Ant*, I think, you say!
In Faith, my Friend, your Method's pleasant;
You may go dance, then, for the present.

N. B. *We think it proper to acquaint our Readers, that whereas it was at first proposed to collect each respective Part of the Magazine in one Volume, at the End of three Years; and it being now considered, that these Volumes will be very small; and that at the End of the fourth Year it will be but of a proper Size; 'tis thought expedient to defer the making a general Index, for that Purpose, 'till the End of the ensuing Year; And therefore we have only compiled a Particular Index for the Year*

1757.

1757, to be inserted in the Supplement for the said Year. And we hope this will be no Diſappointment, as we ſhall thereby have an Opportunity of cloſing the Subjects in a proper Manner, and making the Volumes of a fit Size. And alſo, as the Plan of our Magazine is different from that of Others, being deſigned not only for preſent, but future Uſe, and the Subjects of moſt Parts depending on one another, it is thought further neceſſary to adviſe our Readers, that ſuch of them who have not yet taken the Supplement of the laſt, and foregoing Years, may be ſupplied with them; becauſe, without them the Deſign and Connection of the Work will be broken and interrupted; and that the Supplement of the Magazine, for this Year, will be publiſhed, as uſual, about the 16th Day of January *next.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences, For *DECEMBER*, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, Nov. 27.

THE glorious Battle of the 22d of this Month coſt us dear. The Pruſſian Entrenchments before Breſlau were not forced 'till after a long and brave Defence. We have loſt Count de Wurben, Major General of Foot. Baron de Keihl, General of Foot, has one of his Arms ſhattered: The Marquis de Clerici, Lieutenant Feldt Marſhal, is wounded with a Muſket Ball in the Head, and General Count de Broune has received a deep Wound in the Abdomen. Baron de Vogelſang, Col. of the Regiment of Charles of Lorrain, had a Horſe killed under him. M. de Montauti, and Baron de Schorlemmer, Captains in the ſame Regiment, are dangerouſly wounded, the firſt in the Head, the ſecond by a Ball which tore all the Fleſh from his Thigh and Leg. The Enemy left 43 Pieces of large Cannon upon the Field of Battle.

Francfort, Dec. 4. We have not yet received any exact Account of the Circumſtances of the Battle of the 22d paſt before Breſlau; of which City the Auſtrians took Poſſeſſion three Days after. Some Advices ſay, that the Imperialiſts, who were ſeveral Times repulſed, loſt 15,000 Men. But what is very extraordinary, Letters from Leipſic of the 27th mention nothing at all of the Matter.

Hague, Dec 8. Letters received this Evening by the Poſt from Germany, confirm that the Auſtrians made themſelves Maſters of Breſlau on the 25th of laſt Month, where they found a great Quantity of all Sorts of warlike Stores and Proviſions. Theſe Advices add, that four Battalions which the Pruſſians had thrown into the City, after the Affair of the 22d, have obtained Leave to retire; upon Condition of not bearing Arms againſt the Empreſs Queen, or her Allies during the preſent War.

Utrecht, Dec. 8. The Pruſſian Army having retired after the Battle of the 22d paſt to Wolhau, and the Prince of Bevern having fallen into the Hands of the Troops of General Nadaſti, who purſued it, Breſlau capitulated on the 25th, and the Garriſon, conſiſting of four Batalions, were made Priſoners of War. The King of Pruſſia, on hearing of this Diſaſter, marched from his Camp at Naumbourg on the Queiſs, in order to cover the Retreat of the Army, and re-aſſemble his Forces under the Cannon of Grand Glogau. Marſhal Keith is with his Corps in the Circle of Saatz, which he has laid under Contribution, as likewiſe that of Leitmeritz, whence the Alarm is ſpread even to the Gates of Prague.

Hague, Dec. 8. The Empreſs Queen having ſome Time ago diſperſed a Declaration in Sileſia, promiſing the Inhabitants great Favours and Privileges, if her Arms proved ſucceſsful in that Country; the King of Pruſſia has ſince iſſued the following Edict in Anſwer thereto.

Frederick, by the Grace of God, King of Pruſſia, Margrave of Brandenburgh, Elector and Arch-Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Empire; Grand Duke of Sileſia, &c. to all our faithful States, Inhabitants and Subjects of the Dutchy of Sileſia and County of Glatz, greeting.

'Tis with the utmoſt Surprize we have heard, that the Empreſs-Queen has diſperſed in our Dutchy of Sileſia a great Number of ſeditious Writings, in which they endea-

your, by all Sorts of falſe Imputations and frivolous Promiſes, to make you deviate from the Allegiance you owe us. In thoſe Pieces the Empreſs accuſes us of having diſturbed the Peace; and under this ſo often refuted Pretext, ſhe pretends to be no longer bound to obſerve the Treaties ſhe made with us, and therefore will look upon you as her Subjects. But the World knows, that every Time we took up Arms againſt the Houſe of Auſtria, we did it with Regret and for juſt Reaſons: As for the preſent War, we have ſhewn in the moſt convincing Manner (in the Writings publiſhed by our Order, to which the Court of Vienna has not been able to reply) that the Houſe of Auſtria has ſpirited up a great Part of Europe againſt us, by the meaneſt and baſeſt Methods; that ſhe has formed Projects for wreſting from us the Dutchy of Sileſia, though ſhe had ceded it to us in the moſt ſolemn Manner; and, in fine, that ſhe aſſembled a Year and a half ago, a powerful Army on our Frontiers, and took all the neceſſary Meaſures for falling upon us in Concert with her Allies, and executing the Deſigns ſhe had long meditated againſt Sileſia.

Wherefore, ſince after having offered Peace three Times, we have been forced to take our Meaſures, and even to have Recourſe to Arms, to guard againſt the Danger that threatened us, it is clear that the Breach of Peace is not to be charged to our Account, but to the Court of Vienna's; and that ſhe cannot, upon any Pretence whatever, fly from the Engagements ſhe is under by the Treaties ſhe made with us. Beſides, to declare ones-ſelf Sovereign of the Subjects of a Power with whom one is at War, and treat them as one's own Subjects, when the Right of doing it has not been acquired by a ſolemn Treaty of Peace, is an act contrary to the Law of Nature and contrary to the Uſages eſtabliſhed among civilized Nations: Otherwiſe, the Court of Vienna muſt confeſs, that we might have acted in the ſame Manner in the Kingdom of Bohemia.

As to the good Diſcipline and Protection which they make you hope for, without Diſtinction of Religion, you have but too well experienced how far the Diſcipline of the Auſtrian Troops extends; and not only the Hiſtory of all Times, but alſo the Manner in which the Empreſs Queen now treats her Proteſtant Subjects, may inform you what the Proteſtants of Sileſia ſhould promiſe themſelves from that Spirit of Perſecution which is become hereditary in the Houſe of Auſtria.

And though we are very well perſuaded that all theſe Reflections will naturally occur to you, and that you will perſevere in your Duty, we have nevertheleſs judged it proper to exhort you afreſh, not to ſuffer yourſelves to be dazzled and enſnared by the ſecret or public Inſinuations of our Enemies, nor deviate from the Fidelity due by Subjects to their lawful Sovereign, but to conform in all Points to the Edict publiſhed by our Orders the 22d of July, and thoſe iſſued the 15th and 23d of this Month by our truſty and well-beloved Prince of Brunſwick-Bevern, our Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief in Sileſia.

We forbid you to pay any Regard to the Orders or Edicts of the Enemy, to furniſh the Forage, Proviſions, and Money, which they may require, or aſſiſt them in any Shape whatever, &c. &c.

Given at Berlin, the 29th of Oct. 1757.

FREDERICK.

Head Quarters at Amelinchauſen in the Dutchy of Luneburg, December 5.

On the 30th paſt the King's Army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, marched into Camp; and the ſame Day the Fort of Harburg, garriſoned by about One Thouſand French, was inveſted; and the Reduction of the Garriſon left to Major General Hardenberg, with three Battalions and two Squadrons; ſince when, the Motions of the Army have obliged the French to abandon the City of Luneberg, which was accordingly taken Poſſeſſion of on the 3d Inſtant, by Major Fretach. On the 4th Major General Schulenburgh, who commands an advanced Corps, attacked between this Place and Ebſtorff, with the ſingle Regiment of Dragoons of Breitenbach, ſome Hunters on Horſeback, and ſome Huſſars, a Body of near 2000 French Horſe, and put them to Flight, with a very inconſiderable Loſs. We have now ſecured our Communication with the Elbe; and the French, who give Way wherever we meet them, are retired to Zell and Hanover.

Ratiſbon, Dec. 7. The Miniſter of the King of Great Britain, Elector of Hanover, has received Orders to repreſent to the Diet of the Empire, that the King his Maſter finds himſelf under a Neceſſity to break thro' the Convention ſettled with the Generals of the French Army for the following Reaſons, viz.

1. Becauſe the Court of France pretended to oblige the Hanoverian Troops not be againſt her nor any of her Allies, during the Continuance of the preſent War.

2. She demanded that the Auxiliary Troops ſhould be diſarmed before they returned home.

3. That then it became neceſſary to proceed no farther in the Convention, rather than

thim confent that Troops which were not Prifoners of War fhould fubmit by laying down their Arms to the fame Conditions as if they had been fo.

4. That his Britannick Majefty took'd on a Suſpenſion of Arms as paving the Way for Peace, and as a Means to comprehend his Allies in the Conditions which fhould be agreed on: But inſtead thereof the Court of France refuſed to lend its helping Hand, and to treat of Peace with the King, in Quality of Elector, that it might be left at Liberty to act arbitrarily in the Electoral Territories of his Britannick Majeſty, as well as thoſe of the Princes his Allies.

5. That this was the Deſign is manifeſt by the Hoſtilities committed notwithſtanding the Truce, by the Plunderings and Seizing the Garriſon of Schartzfels in the Hartz, as Priſoners. How exact ſoever the Hanoverians were in giving up the French Priſoners taken before the Convention, the French who were oblig'd to the ſame Conditions, fail'd in the Performance. That the Bailiffs of the Diſtricts where the French were not to enter, were forced to give in the State of their Receipts. That the King's Magazines, and thoſe of the Electoral Troops, were ſeiz'd even in Places look'd upon as Neutral. That the Country has been abus'd and plunder'd, plainly proving, that the Deſign was to ruin the King's Electoral Dominions, and likewiſe cauſe the Deſtruction of his Army, which they had before endeavoured at, by confining the Troops to Quarters where they muſt be expos'd to the Rigour of the Seaſon, and in all likelihood in Want of all Neceſſaries.

That for theſe Reaſons his Britannick Majeſty flatters himſelf that the State of the Empire will acknowledge the Solidity and Rectitude of them. He finds himſelf, notwithſtanding his pacifick Diſpoſition, under a Neceſſity of having Recourſe again to Arms, as the only Means to reſcue his Subjects from the Oppreſſions they ſuffer, and free his Allies from the Vexations impoſed upon them: Hoping that the Meaſures he is obliged to take, the Bounds of his Patience being exhauſted, will be attended with that happy Succeſs which may anſwer the lawful Views of yielding to the indiſpenſible Neceſſity he is at preſent under, of having again Recourſe to his Arms.

Hanover, Nov. 25. Laſt Night we received an Account, that the Town of Schweidnitz, in Silefia, was taken on the 12th Inſt. after a general Aſſault had been given the Day before, in which the Garriſon behaved incomparably well; and the Governor capitulated only at Noon the next Day, behind the Entrenchments he had made upon the Great Market Place.

By our laſt Letters from Dreſden, the King of Pruſſia arrived there on the 17th Inſt. with ten Battalions. The Day before his Pruſſian Majeſty arrived there, the Queen of Poland died ſuddenly of a Fit of Apoplexy. The Execution Army of the Empire (at leaſt, as much as remains of it) is ſeparated from the French, and retired towards Bamberg in Franconia.

Silefia, Dec. 2. On the 24th, the Prince of Bevern going out about Four o'Clock in the Morning alone, without any Attendants, except a Groom, to reconnitre the Poſition of the Enemy, fell in with a Sentry of Horſe, and was made Priſoner by ſome of the Croats. After waiting in vain for the Return of the Prince, Lieutenant-General de Kiau, according to his Right of Seniority, took the Command of the Army. He left a Garriſon of eight Battalions at Breſlau, and made the Troops to file off along the Oder. Lieutenant-General de Leſtewitz, who by Order of the King, took the Command of the City, was not in a Condition to defend, againſt ſo powerful an Army as that of the Enemy, a City ſo badly fortified and ſo extenſive as Breſlau; he ſaw himſelf obliged to be content with obtaining a free Retreat for the Garriſon and all the Sick, on Condition that this Garriſon ſhould not ſerve againſt the Empreſs Queen during the whole Courſe of this War.

His Majeſty, who could not be informed of all theſe Events becauſe the Enemy lay between him and the Army that had been at Breſlau, arrived on the 24th at Naumbourg on the Queis, and on the 29th at Parchwitz. Our Corps, commanded at preſent by the brave Lieutenant-General de Zeithen, has repaſſed the Oder, and happily joined, on the 1ſt of this Month, the Army of the King near Parchwitz. We are only about two Days March from the Enemy, who are in Poſſeſſion of the advantageous Camp we lately had.

However great our Misfortunes are, which we have not ſuffered by the Conduct of our Troops which has always been the ſame, but for Reaſons which Time will diſcover, the Courage of the whole Army is not in the leaſt abated, they burn with Deſire to engage the Enemy under the Command of the King, whoſe Courage and Conduct they know, and to aſſiſt him to ſet every Thing in its former Situation.

Magdebourg, Dec. 10. The Day before Yeſterday, the Lieutenant Baron de Putlitz arrived here, preceded by 48 Poſtilions, bringing the Queen the pleaſing News of a complete Victory gained the 5th Inſt. between Newmark and Liſſa, in Silefia, with an Army of 35000 Men over that of Prince

Charles and the Marſhals Daun and Nadaſti, which conſiſted of 80,000 Men.

On the 5th Inſt. the King marched in order to attack the Enemy in their advantageous Camp between Liſſa and Breſlau, lately occupied by the Prince of Bevern. But after having gone a little Way, he found the Enemy advancing to meet him, the Saxon General Noſtitz, forming the Van with three Regiments of Saxon Dragoons, to maſk the Auſtrians March; thoſe three Reigiments were immediately overturned by our Huſſars, and all of them either cut to Pieces or made Priſoners. Our Army afterwards attacked that of the Enemy ſo vigorouſly, that tho' they rallied ſeveral Times, they were at laſt obliged on all Sides to take to Flight, and the Defeat was quite compleate.

A Note wrote on the Field of Battle by his Pruſſian Majeſty at Liſſa, Dec. 5, 1757.

"We have gained a complete Victory of the Auſtrians. We have taken three or four Regiments of Infantry Priſoners, a great Number of Cannon, Colours, Standards, &c. I can give no Detail on account of the Night. We have loſt no General. Krokau is wounded and Priſoner. God be praiſed! every Thing goes extremely well. I march To-morrow to Breſlau, which I hope to retake in eight Days from this Time. We have loſt between kill'd and wounded 2000 Men."

A ſhort Account of the Victory which the King of Pruſſia gained over the Auſtrians on the 5th Day of December, 1757, dated at Berlin, Dec. 8, 1757.

Yeſterday Morning at Three o'Clock a Courier arrived from the King with the important and agreeable News of a complete Victory which his Majeſty gained over the Auſtrian Army on the 5th of this Month, between Newmark and Liſſa; the Auſtrians being near 80,000 and his Majeſty's Forces not more than 39 or 40,000 Men.

The Attack begun at One in the Afternoon, and laſted four Hours. The Army of the Enemy being forced and ſeparated in the Centre, was thrown into Diſorder and Confuſion, inſomuch that one Wing of it retreated by the Way of Liſſa towards Breſlau, and the other towards Kantz, which is in the Road to Schweidnitz. At the Departure of the Courier we had taken from the Enemy 40 Cannon beſides a great Number of Colours and Standards: We have alſo taken a great Number of Priſoners, and in particular four entire Regiments of Infantry. We have not loſt any General Officer of Diſtinction. The Major-Generals de Lattorff and de Krokaw are both wounded. The Evening before the Action our Troops made themſelves Maſters of a conſiderable Magazine, and of all the Enemy's Ovens, on which Occaſion 300 Croats were killed and 600 taken Priſoners.

We are in hourly Expectation of a more particular Account of this great Action.

The truly heroic King of Pruſſia, ſince the 6th of laſt May, has fought the following Battles.

1. The Battle of Rieſberg, commanded by the Duke of Bevern.
2. The Battle of Prague, commanded by the King in Perſon.
3. The Battle of Collin, commanded by the King in Perſon.
4. The Battle fought againſt the Ruſſians, commanded by Marſhal Lehwald.
5. The Battle of Roſbach, commanded by the King in Perſon.
6. The Battle of Breſlau, commanded by the Duke of Bevern.
7. The Battle of Newmark, commanded by the King in Perſon.

The above are all general Engagements; beſides the Siege of Prague, and great Numbers of Skirmiſhes.—The Conſequence of this laſt Engagement will be in all probability, the intire Evacuation of Sileſia by the Auſtrians.

Extract of a private Letter from Berlin, dated December 10.

"We are To-morrow, in Conſequence of a Royal Order, to ſing Te Deum here, for the moſt ſignal and moſt complete Victory that has been gained by our moſt illuſtrious Monarch, of which we had an indiſtinct Account by a Courier who arrived on the 8th, a little before Ten at Night, preceded by fifty Poſtilions with Horns and Flambeaux. We have ſince received a great Variety of Accounts, from which the following Relation is collected.

"The Garriſon of Schweidnitz hearing on their March of his Majeſty's glorious Victory of Roſbach, on the 5th of laſt Month, and that he was in full March into Sileſia, threw themſelves at once upon the Eſcorte that conducted them, and as ſoon as they were diſperſed, marched inceſſantly, and almoſt without Repoſe, till they joined the King's Forces. It was from this Corps that his Majeſty obtained an Account of the State the Enemy were in, of the Manner in which their Forces had been harraſſed, and a Variety of other Circumſtances, which with the vehement Solicitations of the Army, induced the King to march on the 4th Inſt. with a full Deſign of attacking them in the entrenched Camp, formerly occupied by the Prince of Brunſwic Bevern, between Liſſa and Breſlau, notwithſtanding their great

Superiority

Superiority, the Pruſſian Army conſiſting but of 58000, and the Auſtrians being 80000 ſtrong.

"On the 5th, the Army being in full March, the King received Advice that the Enemy had quitted their Camp, and were moving towards him. Soon after the Saxon General Noſtitz appeared at the Head of three Regiments of Dragoons, who were immediately attacked and pierced by our Huſſars. The Auſtrian Cavalry behind them ſuſtained the Shock of ours with great Intrepidity, but were at laſt broken, their Right and Left Wings giving Way almoſt at the ſame Time. Their Generals notwithſtanding, rallied and formed a new Line no leſs than four Times, till the Infantry, making one great Effort with their Bayonets at the Head of their Pieces, forced the Enemy's Centre; upon which they immediately began to fly on both Sides, one Body towards Schweidnitz, and the other towards Breſlau. It is impoſſible to ſpeak particularly as to their Loſs, but it muſt be very great, ſince three Regiments threw down their Arms at once, and we have in the whole 8000 Priſoners, among whom are ſeveral Generals, and other Officers of Diſtinction, 131 Pieces of Cannon, and a vaſt many Standards and Colours. This Victory has coſt us above 2000 Men, and two Generals ſlightly wounded."

The French under Marſhal Richlieu are retiring towards Hanover, and it is thought are going to repaſs the Weſer. The Hanoverians and Heſſians under Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic are got to Zell, and in Purſuit of the French.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Haſtings, Nov. 23.

THREE of the Smugglers are taken in Suſſex, charged with being lately concerned in a late Engagement with ſome Dragoons.

York, Nov. 23. Sir Robert Rich's Dragoons are quartered here in order to quell the Mob, occaſioned by the preſent Dearth of Corn.

Newcaſtle, Nov. 26. Laſt Week as ſome Colliers were ſinking a Pit on Gateſhead-Moor, near Newcaſtle, they found the entire Skeleton of a Man of a gigantic Size, in a Bed of Stiff Clay, about 7 Feet from the Surface. Near the Skeleton were found three ſmall Pieces of very antient Saxon Coin, the Bones laid compact together, and meaſured 7 Feet 8 Inches high.

Dover, Dec. 5. The Endeavour, of Lymington, laden with Oats, was taken a few Days ago by a French Shallop Privateer off Beachy; but the Frenchmen on board not being able, from the ſtrong ſouthery Wind, to get into any of their own Ports, brought her in here.

LONDON.

Nov. 18. COmplaint having been made to the Lords of the Admiralty, that frequent Piracies have been committed (under Colour of Commiſſions granted by them) upon neutral Ships, their Lordſhips, for the bringing Offenders of this Kind to Juſtice, have this Day publiſhed a Reward of 100 l. to any Perſon who ſhall make the Diſcovery of ſuch a Practice.

23. The Magiſtrates of Plymouth preſented the brave Capt. Lockhart, who has very ſucceſsfully exerted himſelf againſt the French Privateers, and for the Protection of Trade, with the Freedom of their Corporation in a gold Box.

25. William Mayne, George Peters, Michael Adolphus, Richard Duhorty, and William Morris, Eſqrs. Members of the Committee of the Marine Society, attended by their Secretary Mr. John Stevens, waited on Mr. Juſtice Fielding, with a ſilver Anchor, as a Preſent from the Society, on which is the following Inſcription; round the Ring, "For the Service of our Country." On one Side of the Stock, "The Marine Society was inſtituted in London on the 22d of July, 1756, and within twelve Months completely fitted out, for the Service of the Royal Navy, 1911 Men, and 1580 Boys." On the other Side, "Preſented by the Marine Society to John Fielding, Eſq; as a Token of their juſt Senſe of his great Services in promoting their Deſign."

28. The Preſident of the Royal Society, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, the late Lord Chancellor, Governor of Greenwich Hoſpital, with the Lords of the Admiralty, and

and others appointed by Act of Parliament to examine the Merits of such as apply for the Reward for discovering the Longitude, met at the Admiralty, to consider of the further Improvements made by Mr. Harrison, in the elaborate Machine invented by him, and already in Part approved by them; and for which a certain Sum of Money has been adjudged him.

29. The public Companies of Insurance, Under-writers and Merchants of London, ordered a massy gradooned Silver Table, supporting a handsome Cup and Cover to be made, which is to be presented to Capt. Lockhart, for the signal Services he has done the Trade of this Kingdom.

30. Being the Birth-day of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, there was a great Court at Leicester-house in the Morning. There was afterwards a great Court at St. James's, and a Ball at Night in the Ball-room.

Dec. 1. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and opened the Session with the following most gracious Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It would have given me the greatest Pleasure to have acquainted you at the opening of this Session, that our Success in carrying on the War had been equal to the Justice of our Cause, and the Extent and Vigour of the Measures formed for that Purpose.

I have the firmest Confidence, that the Spirit and Bravery of this Nation, so renowned in all Times, and which have formerly surmounted so many Difficulties, are not to be abated by some Disappointments. These, I trust, by the Blessing of God, and your Zeal and Ardour for my Honour, and the Welfare of your Country, may be retrieved. It is my first Resolution to apply my utmost Efforts for the Security of my Kingdoms, and for the Recovery and Protection of the Possessions and Rights of my Crown and Subjects in America, and elsewhere; as well by the strongest Exertion of our Naval Force, as by all other Methods. Another great Object, which I have at Heart, is the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of Europe; and, in that view, to adhere to, and encourage my Allies.

For this Cause I shall decline no Inconveniencies; and, in this Cause, I earnestly desire your hearty Concurrence, and vigorous Assistance. The late signal Success in Germany has given a happy Turn to Affairs, which it is incumbent upon us to improve; and in this critical Conjuncture, the Eyes of all Europe are upon you. In particular, I must recommend it to you, that my good Brother and Ally, the King of Prussia, may be supported in such a Manner, as his Magnanimity and active Zeal for the common Cause deserve.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It gives me the utmost concern, that the large Supplies, which you have already granted for carrying on the War, have not produced all the good Effects we had reason to hope for. But I have so great a Reliance on your Wisdom, as not to doubt of your Perseverance. I only desire such Supplies as shall be necessary for the public Service; and, to that End, have ordered the proper Estimates to be laid before you. You may depend upon it, that the best and most faithful Oeconomy shall be used.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have had such ample Experience of the Loyalty and good Affections of my faithful Subjects towards Me, my Family, and Government, in all Circumstances, that I am confident they are not to be shaken. But I cannot avoid taking Notice of that Spirit of Disorder, which has shewn itself amongst the common People, in some Parts of the Kingdom. Let me recommend to you to do your Part in discouraging and suppressing such Abuses, and for maintaining the Laws, and lawful Authority. If any Thing should be found wanting, to explain or enforce what may have been misunderstood or misrepresented, I am persuaded will not escape your Attention.

"Nothing can be so conducive to the Defence of all that is dear to us, as well as for reducing our Enemies to Reason, as Union and Harmony amongst ourselves.

A Memorial presented to their High Mightinesses the States General, November 28, by Colonel Yorke.

"In that critical Situation Europe has been in during the Course of this Year, in Consequence of Measures concerted to over-turn the whole World, the King was willing to flatter himself, that the Courts of Vienna and Versailles, out of regard to the circumspect Conduct observed by your High Mightinesses, would have at least informed you of the Changes they have thought proper to make in the Austrian Netherlands.

"It was with the utmost Surprize the King heard, that, without any previous Concert with you, and almost without giving you any Notice, the Court of Vienna had thought proper to put the Towns of Ostend and Newport into the Hands of French Troops, and to withdraw her own as well as her Artille-

ry

and Stores, whilst France continues to send thither a formidable Quantity.

'The Conduct of the Court of Vienna towards his Majesty is indeed so unmerited, and so extraordinary that it is difficult to find Words to express it. But whatever fallacious Pretexts she may have made Use of to palliate her Behaviour towards England, it doth not appear that they can be extended so far as to excuse the Infringement, in Concert with France, of the most solemn Treaties between her and your High Mightinesses.

'The King never doubted that your High Mightinesses would make proper Representations to the two Courts newly allied, to demonstrate the Injustice of such a Proceeding, and the Danger that might afterwards result from it.

'Your High Mightinesses will have perceived, that their Silence on the first Step encouraged the two Courts newly allied to attempt others, and who can say where they will stop? The Pretext at first was, the Need which the Empress Queen stood in of the Troops for the War kindled in the Empire, and the Necessity of providing for the Safety of those two important Places; and afterwards their imaginary Danger from England.

'But, High and Mighty Lords, it is but too evident that the two Powers, who have taken these Measures in Concert, have other Projects in view, and have made new Regulations with Regard to that Country, which cannot but alarm the neighbouring States.

'The late Demand made to your High Mightinesses of a Passage for a large Train of warlike Implements through some of the Barrier Towns in order to be sent to Ostend and Newport, could not fail to awaken the King's Attention. The sincere Friendship and Parity of Interest of Great Britain and Holland require that they should no longer keep Silence, lest in the Issue it should be considered as a tacit Consent, and as a Relinquishment of all our Rights.

'The King commands me, therefore, to recall to your High Mightinesses the twofold Right you have acquired to keep the Austrian Netherlands under the Government of the House of Austria; and that no other has a Title to make the least Alteration therein without the Consent of Your High Mightinesses; unless these new Allies have resolved to set aside all prior Treaties, and to dispose at Pleasure of every Thing that may suit their private Interest.

'In the Treaty between Your High Mightinesses and the Crown of France, signed at Utrecht April 11, 1713, Article XIV. are these Words. "It is also agreed, that no Province, Fort, Town, or City, of the said Netherlands, or of those which are given up by his Catholic Majesty, shall ever be ceded, transferred, or given, or shall ever devolve to the Crown of France, or any Prince, or Princess of the House, or Line of France, either by Virtue of any Gift, Exchange, Marriage Contract, Succession by Will, or by any other Title whatever, to the Power and Authority of the Most Christian King, or of any Prince or Princess of the House or Line of France.'

'In the Barrier Treaty these very Stipulations are repeated in the first Article. 'His Imperial and Catholic Majesty promises and engages that no Province, City, Town, Fortress or Territory of the said Country shall be ceded, transferred, given, or devolve to the Crown of France, or to any other but the Successor of the German Dominions of the House of Austria, either by Donation, Sale, Exchange, Marriage Contract, Heritage, or Testamentary Succession, nor under any other Pretext whatsoever; so that no Province, Town, or Fortress, or Territory of the said Netherlands, shall ever be subject to any other Prince, but to the Successor of the States of the House of Austria alone, excepting what has been yielded by the present Treaty to the said Lords the States General.'

'A bare reading of these two Articles is sufficient to corroborate all that I have just represented to your High Mightinesses: And whatever Pretext the Courts of Vienna and Versailles may alledge to cover the Infraction of those Treaties, the Thing remains nevertheless evident, whilst these two Courts are unable to prove that the Towns of Ostend and Newport are not actually in the Power of France. If their Designs are just, or agreeable to those Treaties, they will doubtless not scruple in the least to make your High Mightinesses easy on that Head, by openly explaining themselves to a quiet and pacific Neighbour, and by giving you indisputable Proofs of their Intentions to fulfil the Stipulations of the said two Treaties with regard to the Netherlands.

'The King hath so much Confidence in the good Sense, Prudence, and Friendship of your High Mightinesses, that he makes not the least doubt of their taking the most efficacious Measures to clear up an Affair of such Importance, and of their being pleased, in Concert with the King, to watch over the Fate of a Country, whose Situation and Independance have, for more than a Century, been regarded as one of the principal Supports of your Liberty and Commerce.'

YORKE.

Dec 23.

Dec. 23. His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Land Tax and Malt Bills, to the Organzine Silk Bill, and to one private Bill.

The Houſe of Peers have adjourned to Tueſday the 17th of January, and the Houſe of Commons to Monday the 16th of January.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 676.

The St. Joſeph and the Fleuren, from Alexandria, for Marſeilles, by the Lyme Man of War, and carried into Leghorn.

A new French Frigate, going from Dunkirk, to Breſt, by the Phœnix Privateer of Jerſey.

The Phœnix, alſo retook a Snow, from Virginia, with 420 Hogſheads of Tobacco.

The Briſtol Galley, has retaken the Nancy, Pool, from Newfoundland, and brought her into Briſtol.

A Dutch Ship from Marſeilles, to Rotterdam, by the True Patriot, a Letter of Marque.

The Enterprize Privateer, of Briſtol, has retaken a Brigantine, and ſent her into Liſbon.

The Hermione Frigate of 28 Guns, by his Majeſty's Ship Unicorn, Capt. Moore.

A Dutch Snow, from Marſeilles, for Hauvre de Grace, and the Santa Famille, from Suſa, for Marſeilles, by the Oſborne Privateer, and ſent into Gibraltar.

A large French Privateer, by the Antelope Man of War.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 677.

The Lovely Jane, Foſter, from Belfaſt, to Jamaica.

The Prince George, from Piſcataqua, and the Matty, from New England, taken and ſent into Martinico.

A Ship laden with Sugar and Rum, taken by a Dunkirk Privateer, and carried into Breſt.

The Mercy, Baſs, taken off Beachy Head, and carried into Bologne.

The Margaret, Erſkine, by a French Frigate, who took out the Crew and burnt her.

The Hannah, Cotes, from Maryland, for London, is taken and ſent into Dunkirk.

The Province Snow, of Boſton, Douce, being ſent to look into Louiſbourgh, was taken.

The Speedwell, Matty, from Salom, taken and carried into Martinico.

The Mermaid, ——— the Mezin, ——— and the Lapwing, belonging to Harwich, by a French Privateer near Yarmouth, and ranſomed.

BIRTH.

Nov. 1. The Hon. Lady Sheffield, was delivered of a Son at Buckingham-houſe.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 24. Tho. Nuttall, Eſq; to Mrs. Cuſtance, Relict of Hambleton Cuſtance, late High Sheriff of the County of Norfolk.

25. Mr. Conſtable, of Clifford's-Inn, to Miſs Marriot, in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet.

Summers Clarke, Eſq; to Miſs Hammond.

Henry Johnſon, Eſq; to Miſs Hill, of Dunſtable.

Dec. 1. Mr. Arthur Parrots, a Hambro' Merchant to Miſs Blackwell, of Pool.

Mr. Cha. Ballard, Leaden-hall-ſtreet, to Miſs Play of Windſor.

Mr. Stephen Bank, Attorney, to Miſs Cape, at Ipſwich.

Tho. Jarvis, of Buckingham, Eſq; to Miſs Middleton, of Golden-ſquare.

2. Mr. Saunders, at Exeter, to Miſs Lloyd, at a Quaker's Meeting, at Briſtol.

Alſo, Mr. James Bath, to Miſs Windle, at Downend.

4. Tho. Clayton, jun. Eſq; of Newbury, to Miſs Maſdon, of Marlborough.

Mr. Rob. Coles, Merchant, to Miſs Snelling, of Croydon.

7. Mr. Clark, a Jamaica Merchant, to Miſs Ruſſel, of Jeffry's-ſquare.

8. Mr. Mauduit, Merchant, in Lyme-ſtreet, to Mrs. Carpenter, of Red-lion-ſquare.

The Rev. Mr. Hen. Foulkes, at Bath, to Miſs Ann Taylor of that City.

10. Sambroke Freeman, of Fawley-court, Member of Parliament for Pontifract, to Miſs Winford.

13. John Playters, Eſq; to Miſs Lewis, of Fleet-ſtreet.

DEATHS.

Nov. 24. Will. Mere, Eſq; at his Seat in Cornwall.

26. John Horn, Eſq; formerly Governor at Bombay, who has left 50l. to each of the following Hoſpitals, viz. Bethlem, Foundling, and the Hoſpital at Bath.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Dighy, of the Kingdom of Ireland, one of the Lords of the Bed-

Bedchamber to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and Member in the preſent Parliament for Wells.

Dec. 2. John David, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for Weſtminſter.

Dr. Cha. Carlton, London.

3. Sir Philip Meadows, Knt. joint Comptroller of the Army, Commiſſioner of Chelſea Hoſpital, and Knight Marſhal, in the 95th Year of his Age.

Sir Humphry Monoux, in Argyle-buildings, in a very advanced Age.

12. At his Seat at Maiden Bradley, Wiltſhire, the moſt noble Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerſet, Baron Seymour, and Baronet Warden, and Chief Juſtice in Eyre, of all his Majeſty's Parks, &c.

14. The Hon. Mrs. Mary Grenville, Wife of the Hon. James Grenville, Eſq;

Wm. Newton, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the County of Northampton.

Cha. Strahan, Eſq; Lieut. Governor of Guernſey, and Capt. of an Independent Company, who has ſerved no leſs than 53 Years with unblemiſhed Reputation.

16. Dr. Logan, at Bath, one of the Phyſicians to the Infirmary of that City.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Capt. Lockart, of the Tartar, Capt. of the Favourite Sloop of War.

Francis Bernard, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, appointed Governor and Captain General of New-Jerſey.

Capt. Porter, to be Captain of the Alcide, in the Room of Capt. Douglaſs.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Sackville, is appointed Deputy Maſter (Lieut. General) of the Ordinance.

Capt. Peter Dennis, Capt. of the Dorſetſhire, a Ship of 74 Guns, juſt launched at Portſmouth.

Wm. Whitehead, of Clare-hall, Cambridge, appointed Poet Laureat in the Room of Colly Cibber deceaſed,

Wm. Euſtace, is appointed Major in the 5th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lord Bentinck.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Triſt, M. A. to the Rectory of St. Stephen's, at Saltaſh, Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Dawſon, A. B. to the Rectory of Warmington, Lincolnſhire.

Rev. Mr. Beſt, M. A. to the Rectory of South Dalton, Yorkſhire.

Rev. Mr. John Belward, to the Rectory of Aſhby in Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. John Tayleure, to the Rectory of Gunton.

Rev. Mr. Rob. Garnham, to the Rectory of Newton, in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. John Thornbury, to the Rectory of Stroud in Glouceſterſhire.

Rev Richard Head, M. A. to the Rectory of Roiſtone, in Wiltſhire.

Rev. Mr. James Lewis, to the Rectory of St. Martin's, Saliſbury.

Rev. James Sloper, M. A. to the Rectory of Eden, in Northamptonſhire.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Barker Ruſh, to the Rectory of Heydon, in Norfolk.

Rev. Joſeph Crewe, to the Rectory of Muccleſton, Staffordſhire, and to the Rectory of Aſtbury, in the County of Cheſter, worth 700l. per Ann.

Rev. Randolph Crewe, to the Rectory of Warmingham and Barthomble, in Cheſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Carrington, to the Rectory of Stokyntinhede, in the County of Devon.

The Rev. Mr. Barnes, to the Rectory of Swancombe, in Kent.

Nath. Smith, Cl. M. A. to the Vicarage and Rectory of Houghton, in Lincolnſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Nutcombe Quick, appointed by the Biſhop of Exeter, Chancellor of that Dioceſe.

The Rev. Dr. Fry, of St. John's College, Oxford, choſen Preſident of that College.

The Rev. Mr. James Nind, to the Rectory of Aſh-wicken, in Norfolk.

Samuel Bethell, M. A. to the Rectory of St. Michael, Hereford.

Wm. Harris, M. A. to the Rectory of Mannerdey, in the County of Pembroke.

B——KR——S.

Nov. 26. John Forreſter, of the Strand, Middleſex, Linnen-draper.

John Goff, of Holywell, Flintſhire, Vintner.

Thomas Harriſon, of St. James Weſtminſter, Linnen-draper.

Dec. 3. Rob. Knowles, Geo. Ridgate, and Peter Gerrard, of Liverpool, Brewers.

John Taſker, of Ludlow, Salop, Maltſter.

Roger Parry, of Putney-common, Surry, Innholder.

Wm. Archard, of Nettleton, Wilts, Mercer.

Michael Inman, of Kingſton upon Hull, Merchant.

David Smith, of Coventry, Chapman.

6. Simſon Levi, of Cornhill, London, Merchant.

Thomas Shewell, and Henry Maſterman, of Shoe-lane, London, Brewers.

Matthew Atkinſon, at Bradford, Yorkſhire, Mercer.

Thomas Liddall, of Axminſter, Devon, Grocer.

10. David Thew, of Pattrington, Yorkſhire, Mercer.

Edward Kingſton, of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, Leiceſter, Mercer.

Charles Sarjant, of Uxbridge, Middleſex, Innholder.

13. Thomas Corleys, of Over-Tabley, Cheſter, Tanner.

Abra. Bentley, of Kingſton upon Hull, Bookſeller.

17. The Rev. James Farrer, Vicar of Brignall, in the City of York, Dealer and Chapman.

Edward Holmes, of St. Botolph Biſhopſgate, Colourman.

Wm. Varley, of Leeds, Chapman.

Edward Heylyn, of Cornhill, London, Merchant.

22. John Idle, of Wakefield in Yorkſh. Cornfactor.

Thomas Judd, of Melton Mowbray, Mercer.

Thomas Powell, of Cheſter, Shipwright.

Robert Thornton, of St. Martin in the Fields, Victualler.

John Maſon, of Briſtol, Broker and Merchant.

Abraham Nurton, of Maid-lane, Southwark, Hatmaker.

BOOKS publiſhed ſince our laſt.

A Second Courſe of Letters on Baptiſm, &c. 6*d*. *Ward.*

An Enquiry into the Nature, Cauſes, &c. of our Saviour's Agony in the Garden. By Thomas Moore, 1*s*. 6*d*. *Noon.*

The Proteſtant Syſtem, 2 Vols. 12*s*. *Griffiths.*

Tindal's Rapin, 8vo. Vol. X. 5*s*. *Owen.*

A Cabinet Council, or Secret Hiſtory of Lewis XIV. 3*s*. *Woodgate.*

A new Hiſtory of the Eaſt Indies. By Capt. Cope, 4*s*. *H. Owen.*

Biographia Britannica, Vol. IV. 30*s*. in Sheets. *Hitch.*

Life of the King of Pruſſia. By W. H. Dilworth, M. A. 1*s*. *Rivington* and *Fletcher.*

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COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, December 23, 1757.

Amſterdam,	35	4 3 Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	35	1 35
Rotterdam,	35	5 4 Uſ.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35	8
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	1/8
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	1/8
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	
Cadiz,	38	7/8
Madrid,	38	7/8
Bilboa,	38	1/2
Leghorn,	48	3/4 a 1/8
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	47	1/8
Venice,	50	1/4
Liſbon,	5*s.*	4*d.* 1/8
Porto,	5*s.*	4*d.* 1/4 a 3/8
Dublin,	7	1/8

BILL *of Mortality from Nov.* 22. *to Dec.* 20.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	790	1481	Males	566	1119
Females	691		Females	553	
Under 2 years old		495			
Between 2 and 5		164	Buried,		
5 and 10		77	Within the walls		148
10 and 20		41	Without		364
20 and 30		128	*Mid.* and *Surry*		685
30 and 40		130	City & Sub, *Weſt.*		299
40 and 50		144			
50 and 60		120			1485
60 and 70		92			
70 and 80		62	Weekly *Nov.* 29.		385
80 and 90		27	*Dec.* 6.		331
90 and 100		1	13.		416
100 and 109		0	20.		349
		1481			1481

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

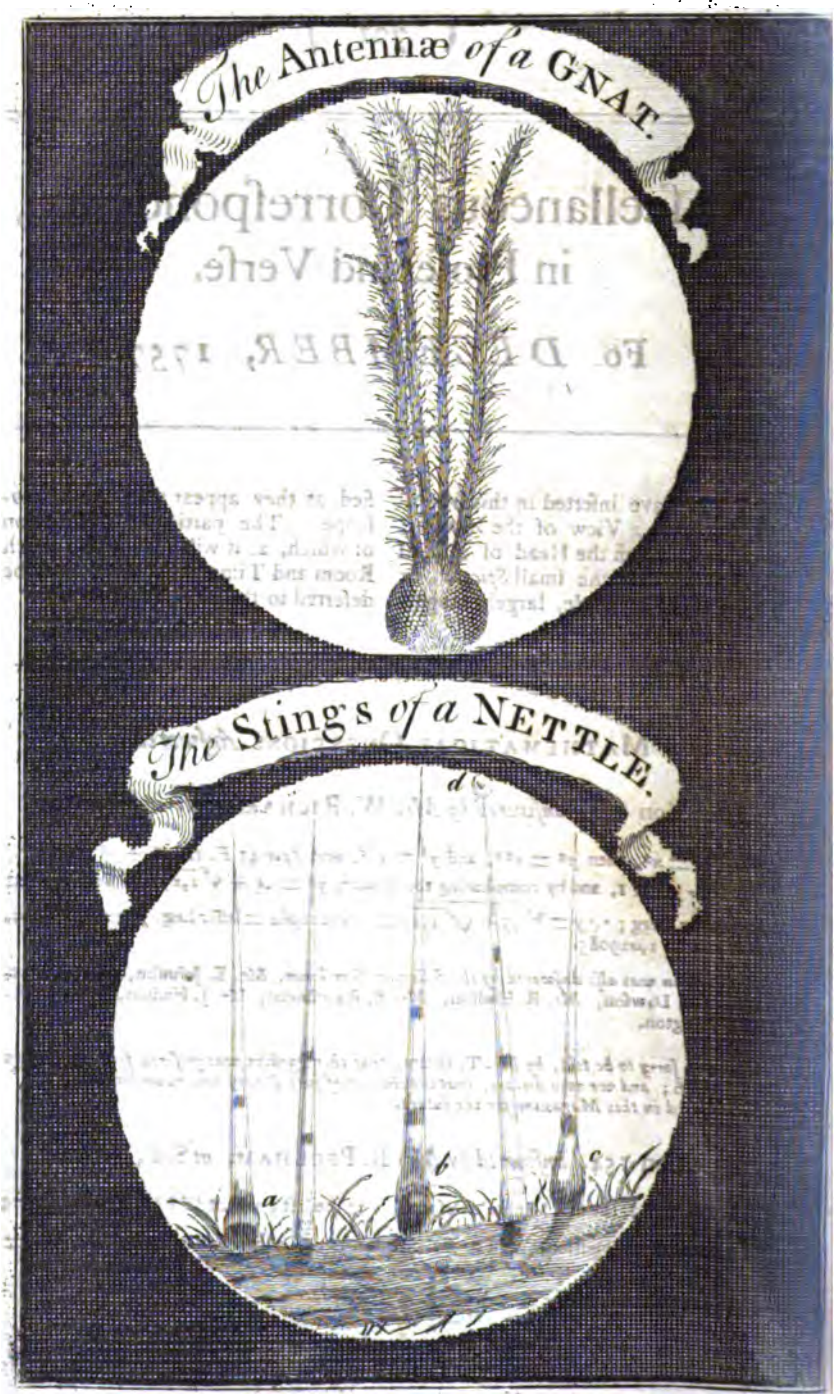
		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
No.	26	29 : 4	25 1/2	0 : 0	20M.
	27	31 : 0	22	0 : 0	20
	28	30 : 0	23 3/4	0 : 0	19
	29	32 : 0	20 1/2	0 : 0	20
	30	30 : 0	22	0 : 0	20
Dec.	1	30 : 2	25	0 : 0	36
	2	31 : 2	23	0 : 0	29
	3	32 : 0	20	0 : 0	40
	4	30 : 0	21	0 : 0	41
	5	29 : 7	25 3/4	0 : 0	10
	6	29 : 2	25	0 : 0	20
	7	29 : 7	22	2 : 0	30
	8	30 : 8	19 1/2	3 : 0	30
	9	29 : 7	20	0 : 0	29
	10	29 : 5	20	8 : 0	30
	11	29 : 4	20	0 : 0	40
	12	29 : 6	21	0 : 0	20D.
	13	29 : 5	19 3/4	0 : 0	50
	14	29 : 5	21	0 : 0	40
	15	29 : 5	22	7 : 0	30
	16	29 : 6	22 3/4	3 : 0	20M.
	17	29 : 9	23	9 : 0	10
	18	29 : 6	24	3 : 0	20
	19	29 : 5	24 3/4	3 : 0	10
	20	29 : 4	25	12 : 0	30
	21	29 : 4	23 1/2	2 : 0	10
	22	29 : 5	24 1/2	6 : 0	20
	23	29 : 5	24 3/4	7 : 0	20
	24	29 : 5	24 1/2	10 : 0	30
	25	29 : 6	24 1/2	12 : 0	30

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *In* DECEMBER 1757.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus,——

Days	Bank Stock.	E. India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3½ per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bon prem.	B. Ctr.
															l. s. d.
26	119¼	141½	104½	90¾	90	91⅛	91⅛	90¼	90⅛	91⅛	91	89¼	99⅛	56s	1 12 6
27	Sunday.														
28	119½	141½	Do	Do	Do	Do	91	Do	90	91¼	91¼	Do	Do	Do	Do
29	119½	141¾	Do	90⅛	Do	91⅛	91⅛	Do	90⅛	Do	Do	Do	99	Do	1 15 0
30	119½	Do	Do	Do	Do	91⅛	91	90⅛	90	Do	91¼	89⅞	Do	Do	Do
1	119	141	104¾	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	91¼	89⅞	Do	55s	Do
2	118	Do	104	89⅞	89⅞	91	90⅞	89⅞	89⅞	91	91	89⅞	98⅞	Do	Do
3	Do	140½	104½	90	89¾	90⅛	90⅛	90	89½	Do	Do	Do	Do	53s	Do
4	Sunday.														
5	118	Do	104½	Do	89⅞	90⅞	90¼	Do	89⅞	Do	Do	Do	Do	34s	Do
6	118¼	Do	104¼	Do	89½	91	Do	Do	Do	91⅛	Do	Do	98¼	54s	Do
7	118	Do	104	Do	89⅞	Do	90⅞	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
8	Do	Do	103¾	89⅞	89¼	90⅞	90¼	89½	89½	91	Do	89	Do	Do	Do
9	117¾	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	90⅞	89⅞	89⅞	90¼	90¼	89⅛	Do	55s	Do
10	117⅞	Do	Do	90	Do	91	90¼	Do	Do	90⅞	90⅞	Do	Do	Do	Do
11	Sunday.														
12	117¼	140½	103½	89⅞	Do	90⅞	Do	89¼	Do	90¼	90¼	Do	98⅝	Do	Do
13	Do	Do	Do	Do	89½	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	89⅞	98¼	Do	Do
14	17	Do	Do	Do	89¼	——	90⅛	Do	Do	——	Do	89	Do	54s	Do
15	Do	140	Do	90	89⅞	——	——	89⅞	89¼	——	91	Do	98⅞	Do	1 17 6
16	117¾	——	103¾	89⅞	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	Do	Do	——	Do	2 0 0
17	Do	——	Do	90	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	Do	Do	——	Do	Do
18	Sunday.														
19	117	——	Do	89⅞	89¼	——	——	Do	Do	——	90⅞	Do	——	53s	Do
20	117¼	——	Do	90	89⅞	——	——	90⅛	90	——	91	89⅞	——	Do	Do
21	Do	——	No Price.	90⅛	Do	——	——	Do	89⅞	——	Do	Do	——	Do	1 17 6
22	117¼	——	103¼	Do	90	——	——	Do	90	——	Do	Do	——	52s	2 0 0
23	117	——	103	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	89¼	——	Do	Do
24	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	Do	——	Do	Do

London. W. Pec. Loaf 2s. 3d.	Prices Com.	Park-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.
	Wheat	39s. 00d. qr.	13l 0 3s 0d lo.	13l 15s 0d lo.	13l 00s 0d lo.	13l 10s 0d.	1l 11s 0d Sac.	2l 18s 0d	8s 0odbush.	7s 0d bush.
	Barley	24s. 00d.	1l 08s 0d	1l 10s 6d	1l 10s 0d	1l 12s 0d qr.	1l 08s 0d qr.	1l 09s 0d	4s 2d	4s 0d
	Oats	19s. 06d.	1l 04s 0d qr.	1l 07s 0d qr.	1l 04s 0d qr	1l 03s 0d	1l 00s 0d	1l 03s 0d	2s 8d	2s 4d
	Beans	26s. 00d.	1l 15s 0d	1l 17s 0d	1l 19s 0d	1l 17s 0d		2l 04s 0d	4s 8d	4s 0od


The Antennæ of a GNAT.
The Stings of a NETTLE.
a
b
c
d

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *DECEMBER*, 1757.

WE have inſerted in this Magazine a View of the *Antennæ*, or Feelers, on the Head of a ſmall Gnat; as alſo the ſmall *Spicula*, or Stings of a Nettle, largely magnified as they appear thro' the Microſcope. The particular Deſcription of which, as it will require too much Room and Time at preſent, muſt be deferred to the next Number.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *anſwered.*

Queſtion 153. *anſwered by Mr.* W. RICHARDSON, *in* Durham.

PUT $y = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$, then $y^2 = x^{2\cdot\frac{1}{2}}$, and $y^3 = x^{3\cdot\frac{1}{2}}$, and (*per* 47 *B.* 1.) $y^2 + y4 = y^3$; $\therefore$ $y4 - y^2 = 1$, and by compleating the Square, $y^2 = ,5 + \sqrt{1,25} = 1,61803398 =$ the greater Leg; $\therefore y = \sqrt{,5 + \sqrt{1,25}} = 1,27201964 =$ leſſer Leg, $y^3 = 2,0581709$, and Area $= 1,029085$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by the following Gentlemen, Mr. E. Johnſon, *Mr.* T. Sims, *Mr.* Jol. Dawſon, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* E. Rawthorne, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *and Mr.* R. Waddington.

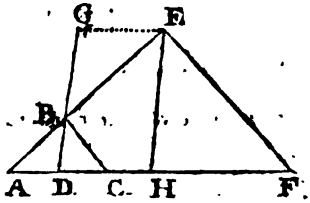
We are ſorry to be told, by Mr. T. Drury, *that this Queſtion was pilfered from the* Ladies Diary 1746; *and we now declare, that the Authors of ſuch Pirdty will never have their Queſtions inſerted in this Magazine for the future.*

Queſtion 154. *anſwered by Mr.* R. PECKHAM, *at* Seal, *in* Kent.

LET $a = 20$, the firſt Minute's Deſcent; $y =$ the laſt; which (if I don't form a wrong Idea of the Queſtion) is $= 0$, by the Nature of Geometric Series $\frac{\frac{20}{19} \times a - y}{\frac{20}{19} - 1} =$ the Sum of all the Terms; $\therefore \frac{\frac{20}{19} \times a}{\frac{20}{19} - 1} = 400$ Miles.

Also, by Mr. T. Hewgoe, Sam. Pike, *Mr.* E. Johnson, *Mr.* J. Rennard, *Mr.* J. Hudson, *Mr.* W. Reeves, *Mr.* T. Allen, *Mr.* T. Drury, *Mr.* W. Bull, *Mr.* J. Foster, *and Mr.* R. Hudson.

Question 155, *answered by Master* WILKINSON, *at Mr.* Allen's *School, at* Spalding.



CONstruction. Let C A B be the given Angle. Take A B to A C as 6 to 8 (the given Ratio). Bisect A C in D, and draw D G through B, so that D G may be = 68, then draw G E parallel to the Base A C until it meet A B produced in E, draw E H parallel to G D, and E F to H G; produce A C so as to meet E F in F. Then will A F E be the Triangle required. The Truth thereof is manifest from the Construction.

Calculation. In the Triangle A B C, given A C = 8, A B = 6, and the included Angle = 40° 36′ 47″. I find B C = 5.208 and B D = 3.945. Then *per* Similar Triangles, B D (3.945) : E H (68) :: A B (6) : A E (103.473) :: A C (8) : A F (137.966). Lastly, A B (6) : B C (5.208) :: A E (103.473) : E F (89.815) = 2 8, F.

Also, by Mr. J. Robinson, *Mr.* T. Sims, *Mr.* W. Tomas, *Mr.* W. Beckwith, *Mr.* E. Johnson, *Mr.* J. Stokes, *Mr.* W. Reeves, *Mr.* J. Scott, *Mr.* Ewen Callister, *Mr.* J. Hudson, *Mr.* R. Peckham, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* W. Bull, *Mr.* R. Hudson, *Mr.* J. Foster, *and Mr.* T. Drury.

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 167.

By Mr. THOMAS BARKER, *of* Westhall.

GIven in a right-angled Triangle, the Rectangle of the Diameter of its inscribed Circle, and Side of its inscribed Square = 219¾ Poles: Query the Sides, when in arithmetical Progression?

Question 168.

By Mr. J. HUDSON, *of* Louth, Lincolnshire.

SUppose a Quadrangular Close, two of whose Sides is the Sine and Co-sine of an Arch; a Third the Chord of its Complement, and the other, which is 14 Chains, is the Radius of the Circle; required the other three Sides, and the Area, when the Area is a Maximum?

Question 169.

By Mr. C. PAGISTER, *of* Greenland-Dock.

I Have a regular Piece of Wood which will fill up a round Hole, a square Hole, and an oval Hole: Query what is the Shape?

N. B. We think proper to propose this Question for the Amusement of our young Philomaths, tho' it is not a new one.

Question 170.

By Mr. G. HICKS, *at* Reedness, *near* Howden, Yorkshire.

A Certain Gentleman is desirous of having 60 Acres of Land set out in the Form of a Parallelogram, but being willing to make it broader, finds that if he take away 10 Chains from the Length, he must augment the Breadth with two Chains. Required the Number of Chains in Length and Breadth?

COMPU-

COMPUTATIONS *of the* Moon's Eclipſe, *which will happen on* January 24, 1758. *By Mr.* B. TALBOT, *of* Newport, Shropſhire.

	Apparent Time at London,			and Newport.		
	h	′	″	h	′	″
Beginning	4	28	07	4	19	07
Immerſion	5	31	57	5	22	57
Middle	6	24	43	6	15	43
Emerſion	7	17	29	7	08	29
Moon ſet. End ——	8	21	19	8	12	19

N. B. If the Weather ſhould prove precarious at the Time of the Eclipſe, if any Gentlemans provided with a Micrometer, can at any Time during the Immerſion meaſure the Minutes of the Moon's Diameter, either light or eclipſed, the Beginning may be known; and if a Meaſure be made during the Time of Emerſion, the End may be likewiſe known, tho' the Moon ſets before the End happen.

Of the ſame. By Mr. STOKES, *of* Bovey Tracey, Devonſhire.

		Begin.		Immer.		Middle.		Emer.		End.		
		h	′	h	′	h	′	h	′	h	′	
London —— ——		4	32	5	36	6	26	7	16	8	20	In the Morning. Apparent Time.
Ottery St. Mary	Devon.	4	23	5	27	6	17	7	07	8	11	
Bovey Tracy	Devon.	4	20	5	24	6	14	7	04	8	08	
The Continuance of Total Darkneſs								—		1	40	
The Duration of the whole Eclipſe								——		3	48	
								Digits eclipſed		21°	6′	

RURAL HAPPINESS.

A poetical Eſſay.

Beatus ille, cui Deus abſtulit
Parata quod ſatis eſt Manu,
HOR.

I.

HOW bleſt is he, who leads a rural Life,
And ſmiles contented at his humble State;
Unknown to Envy, Faction, and to Strife,
And feels no Torments that attend the Great!

II.

Unvex'd with Troubles, undiſturb'd he lives,
Low in the herbag'd, ſweet, ſequeſter'd Dale,
And taſtes the Joys which calm Contentment gives;
For calm Contentment loves the cottag'd Vale.

III.

Him peaceful Silence lulls to quiet Reſt,
And Bleſſings crown his ever-full Retreat;
Whoſe lonely Cottage is with Comfort bleſt,
While Heav'n makes all his rural Joys complete.

IV.

Who thankful takes his Food from Nature's Hand,
And labours chearful all the live-long Day;
Who cultivates with Joy the fertile Land,
That makes Return his Labour to repay.

V.

With how much Pleaſure he ſurveys his Flocks!
How joys to call the lowing Herds his own!
With how much Caution does he ſhun the Rocks,
Where monſter Vice exerts her dean Throat!

VI.

High o'er-arching Elms ſurround his lowly Seat;
And a [illegible] from [illegible]

Salubrious Herbs gives Relish to his Meat,
Which leaves the Sweets of Temperance behind.

VII.

What! tho' the Turtle never crowns his Board,
Nor high-sauc'd Meats upon his Table feast;
Yet homely Fare him greater Bliss afford,
Whose Body's healthy, and whose Mind's serene;

VIII.

The tufted Groves, and Flow'r-enwoven Bow'rs,
The Meads, the Lawns, and gentle purling Rills,
In Turn can testify his happy Hours,
Which guiltless Conscience e'er with Pleasure fills,

IX.

Free from the fordid Miser's lucrous Rage,
He asks no Titles, nor superfluous Wealth;
His blameless Life no guilty Cares engage,
Which ne'er engage his Competence and Health.

X.

Thrice happy he! and inobtently great,
Who follows Virtue where she points the Way,
And far sequester'd from the Bar's Debate,
Runs not from Reason's rightful Laws astray.

XI.

How sweet is Life in rural Peace thus led!
Where low Ambition never durst intrude;
Where Sleep reflective crowns the homely Bed,
And Cold-clad Cares molest not Solitude.

Dec. 5, 1757.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

IN your Magazine for *February*, 1755, you have inserted an excellent Fragment, as the Author is pleased to call it, under the Title of *Collin and Lucy*; let me desire the Favour of you to insert this, wrote by the late ingenious Mr. *Moore*, which I believe will be as agreeable to your Readers, as to,

Sir, your humble Servant,

W. O.

HARK! hark! 'tis a Voice from the Tomb!
Come, *Lucy*, it cries, come away;
The Grave of thy *Collin* has Room,
To rest thee beside his cold Clay,
I come, my dear Shepherd, I come;
Ye Friends and Companions adieu,
I haste to my *Collin* at dark Midnight,
To die on his Bosom so true.
All mournful the Mid-night Bell rung,
When *Lucy* arose;
And forth to the Green-turf the Grave
Where *Collin*'s pale Ashes repos'd
All wet with the Night's chilling Dew,
Her Bosom embrac'd the cold Ground,
While stormy Winds over her blew,
And Night-ravens croak'd all around.

How long, my lov'd *Collin*, she cry'd,
How long shall thy Lucy complain?
How long shall the Grave my Love hide?
How long ere it join us again?
For thee thy fond Shepherdess liv'd,
With thee o'er the World would she fly;
For thee has she sorrow'd and griev'd;
For thee would she lie down, and die.
Alas! what avails it, how dear
Thy Lucy was once to her Swain!
Her Face like the Lilly so fair,
And Eyes that gave Light to the Plain!
The Shepherd that lov'd her is gone,
That Face, and those Eyes claim no more;
And *Lucy* forgot, and alone,
To Death shall her *Collin* deplore.

While thus she lay sunk in Despair,
And mourn'd in the Echoes around,
Inflam'd all at once grew the Air,
And Thunder shook dreadful the Ground.
I hear the Kind Call, and they,
Oh, *Collin*, receive me, she cry'd,
Then breathing a Groan o'er his Clay,
She hung on his Tomb-stone, and dy'd.

A Burlesque Translation of Anacreon's

Ἔρως ποτ' ἐν ῥόδοισι,

In the same Metre.

AS *Cupid* gather'd Roses,
To make some fragrant Poses,
For self-admiring Lasses,
Who idolize their Glasses,
And think it all Mens Duty,
T' adore their matchless Beauty;
A Bee, with Bum and Arrow,
Salutes him to his Sorrow.
Alack! in this Disaster,
Where could he find a Plaister?
To *Venus* swiftly flying,
He cries, Mamma, I'm dying!
Stung by a Bee, I shiver,
Her Tail out-does my Quiver,

It's

It's Poison swells my Finger,
Where Death in Tortures lingers.
His funny, boisterous Mother,
Gay-smiling at this Pother,
Reply'd; O now's the Season
For Cupid an Herb Heaven.
If one small Dart confounds thee,
E'en frogs and Flies that wounds thee,
How wretched is poor Polly,
On whom th' am'rous Billy,
Thou hast discharg'd a Volley?

J. W.

A Paraphrase on the 50*th* PSALM.

HEar, O ye Nations, and attend, ye Lands,
The awful Summons, and most dread Commands
Of mighty Jove, who to remotest Earth,
(Where e'er great Nature's giv'n Creation Birth)
Has in loud Thunders his great Mind declar'd;
From East to West the solemn Sound was heard!
And lo! bright Sion darts resplendent Rays;
The beauteous Mountain's cover'd o'er with Blaze!
Ere long he comes! behold the shining Road!
Prepare, ye Nations, haste to meet your God!
Devouring Flames before his Chariot rowl;
Around, fierce Tempests, and hatch Thunders growl.
Thus on, triumphant, moves the dreadful Car,
Completely fur'd with formidable War!
The Heav'ns and Earth await his dread Command,
And flaming Angels all attentive stand,
Gather my Saints, tremendous Thunders cry,
Resounding Ecchoes, *Sanctum est*, reply!
When lo! from far assembled, Crouds appear,
The final Sentence from their God to hear.
The whole Creation shall his Justice own,
For great JEHOVAH is the Judge alone,
He'll to his People Loving-kindness show,
To the Rebellious everlasting Woe!
Ensuing Silence, still as Night appear'd,
When list'ning Nations thus their Maker heard.

Attend, my People, *Israel*, give Ear!
I, the ALMIGHTY, and your God, declare,
I'm not displeas'd, nor will I e'er remove,
My kind Affection and paternal Love,
For Want of Off'rings or of Sacrifice;
For these delight not thy Creator's Eyes;
All Beasts are mine, that each thick Forest fills,
And mine the Cattle on a thousand Hills!
If e'er I hunger'd, wou'd I thee implore?
The Earth is mine, with all her ripen'd Store!
Or if I thirsted wou'd I drink of Blood?
Is fleshy Food a Banquet for a God?
Thy solemn Vows to the Almighty pay;
In grateful Praises dedicate the Lay!
When in some Pain or else Distress'd you reign,
Unto thy Refuge Me, thy God, complain.
The only Succour, in thy sore Distress,
On me depend: Your Souls I'll surely bless.
Your Benefactor shall you ever praise;
In joyful Songs your grateful Voices raise;
And own your Saviour throughout endless Days!

But to the wicked, who, without a Cause,
Reject his Precepts, and despise his Laws:
With dreadful Frown he turning sternly says,
Ye curs'd Children, who abhor my Ways,
Depart from me, in endless Torments dwell,
Consigned with Devils to the lowest Hell!

Hear the dire Sentence; O, ye wicked Race!
Accept of Pardon, while there's offer'd Grace;
Left in my Fury I should you devour,
Then to deliver none shall have the Pow'r!
And ye, Ungodly, who forget your Lord,
Remember this, while timely Means afford
You Reconcilement, to all-gracious Jove;
Whose Name's Salvation, and whose Nature's Love!

Chatham, Dec. 3, 1757. *Tirtusah.*

CLARINDA, *and* THIRSIS.

A new Song.

I.

CLARINDA, she say,
Was sent for away
From a Town to a Village hard by.
(She is witty and fair,
With a fine Shape and Air,
And a beautiful sparkling Eye.)

II.

She had not been there
Much more than a Year,
Before a young Shepherd she spy'd;
His Appearance was bright,
She was struck with his Sight,
And her Cheeks were with Blushes all dy'd.

III.

He talk'd, and he smil'd,
'Till her Heart he beguil'd;
While *Cupid* stood laughing to see
What a Havock he made
With an innocent Maid,
Who before was so airy and free.

IV.

But the good-natur'd Boy,
He soon gave her Joy,
And directed his Shaft at her Dear,
He managed his Part,
So well with his Dart,
That now she has nothing to fear.

Thirsis

V.

Thirsis gain'd her Consent,
To a Church they both went,
Where the Priest the Knot willingly ty'd:
So now she's possest
With the Youth she loves best,
And a Thousand *per Annum* beside.

A Translation of the XXd Ode of the third Book of Horace.

Ad DIANAM.

O F Hills and Groves, thou guardian Maid,
Invok'd by mystic Names,
Who deign'st to lend thy gracious Aid
To save our pregnant Dames;

To thee I'll consecrate the Pine,
That shades my Country Seat,
And yearly sacrifice a Swine,
My Off'ring to compleat.

W. P.

The Picture of Calumny. *By the Rev. Mr.* Delacourt.

WHat Mortal, but Slander, that Serpent, hath stung?
Whose Teeth are sharp Arrows, a Razor her Tongue,
The rank Poison of Asps her livid Lips loads,
The Rattle of Snakes with the Spittle of Toads;
Her Throat is an open Sepulchre, her Legs
Sit hatching of Vipers, and Cockatrice Eggs;
Her Sting's a Scorpion's, like *Hyæna* she'll cry,
With the Ear of an Adder, a Basilisk's Eye,
The Mouth of a Monkey, the Hug of a Bear,
The Head of a Parrot, the Chatter of a Starr,
The Wings of a Magpie, the Snout of a Hog,
The Feet of a Mole, and the Tail of a Dog:
Her Claw is a Tiger's, her Forehead is Brass,
With the Hiss of a Goose, and the Bray of an Ass.

Cork, Nov. 21, 1757.

An EPIGRAM.

JACK prizes high
His Honesty;
He's jealous of it to a Tittle;
But well he may,
For *Jack*, they say,
Like many others, has but little.

Dartford, Nov. 16, 1757.

ODE,

Intended for the New Year 1758.

By the late Poet-Laureat, Colley Cibber, *Esq;*

BEhold the Circle forms! Prepare!
The smiling Morn leads on the Year,
The Year advancing to prolong
The Date of CÆSAR's Sway,
Sublimes the lowest Lay,
Demands the Song,
And calls for universal Cheer.

While wasteful War in foreign Fields
Spreads wide her Train of Desolation,
Britain her untrod Harvests yields,
Which plenteously regale the Nation.

Turn, turn we now our Annals o'er,
And mark the Reign we most admire,
Where shall we find a Monarch more
Indulgent to our Hearts Desire?

Our Rights, our Laws, our Liberty,
His Lenity so well maintains,
That foreign Monarchs hence may see
How gloriously AUGUSTUS reigns!

So gently CÆSAR holds his Sway,
That Subjects with Delight obey;
While from his Power such Blessings rise,
Him they behold with grateful Eyes,

To him they quaff the Evening Bowl,
'Till Suns beneath the Ocean roll.

How blest'd our Lot by Heaven ordain'd,
Then to have liv'd when CÆSAR reign'd!

When Fame had confest'd,
In the best order'd State,
No People so blest'd,
No Monarch so great.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For DECEMBER, 1757.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Leipzig, Dec. 17.

WE have yet no Relation, in Form, of the Victory of the 5th; but by Letters of the 10th from the Pruſſian Camp before Breſlau, the King expected to be ſoon Maſter of that City, and of the Garriſon and Wounded which are in it, amounting together to 10,000 Men.

Letters of good Authority from the ſame Camp, of the 7th, 8th, and 10th Inſtant, bring the following Particulars: The King lay at Liſſa the 5th, and advanced towards Breſlau the 6th. Lieutenant General Zeithen was diſpatched with the Dragoons, Huſſars, and ſome Infantry, in Purſuit of the Enemy, who were retiring towards Schweidnitz; and he had ſuch Succeſs, that on the 10th there were in the Pruſſian Camp no leſs than 20,000 Priſoners, amongſt which there are two Generals, and 283 Officers, many of them Field Officers.

Three thouſand Baggage and Ammunition Waggons, were already brought in, and 168 Pieces of Cannon, and 43 Colours and Standards, taken. General Zeithen ſtill continued the Purſuit, and ſent in daily Priſoners and Artillery.

Some of the Letters mention, that General O'Donel is dangerouſly wounded, and a Priſoner, and that General Luchaſi was killed; and ſo great was the Ardour of the Pruſſian Soldiers, that they could hardly be reſtrained from attempting to ſcale the Walls of Breſlau.

By a Gazette Extraordinary, Friday 30, from the Head Quarters of the Hanoverians at Suderburg, of December 29, which gives a particular Account of the late Battle of the King of Pruſſia at Liſſa: As it correſponds with the former Accounts given of it, we ſhall only add, that unprovoked, unprecedented Inſtance of Cruelty in the French.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick's Army to a Friend at Stade, dated Altenbagen, Dec. 16, 1757.

'Marſhal Richelieu makes War as an Incendiary. At the Approach of our Army, he cauſed the Suburbs of Zell to be burnt down without Neceſſity, after having firſt plundered the Houſes. He likewiſe adds Cruelty to Deva[illegible]ation; witneſs the Hoſpitals for Orphans at Zell, in which the greateſt Part of the Children were burnt, and thoſe who attempted to eſcape the Flames, by leaping out at the Window, periſhed by the Fall; and all this, though we made no Motion towards the City either Yeſterday or the Day before, and conſequently the Enemy could not have the leaſt Pretence for ſuch barbarous Exceſſes. They alſo burnt down Yeſterday all the Farm-Houſes and Buildings belonging to the King's Sheep-Walks, after having firſt entirely plundered them, without paying the leaſt Regard to Prince Ferdinand's Repreſentations to Marſhal Richelieu.

Extract of a Letter from Amſterdam, Dec. 24.

'The following Plan of Peace was handed about before the Battle of the 5th and 22d of November.

'America ſhall be held as it was after the Peace of Utrecht.

'Dunkirk ſhall remain as it is at preſent.

'Sileſia ſhall be reſtored to the Houſe of Auſtria, except the four Principalities claimed by the King of Pruſſia in 1740. The County of Glatz ſhall likewiſe be reſtored.

'England ſhall pay ſix Millions of Crowns to Saxony, by way of Indemnification.

'The King of Pruſſia ſhall cede Hall and Halberſtadt, with the little Towns of Peitz, &c. in Luſatia, to the Elector of Saxony.

'The Value of the Prizes made by the Engliſh before War was declared, ſhall be paid to the French.

'Theſe are no longer thought of at preſent, ſince we have been informed of the Motions of the late Army of Obſervation. The King of Pruſſia is the Soul of theſe Motions: He had promiſed 10,000 Men of the Garriſons of Magdebourg, &c. He hath ſent them Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, and a Squadron of Huſſars.

'Upon receiving the News of the Battle of the 5th of November, the People at the Hague, being worked up by the Engliſh and Orange Party, were on the Point of riſing, in order to force the State to an Augmentation of

of its land Forces. The Count d'Affry, the French Miniſter, immediately declared that if it did take Place, the King his Maſter would require the Republick to declare for or againſt him. This Affair was drop'd upon receiving the News of the Battle of the 22d.

'The Repreſentation of Mr. York, concerning the Ceſſion of Oſtend and Nieuport, make a great Impreſſion on their High Mightineſſes. That Miniſter daily ſolicits an Anſwer to his Memorial preſented on the 28th paſt. The State is in Suſpence about this Matter, and hath not as yet given him any Anſwer; but an Anſwer given to M. de Reiſchach, the Auſtrian Miniſter, (on his repreſenting that their High Mightineſſes ought not to take any Umbrage at the Ceſſion of thoſe Places) evidently ſhews that they are not pleaſed with it. All the Steps taken by the Count d'Affry, and all his Conferences with the States, relate to the Occupation of Oſtend and Nieuport. They demand, it is ſaid, that theſe two Places may be evacuated by the French, and be conſidered as neutral; and their High Mightineſſes offer to guaranty the Neutrality thereof. France and the Court of Vienna will by no Means liſten to this Propoſal; ſo that the Affair may poſſibly become very ſerious.'

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portſmouth, Dec. 27.

SUnday laſt arrived a French Frigate of 26 Guns, under the Denomination of a Cartel Ship, and brought ſome of our Men belonging to the Tilbury. The Captain and ſome of his Men expreſſed a great Deſire of going on Board the Royal George, only out of Curioſity to examine her, as they pretended. They alſo wanted very much to come on Shore, for which Purpoſe they had even hoiſted out their Boat, but Capt. Durell, who commands at Spithead, prudently refuſed to ſatisfy their Curioſity.

LONDON.

Dec. 20. AT a Meeting of the Rt. Hon. Earl of Halifax, Lord Viſcount Barrington, his Majeſty's Secretary of War, the Marſhal Lord Viſcount Ligonier, &c. A Number of Men, who had by order of Lord Ligonier, been ſent from different Regiments to the Hoſpials, for Relief of indigent People afflicted with Ruptures, under the Direction of Mr. Lee and Aſſiſtants, were publickly examined and found to be well, and return'd to his Majeſty's Service.

28. About 11 o'Clock died at her Apartment in St. James's Palace, Princeſs Caroline Elizabeth, third Daughter of his Majeſty.

Her Royal Highneſs was in the 45th Year of her Age, being born on the 10th of June, 1713, and has been in a bad State of Health for ſeveral Years paſt. Her Burial, it is ſaid, is by her own Deſire to be very private.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dec. 28, 1757.

Orders for the Court's going into Mourning on Sunday next the 1ſt of January, 1758, for her late Royal Highneſs Princeſs Caroline, viz.

The Ladies to wear black Bombazines, plain Muſlin or Long Lawn, Crape Hoods, Shamoy Shoes and Gloves, and Crape Fans.

Undreſs'd. Dark Norwich Crapes.

The Men to wear Black, without Buttons on the Sleeves or Pockets, plain Muſlin or Long Lawn Cravats and Weepers, Shamoy Shoes and Gloves, Crape Hatbands, and black Swords and Buckles.

Undreſs'd. Dark-Grey Frocks.

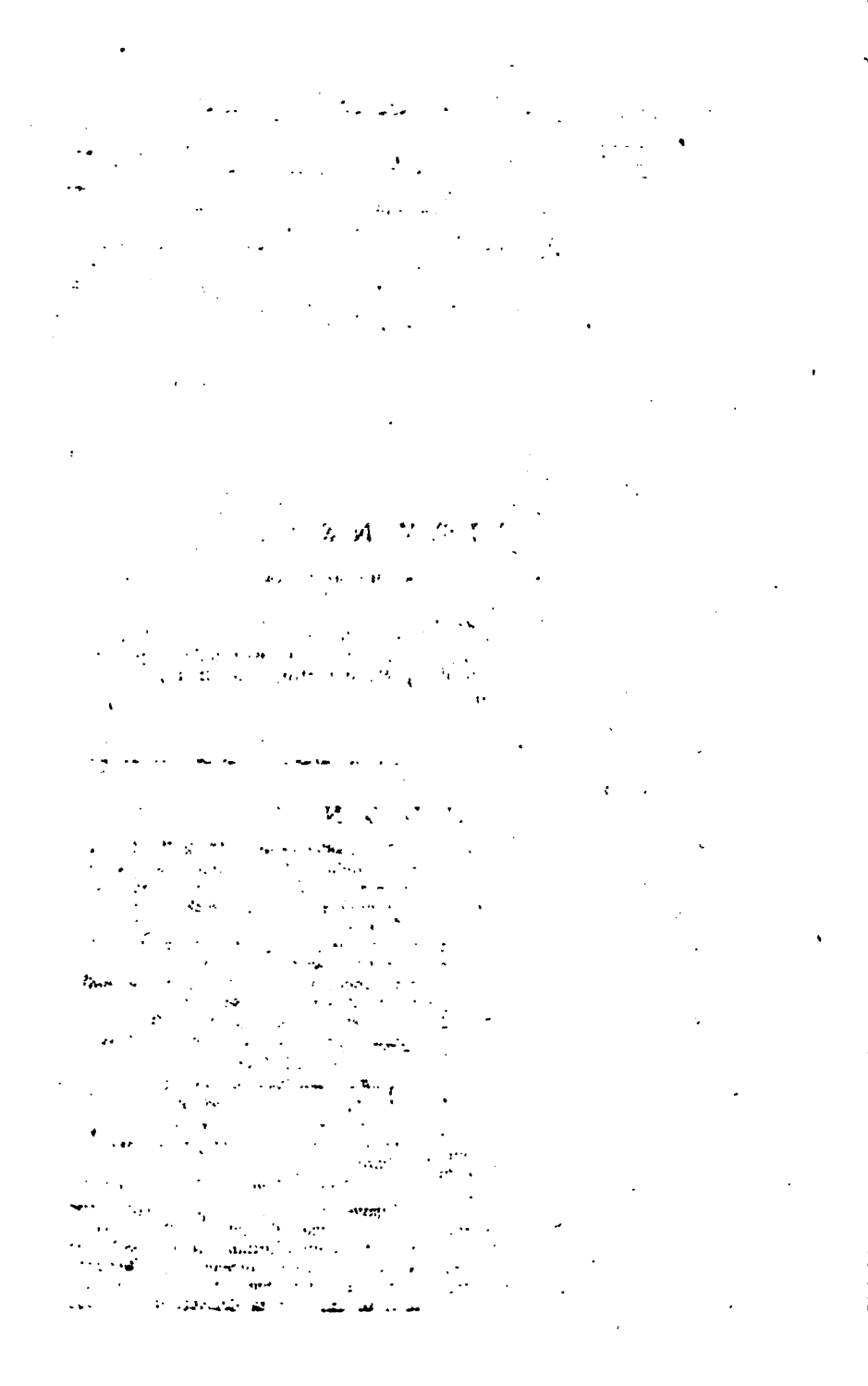
From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, January 4, 1758.

Copy of a Letter from Andrew Mitchell, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter to the King of Pruſſia, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſſe, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

Leipſig, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1757.

I have the Satisfaction to acquaint your Lordſhip, that laſt Night an Officer arrived from the King of Pruſſia's Army, with the News that Breſlau ſurrendered on the 20th in the Morning; that the Garriſon conſiſted of 13 or 14 General Officers, and 10,000 Men



The Effigies of
FREDERICK III.
KING of PRUSSIA
ELECTOR of BRANDENBURG
&c. &c.
Ant: Walker sculp:t

Men bearing Arms, besides between 3 and 4000 Sick and Wounded, were made Prisoners of War.

As the Officer set out before the King made his Entry into Breslau, he does not know the Names of the Generals that are made Prisoners, but he tells me, the Prussians lost only Twenty Men in the Approaches they made to Breslau; and that on the Night of the 14th, a Magazine of Powder was set on Fire by a Bomb, which occasion'd great Confusion among the Besieged, and greatly damaged one of the Bastions. I have the Honour to be, &c. *And. Mitchell.*

Dec. 15. This Afternoon died at Madrid, after a long Illness, his Excellency Sir Benjamin Keene, his Britannick Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at this Court.

Letters from Hanover, dated December 20, advise that Richelieu's Head Quarters were still at Zell, and that he was preparing to dispute the Passage of the River Aller with Prince Ferdinand; that the French had burnt the Bridge over the Aller at Zell, and most of the Boats and Barges on that River; that besides the Suburbs of Zell, many of the Churches, and other public Edifices of that City, were burnt down, and that many Persons perished in the Flames.

There are other Letters from Hanover which say, that the French Hospitals were so much crowded that they were forced to send many of the Sick to the neighbouring Villages; that French Engineers had been examining the Course of the Leine near the Ramparts of Hanover, to try whether the Neighbourhood could be laid under Water, but that was found impracticable; wherefore they have resolved to fortify that Town with some new Works to enable them to make an obstinate Defence; and that as a great Quantity of Snow had fallen for two Days before, they did not conceive how the Troops could longer keep the Field. It is added, that the French seem to wreck their Vengeance chiefly on the public Buildings.

Letters of good Credit say, that the French Embassador at Petersburg having, by Order of his Court, desired that the Empress would order the Danish Minister to leave her Court, and not meeting with a favourable Answer, behaved in so haughty a Manner, that he was himself ordered to depart from Petersburgh in twenty-four Hours, and quit the Russian Dominions in five Days.

Advices from Hamburg of the 20th say, that the Castle of Harbourg still held out.

An Essay towards a Character of the King of PRUSSIA. *Translated from the French of M. D. M.*

THE most faithful and scrupulous Historian would be the best Panegyrist of Frederick King of Prussia. I pretend to be neither: I only attempt the Outlines of his Character, which even cotemporary Jealousy, Envy, and Malignity, are forced to admire, and which more impartial Posterity, if it can believe, will almost adore.

By the mere natural Strength and Superiority of his Genius, without Experience, he broke out at once, a General, a Hero. He distinguished with Precision, what inferior Minds never discover at all, the Difference between great Difficulties, and Impossibilities; and being never discouraged by the former, has often seemed to execute the latter.

Indefatigably laborious and active, coolly Intrepid in Action, he discerns, as by Intuition, seizes with Rapidity, and improves with Skill, the short, favourable, and often decisive Moments of Battle. Modest and magnanimous after Victory, he becomes the generous Protector of his subdued, and captive Enemies. Resolute and undejected in Misfortunes, he has risen superior to Distresses, and struggled with Difficulties, which no Courage nor Constancy, but his own, would have resisted, or could have surmounted.

But as he cannot always command the Success which he always deserves, he may, perhaps, be obliged to yield at last to the superior Numbers of almost all Europe combined against him; Their Legions may, perhaps, conquer, but his Virtues must triumph.

As a King, he is a Man, a Citizen, a Legislator, and a Patriot. His own extensive Mind forms all his Plans of Government, undebased by selfish, ministerial Interests and Misrepresentations. Justice and Humanity are his only Ministers.

In his own Dominions he has reformed the Law, and reduced it to Equity by a Code of his own digesting. He has thrown Cavil out of the shifting and wavering Scales of Justice, and poized them equally to all.

Indulgent to the various Errors of the human Mind, because tainted with so few himself; He has established universal Toleration; that decisive Characteristick of true Religion,

ligion, natural Juſtice, ſocial Benevolence, and even good Policy, He equally abhors the Guilt of making Martyrs, and the Folly of making Hypocrites.

Greatly above all narrow, local Prejudices, he has invited and engaged, by a general indiſcriminating Naturalization, People of all Nations to ſettle in his Dominions. He encourages and rewards the Induſtrious, he cherithes and honours the Learned; and Man, as Man, wherever oppreſſed by civil, or perſecuted by eccleſiaſtical Tyranny, finds a ſure Refuge in his Sentiments of Juſtice and Humanity, which the purple Robe has not been able to ſmother.

A Philoſopher, undazzled with the Splendor of the heroic Parts of his Character, may perhaps inquire after the mildeſt and ſocial Virtues of Humanity, and ſeek for the Man. ——He will find both the Man and the Philoſopher too in the Frederick, unallayed by the King, and unſullied by the Warrior.

A Patron of all liberal Arts and Sciences, and a Model of moſt: In a more particular Manner, cultivating, adorning and adorned by the Belles Lettres. His earlieſt and firſt Attempt was a Refutation of the impious Syſtem of Machiavel, that celebrated Profeſſor of political Iniquity; Nobly conſcious that he might venture to give the World, that public Pledge of his future Virtue. His Memoirs, intended to ſerve only as Materials for a future Hiſtory of the Houſe of Brandenbourg, are ſuch, as muſt neceſſarily defeat his own Purpoſe, unleſs he will write the Hiſtory too himſelf. There are alſo Specimens enough of his poetical Genius, to ſhew what he might be as a Poet, were he not ſomething greater and better.

Neither the Toils of War, nor the Cares of Government, ſo engroſs his whole Time, but that he enjoys a conſiderable Part of it, in familiar and eaſy Converſations with his Friends, Men. There the King is unknown, and what is more, unfelt. Merit is the only Diſtinction, in which, his unaſſerted, but confeſſed, and decided Superiority, flatters a Mind formed like his, much more delicately, than the always caſual, and often undeſerved, Superiority of Rank and Birth.

But not to ſwell an Eſſay towards a Character, to the Bulk of a finiſhed Character, ſtill leſs to that of a Hiſtory; I will conclude this Sketch with this Obſervation: Many a private Man might make a great King, but where is the King who could make a great private Man, except *Frederick?*

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 696.

A French Privateer, cruizing off Liſbon, by the Greyhound Man of War, and ſent in there.

The American, Capt. Zaffas, a French Privateer of ſix Carriage Guns, and 70 Men, is taken by the Prince Privateer of Jerſey.

A Snow, of 140 Tons, from Martinico, to Bourdeaux, laden with Sugar, Coffee and Indigo, is taken and ſent into Clyde, by the Matty, Capt. Douglaſs, who but a few Days before was taken and ranſomed.

The Maria Thereſa, Paterſon, a Dutch Ship, from Marſeilles, to Hauvre de Grace, by the Wiltſhire Privateer, and ſent into Briſtol.

The Bien Acquis (an India Name) a French Man of War, by the Cheſter Man of War.

Le Frere Piere Privateer of Dunkirk, 8 Carriage, 49 Men, brought into Portſmouth, by the Diſpatch Sloop, Captain Hodges.

A French Ship, of 200 Tons, from St. Domingo, by the Winchelſea Man of War, and carried into Charles Town.

The Cigee Privateer, of Bayonne, by the Deptford Privateer of London, and ſent into Cork.

A French Privateer of 14 Guns, 120 Men, taken off the Land's End, by one of his Majeſty's Ships.

The Surprize, laden with Wine, taken by his Majeſty's Sloop, Speedwell, and carried into Pool.

The Marquis de Beliſle, of 36 Guns;—the Counteſs de Lazere, of 18, and the Marquis de Barail, a Snow of 14, and a Brig from Virginia, retaken and ſent into Bergen.

A French armed Ship, from the Texel, to Hamburgh, having on board 35,000 gold Ducats.

A Privateer Sloop, by Capt. Reed, of St. Chriſtophers; and the Ship called the Sibella, is retaken.

The Three Siſters, Leadbetter, is retaken by the Cormorant Man of Man, and ſent into Portſmouth.

The Antelope and Deptford Privateers, of London, has taken a Bayonne Privateer of 26 Guns and 300 Men.

The Eagle, Cannon, retaken by the Oliver Cromwell Privateer.

The Sibella, Reynold, retaken by the King of Pruſſia Privateer.

4

A Guineaman, belonging to Liverpool, retaken by the Happy Ketch.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 696.

The Victory, Measury, is taken and carried into St. Thomas.

The Prudent Hannah, Voss, from Amsterdam, to Rhode Island, is taken and ransomed for 700l.

The Union, Hammond, from Rhode-Island.

The Jenny, Ash, from London, to Seville, and sent to Faro.

The Cockermouth, of and from Bristol, for Oporto, taken and carried to Vigo.

The Lively Jane, Ramsay, from Clyde, for Jamaica, is carried into Hispaniola.

The Heylin, of and for Banff, by the Dunkirk of Dunkirk.

The Bellica, Pike, from Newfoundland, by a French Privateer, and sent into Cadiz.

The Nazareth, Lamb, from Pool; the Elizabeth, Parker, from Liverpool; the Charming Kitty, Wilson, from Dublin, taken and carried into Cadiz.

The Sumton, Peat, from Jamaica, to London, by a Dunkirk Privateer.

The William, of Dartmouth, and a Ship belonging to Placentia, both from Oporto, taken and carried into Vigo.

The John and Robert, Burgess, from Oporto, for Plymouth, carried into Hauvre de Grace.

The Hodgson, Payne, from Virginia, for London, by four French Men of War.

The Lively Jane, Ramsay, taken and carried to Hispaniola.

The Osborne Privateer, of Liverpool, is taken by a French Privateer in the Streights.

The Mary, Salmon, from Newfoundland, to Portugal, is carried into Vigo.

The Martha, Thompson; the Charles, Dodd; and the Carlisle, from Newry, to Barbadoes, are carried to Bayonne.

The Victory Privateer, of London, is taken by a French Man of War of 64 Guns, and carried into Brest.

The Sea Nymph, Sexton, from London, to Boston, is taken by a Bayonne Privateer.

The Ranger Privateer, of Bristol, by the Michael, a French Man of War of 64 Guns.

Also, the Laurel Privateer, of London.

The Elizabeth, Cassen, from Virginia, carried to Bergen.

The Calenburgh, Chambers, taken off the Isle off Wight, by a French Privateer.

The May, Boyter, from Hamburgh, to the Frith of Forth, and carried into Norway.

The Erskine, in Ballast, for Gottenburgh, taken by two French Frigates.

The Mary, Grant, from Campvere, to Murray, taken and ransomed for 150l.

The Elizabeth, Pike, from Newfoundland, and carried into Cadiz.

The Cambridge, Young; the Exchange, the Barbara, Braid; the Isabel and Jenet, and the Hammoaze, are all taken by Privateers from Dunkirk.

The Elizabeth and Jenet, Ogilvie, from Leith, by a French Privateer, afterwards chaced on Shore by an English Privateer.

A Brigantine, Name unknown, with Bale Goods, is carried into Rochelle.

The Humber, Hill, from Virginia, to London, carried into St. de Luz.

The Betsey, Furz, from Bristol, to Jamaica, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Swan, Cowan, from Liverpool, to Africa, taken by a French Squadron bound to the East-Indies.

The Elizabeth, Goffney, from Boston, to London, by a French Man of War, and carried into Brest.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 20. The Lady of Hen. Knight, Esq; safely delivered of a Son and Heir.

28. Mrs. Le May, Wife of Mr. Le May, Tallow-Chandler, in Hoxton Market-place, safely delivered of two Boys and a Girl, who are all like to live, she has been married only 10 Months.

The Lady of Roger Wistbraham, Esq; safely delivered of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

Capt. Ambrose Wall, to Mrs. Terry, of Salisbury, who generously gave up her Fortune in Favour to her Daughter.

Tho. Hutchenson, Esq; to Miss Celia Caroline Cleveland.

Rev. Mr. Wake, Rector of East Knoyle, to Miss Beckford, Daughter to Alderman Beckford.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Macklesfield, to Miss Nesbit, a Lady of great Accomplishments and Fortune.

Dec. 25. Mr. Hen. Stent, Master of the Portugal Coffee-house, to Miss Martha Payne, Daughter of Mr. Rd. Payne, Cl. of the Bank.

Mr. Philip Morris, of Buckwell, to Miss Moreton, of that Town, with a Fortune of 5000l.

27. Capt. Tryton, of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, to Miss Wake, of Hanover-street, with a Fortune of 20,000l.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Mr. Henry Lane, an eminent Virginia Merchant.

Francis Cheſter, Eſq; Berkeley-ſquare.

Hen. Uthart, Eſq; late High Sheriff of the County of Bucks.

Sam. Birch, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace near Mancheſter.

Rob. Doughty, Eſq; at his Seat at Hanworth, Norfolk.

Dec. 23. Suddenly in the public Room at Bath, Mrs. Shiffner, Wife of Hen. Shiffner, Eſq; of this City.

26. John Saintlo, Eſq; Rear Admiral of his Majeſty's Navy, made Captain, and took Poſt in 1712.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Mr. Wm. Besnet, to be Clerk of the Wine Licences, under the Commiſſioners for managing his Majeſty's Stamp Duties.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Blacow, A. B. F. R. S. to the Rectory of Hartley Wepſall, Hants.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Martin, to the Rectory of Beachley, in Kent.

James Carrington, M. A. to the Rectory of Comb Martin, in the County of Devon.

Geo. Jenkins, B. L. to the Rectory of Allerton, Berks.

Mr. Sam. Hays, B. A. to the Rectory of Burſtock, Hants.

B——KR——TS.

Dec. 24. Wm. Manſer, of Maidſtone, in Kent, Grocer.

Sam. Edgley, of Mancheſter, Feltmaker.

Samuel Sanger, of Melkſham, Wilts, Clothier.

27. James Duckworth, of Southwark, Merchant.

Geo Blamire, of Caldewgate, Cumberland, Shalloon-maker.

Joſhua Corcos and Abrah. Malca, of St. Mary Axe, London, Merchants and Co.

Wm. Loader, of St. Giles in the Fields, Woollen-draper.

Chriſtopher Browne, of Taplow, in Bucks, Merchant.

John Kerridge, of Great Yarmouth, Linnen-draper.

Obſervat. on the Weather at Temple-Bar.

	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Dec. 26	29 : 4	23	11 : 0	26 M.
27	30 : 0	23¾	0 : 0	18
28	29 : 7	25	0 : 0	10
29	30 : 2	24½	6 : 0	30
30	29 : 8	21	0 : 0	20 D.
31	30 : 0	24	0 : 0	30

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A Man Magnified (as if view'd with a Microscopic-Eye,) 60 Times in Length and Breadth.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *JANUARY*, 1758.

AS we propoſe, in the enſuing Numbers of the preſent Year, to treat of many curious Microſcopic Objects, many of which will be Parts of Animals, and ſome of the Human Body; and as thoſe Parts in particular appear ſo exceedingly large thro' a Microſcope, it ſeldom fails to excite a Wiſh in the curious Beholder, that it was poſſible to ſee the whole Animal magnified in the ſame Proportion; and eſpecially, when he views the Size of human Hairs thus magnified, he ſeldom fails to exclaim; how prodigiouſly large muſt the whole Man appear were he magnified in the ſame Proportion! Tho' it is naturally impoſſible to ſatisfy ſuch Curioſity, ſince thoſe Objects are magnified 60 Times in Length and Breadth, when viewed by a Lens of about $\frac{1}{10}$th Part of an Inch focal Diſtance, the Microſcopic Eye muſt be therefore nearly as ſmall, that can view Objects magnified in ſuch Proportion; yet ſince it may be ſome Satisfaction to have Ideas of this Kind convey'd to the Mind, we ſhall attempt it by a comparative Repreſentation; ſince we can eaſily expreſs the Proportion of the natural Size to that of its magnified Appearance, and render it ſtill more eaſy to be conceived, by placing them reſpectively by ſuch Objects, whoſe Heights are well known and familiar to us; therefore, if we take the common Stature of a Man to be ſix Feet, this magnified 60 Times would give us the Idea of a Man 360 Feet high, and the Length and Breadth of every Part of his Body might be expreſſed in the ſame Proportion; and if we take the Height of the common Size but $\frac{1}{10}$th of an Inch, the magnified Height of a Man would be ſix Inches. Suppoſe, therefore, a Spire, ſuch as that at *Saliſbury*, be 400 Feet high, then the Relation of the natural magnified Size of a Man, compared with ſuch a Spire, and the adjacent Houſes, might eaſily be expreſſed in a Drawing of a ſmall Size, and ſuch we have here preſented the Reader with, in a Copper-plate Print, for the Frontiſpiece of the firſt Number of the Year; where every Part is drawn pretty nearly in the above mentioned Proportion; for could we ſee all thoſe Objects together in one View, the magnified Man, ſtanding by the Spire, would appear tall in the ſame Proportion with it, and People of the natural Size at his Feet, compared with him, would appear not ſo large quite as in the Contraſt of the Print. It is an old Obſervation, that Things are great or ſmall, only by Compariſon with ſome ſtandard Meaſure or Scale, which being conſtantly the ſame, it becomes eaſy to expreſs in different Parts thereof, the relative Dimenſions or Magnitudes of other Bodies; and by this Means, we can derive the

Ideas of the greateſt Diſproportion imaginable between a given and the ſuppoſed Size of a Man, increaſed or diminiſhed in any Degree whatſoever.

We ſhall now take notice, in a few Words, of the Microſcopic Objects of the laſt Number; the firſt of which preſents to the Reader's View the wonderful Apparatus with which Nature has adorned the Head of a common Gnat, conſiſting of two fine Veſſels of a delicate and wonderful Form, at the End of two long Shafts, proceeding from the Middle of the Head, containing, no Doubt, a moſt ſubtle, tranſparent Fluid, on purpoſe to render them Organs of the moſt exquiſite Senſation, which gives them the Name of ANTENNÆ, or FEELERS; for it is evident from the Manner of uſing theſe Parts, that they make uſe of them as Inſtruments, as it were, to feel, explore, or reconnoitre the Parts about them; the curious Bruſhes, on either Side of an equal Length, are added to preſerve theſe Organs from any Kind of Foulneſs. In different Kinds of Gnats and Flies, we obſerve a different Form and Structure of this moſt curious Part.

In the 2d Figure of the Plate is ſhewn the magnified View of the Stings of Nettles, which are wonderfully contrived to anſwer the Purpoſes intended by Nature. They are all fine, tranſparent, conical Tubes, with a large Bulb at the Bottom, filled with a fine, tranſparent Fluid; and notwithſtanding their Points are ſo exceeding ſmall as ſcarcely to be ſeen diſtinctly with the Microſcope; yet are they open for the Excretion of the contained Fluid. The Sharpneſs of the Points fit them for eaſily penetrating the Fleſh, when compreſſed. The Fluid, in ſuch a Caſe, is made to ruſh into the Wound, and being of a peculiar acrid, or poiſonous Nature, and mixing with the animal Juices, cauſes that Pain and Uneaſineſs, as we uſually feel on ſuch Occaſions. In their natural State, they are repreſented at *a*, *b*, and *c*. If one of theſe Stings from a freſh gathered Nettle be preſſed with a Needle, while viewed with a Microſcope, the contained Fluid will be ſeen to iſſue out of the Point, and ſtand in a large Drop, as at *d*; after theſe Nettles become dry, the Fluid, by Degrees, turns opake, and ſeems in ſome Part evaporated, while the reſt appears divided, and ſtanding in Parcels about in different Parts of the Tube, in the Manner as coloured Liquors uſually appear in capillary Tubes, and as is plainly repreſented in the Stings in the Plate.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 156, *anſwered by Mr.* R. Waddington, *of* Hull.

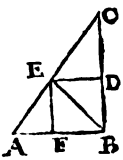
PUT x = Perpendicular, y = Baſe, p and q = Sine and Co-ſine of the given $\angle$;

1. $p : x :: q : \frac{qx}{p} = y$;
2. $xy\sqrt{x^2 y^2} = b$. Now, for y and y^2 ſubtract their Equals in the firſt Equation, then
3. $\frac{q}{p} x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{q^2}{p^2} x^2} = b$;
4. $\sqrt{\frac{q^2}{p^2} x^6 + \frac{q^4}{p^4} x^8} = b$; hence
5. $x = \sqrt[6]{\frac{b^2}{\frac{q^4}{p^4} + \frac{q^2}{p^2}}} = 36$; $y = 77$, and $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 85$, the three Sides of the Triangle, whoſe Area is 1386 Perches, = 8 Acres, 2 Rods, 26 Poles.

This

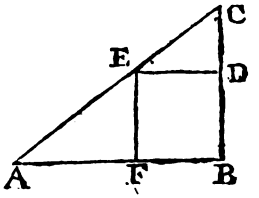
This Question was also answered by Mr. Tho. Sims, *Mr.* E. Johnson, *Mr.* W. Bull, *Mr.* R. Hudson, *Mr.* J. Rennard, *Mr.* W. Beckwith, *Mr.* J. Stokes, *Mr.* W. Reeves, *Mr.* J. Scott, *Mr.* Ewan Callister, *Mr.* J. Hudson, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* R. Peckham, *and Mr.* J. Robinson.

Question 157, *answered by Mr.* W. Beckwith, *at* Crowland, *in* Lincolnshire.



DRAW EB. Then $AB \times EF + BC \times EF$ ($= ED$) $= AB \times BC =$ twice the Area of the Triangle, and *(per Div.)* $EF = ED = \frac{AB \times BC}{AB + BC}$. *Q. E. D.*

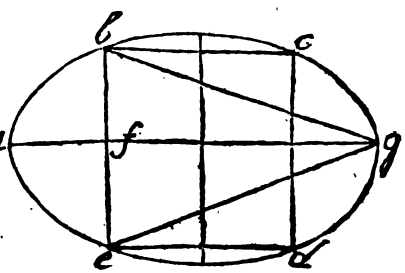
This Question is also answered by Mr. R. Eling, *of* Henly, *in the following Manner.*



PUT $a = AB$, $b = BC$; and let $x =$ the Side of the Square (FB, FE, *&c.*) Then, as $a - x : x :: a : b$ and $ab - bx = ax$. *Euc.* 4, and 16, 6. Add bx to both Sides of the Equation, and divide by $a + b$ and it will be $\frac{ab}{a+b} = x$. *Q. E. D.*

Also answered by Mr. T. Sims, *Mr.* E. Johnson, *Mr.* J. Rennard, *Mr.* J. Stokes, *Mr.* W. Reeves, *Mr.* J. Hudson, *Mr.* R. Waddington, *Mr.* T. Allen, *Mr.* S. Cole, *Mr.* R. Peckham, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* Tim. Drury, *Mr.* W. Bull, *Mr.* W. Gilson, *and Mr.* R. Hudson.

Question 158, *answered by Mr.* Nott, *of* Stamford.



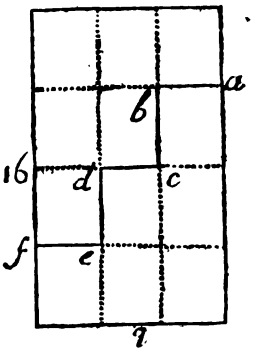
LET $af = x$; then by the Property of the Ellipsis we have as $a^2 : b^2 :: \overline{a-x} \times x : \frac{b^2}{a^2} \times \overline{a-x} \times x = bf^2$. Therefore the Solidity of the Cylinder $bfde$ will be $= \frac{bb^2}{a^2} \times \overline{ax - xx} \times \overline{a-2x}$ the Fluxion of which, or that of $2x^3 - 3ax^2 + a^2x$, being made $= o$, we shall have $x = \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{12}}$, when the Cylinder is a Maximum.

For the Cone, the Solidity whereof is $= \frac{bb^2}{3a^2} \times \overline{ax - xx} \times \overline{a-x}$, we have in Fluxions $3x^2\dot{x} - 4ax\dot{x} + a^2\dot{x} = o$; whence $x = \frac{a}{3}$, when the Cone is the greatest Possible.

Also answered by Mr. J. Wilkinson, *Mr.* E. Johnson, *Mr.* W. Beckwith, *Mr.* J. Stokes, *Mr.* W. Reeves, *Mr.* J. Hudson, *Mr.* Ewan Callister, *Mr.* Tim. Drury, *Mr.* J. Rennard, *Mr.* J. Foster, *and Mr.* R. Hudson.

Question 159, *answered by Mr.* W. Allen, *of* Southwark.

LET the Length be divided into four equal Parts, and the Breadth into Three, and let Lines be drawn, intersecting each other at Right-angles, as represented by the pricked Lines, then if it be cut according to the several Directions *a b*, *b c*, *c d*, *d e*, and *e f*, the two Pieces will make (when rightly joined) an exact Square of 12 Inches. In the same Manner may any Parallelogram be cut whose Breadth and Length are square Numbers the next to each other; as for Instance, 25 by 16 will make a Square of 20, and 36 by 25, will make one of 30, *&c.*



This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* Wilson, *and Mr.* C. Pagister.

Mr. Cole's *ingenious Investigation of Sir* Isaac Newton's *Rules for extracting the Roots of Binomials came too late to be inserted.*

New Questions *to be answered.*

Question 171.

By Mr. E. Johnson, *of* Hull.

IT is required to find a general Expression for the Area of a Curve, whose Equation is $a x^3 + \frac{b^2 y^2 x}{a} - b^2 y^2 = 0$, where a and b represent given Quantities. And to give the Construction of the Curve, with its Area in Numbers when $a = 500$, and $b = 300$?

Question 172.

By Mr. W. Bull, *at* Irthleborough.

WAlking in a level Meadow, I observed a Cloud exactly in my Zenith, when it shaded the Vertex of a Tree, 73 Yards high; and formed there an Angle of 126° 41′: Thence going in a strait Line, and within 12 Yards of the Tree, the Line drawn thence to its Vertex, bisected the Sum of its Altitudes taken at the first Station and utmost Extent of its Shadow. From whence 'tis required to find the Height of the Cloud and its Distance from me?

Question 173.

By Mr. T. Sims.

A Gentleman in *Louth* hath a Peice of Timber, in the Form of a Parallelopipedon, whose Thickness, Length, and Breadth are in Proportion as $1\frac{1}{2}$, 6, and 2, respectively; and its Superfices (in square Feet) is to its Solidity (in Cubic Feet) as 4 to 3; from hence he desireth to know its Dimensions.

Question 174.

By John Storer, *at* Hornsea, Yorkshire.

THE Diameter of the circumscribing Circle of a right-angled Triangle; added to the Diameter of its inscribed, is = 71.75 the lesser Leg is $\frac{7}{8}$ of the greater. Query the two Legs without an Algebraical Solution?

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS *in the Year* 1757, *at* Newport, Shropshire.

	H	′	
Jan. 15th.	19	00	*Jupiter* was 5′ 45″ South of the Northernmost of those two Stars marked γ in 14° of $\mathfrak{m}$

Jan.

		H	′	″	
Jan.	26th.	8	26	30	The Star marked 2 ξ in three Degrees of ♉ was in a Line with the Cuſps of the Moon, its Diſtance from the South Limb 5′ 15″
	29th.	9	20	00	The Star in the Root of the South Ear of the Bull was occulted by the Moon, the Emerſion was at 10ʰ 40′ 30″, and paſſed nearly central.
Feb.	25th.	6	15	15	The N. E. Part of the Moon occulted *Aldebaran*, the Emerſion was at 7ʰ 20′ 05″ a little North of *Mare Criſium*.
March	5th.	10	8	38	The N. E. Part of the Moon occulted the Star ♌ *Leonis*, the End happened ſooner than we imagined, ſo loſt it.
Same Day		13	21	30	*Jupiter*'s firſt Satellite immerged.
April	3d.	10	6	31	The Star γ in 5° 52′ of ♎ was occulted againſt *Mare Humorum*, the Emerſion was at 11ʰ 03′ againſt *Snellius* and *Furnerius*. *Note*, The Almanack publiſhed by the *French* Academy give it at 10ʰ 41′ for the Beginning, and 11ʰ 22′ for the End.
	20th.	11	00	00	*Jupiter* was 5′ 25″ North of the Northermoſt of thoſe two Stars marked γ in 14° of ♏. [*See Jan.* 15, *above.*]
	29th.	10	14	30	*Jupiter*'s 1ſt Satellite immerged behind the Body.
May	15th.	10	47	00	The firſt Satellite immerged, but doubtful if from the Body or Shadow.
June	6th.	15	42	00	The Cuſps of the Moon was in a Line with the Planet ♄, the Moon's Northern Limb paſſing 9′ 20″ South of him.
	15th.	11	32	10	*Jupiter*'s ſecond Satellite emerged.
The ſame Night		12	24	16	The third Satellite immerged.
July	30th.	9	54	00	The Eclipſe of the Moon began.
		10	03	00	*Grimaldus* totally eclipſed.
		10	09	00	The Middle of *Tycho*, or *Mount Sinai*
		10	26	45	*Ariſtarchus*
		10	39	30	*Manilius* } immerged
		10	43	00	*Menelaus*
		10	53	05	A ſtar of the 6th Magnitude
	Same Hour and Minute				The Eaſt of *Mare Criſium*
		11	25	30	The Middle of the Eclipſe nearly
		12	31	30	The Middle of *Tycho* } emerged.
		12	38	15	The Eaſt of *Mare Criſium*
		12	57	00	The End of the Eclipſe nearly, but Clouds prevented a diſtinct Obſervation.
Auguſt	8th.	9	40	45	*Jupiter*'s firſt Satellite emerged.
Nov.	17th.	9	57	45	The Planet ♄ was occulted by the Moon juſt before Setting.
	23d.	7	39	42	The Star μ. under the Hind-foot of the Ram was occulted.
		8	18	30	It emerged and had paſſed almoſt North of the Moon.

J. P. H. and *B. T.*

TO the Deſcription which we gave in the laſt Number of the Heroic Character of the glorious King of *Pruſſia*, we thought it would be very agreeable to our Readers to have the Effigies of this excellent and extraordinary Prince, which we have taken care to draw from the beſt Reſemblance of him that Pictures could convey to us, at this Diſtance; together with a Poem, very expreſſive of the unparalled Virtues, Valour, and Conduct of the Hero.

On the KING of PRUSSIA.

YE tuneful Nine! *Aonian* Maids!
Who rove thro' Roſy-bower'd Shades,
And ſweep the trembling Lyre!
For *Fred'rick* wake each bolder String,
And hail him Victor, while ye ſing
The Hero's martial Fire.

Hark! to the liſt'ning World loud Fame
Proclaims his Deeds, extols his Name
And owns him for her Son;
See! Glory's ſelf around him ſhed
Her brighteſt Rays, and crown his Head
With Laurels nobly won.

With Indignation *Auſtria* burns;
Her broken Treaties now ſhe mourns,
And rues the fatal Day,
When thouſands ſtrew'd the bloody Field,
And haughty *France* was forc'd to yield,
By *Fred'rick* taught the Way.

Nor Numbers could his Arm oppoſe,
Thro' all their Ranks pale Rout aroſe,
Confuſion and Diſmay.
Behold! they fly with coward Fear;
See! *Fred'rick* follows at their Rear,
And marks his bloody Way!

His Troops by great Example fir'd,
With Thirſt of Glory all inſpir'd,
Seem more than Men to dare;
While *Fred'rick* thunders at their Head,
Array'd, like *Mars*, in all his Dread,
And leads the ruſhing War.

Where Danger calls, he, boldly great,
Flies like a Tempeſt wing'd with Fate,
To fight Religion's Cauſe;
Behold! he breaks th' enſlaving Chain,
Which *Gallia* long prepar'd in vain,
For Freedom and her Laws!

Let *Auſtria*, *Ruſſia*, *France*, combine,
And *Sweden*, 'gainſt the Hero join,
Confederates in vain;
Bred to the Camp he mocks Fatigue,
And laughs at Toil, o'erthrows the League,
And will his Rights maintain.

Unfold the long-recording Page
Of Time, where Sleep the Hero, Sage,
Immortaliz'd in Duſt;
Where *Greece* young *Ammon* hails divine,
In *Roman* Annals *Cæſars* ſhine,
Of either Age they boaſt:

Compar'd with *Fred'rick*, what are they?
His Morn out-ſhines their brighteſt Day,
And rivals all their Fame:
In him the Hero, Sage, we find
Experience, Valour, Virtue join'd,
To aggrandize his Name.

When call'd by Heav'n, he quits this Sphere,
And future Times his Name revere,
Attentive to his Praiſe;
May then ſome Bard's exalted Verſe,
The Hero's glorious Feats rehearſe,
In ever-blooming Lays.

Till then, hail! God-like Hero! King!
Let ev'ry Muſe her Tribute bring,
An Off'ring worthy thee;
May Providence around thy Head
Her Angel-wings divinely ſpread,
To conquer and be free!

FREDERIC *of* PRUSSIA, *or the* HERO.

A new Ballad, to the Tune of, When mighty Roaſt Beef was the *Engliſhman*'s Food.

Written for the King of PRUSSIA's *Birth-Day*, 24 January. *By Mr.* LOCKMAN.

I.

WHILE *Britons* ſecurely their Bleſſings enjoy,
Divided, by Ocean, from Foes wou'd annoy,
See, FREDERIC, the League, form'd by *Auſtria*, deſtroy.

CHORUS.

O the fam'd Hero of Pruſſia!
And O the fam'd Pruſſian *Hero!*

II.

Like a Spark, thought extinguiſh'd, which ſuddenly glows,
He bravely ruſh'd forth, when contemn'd by his Foes;
And ſwift, as a Whirlwind, around them he roſe.

O the fam'd Hero, &c.

III.

III.

Mid Storms, rattling o'er Him, from black, wint'ry Skies;
Mid Snows, thick deſcending, to Conqueſt he flies;
The Fire of his Soul Summer's Ardour ſupplies.
O the fam'd Hero, &c.

IV.

Tho' *Frenchmen*, and *Auſtrians*, and *Ruſſians*, conſpire
His Dominions to rend, his Finances to tire;
He boldly repels them with Sword and with Fire.
O the fam'd Hero, &c.

V.

Alexander, half mad, o'er the Univerſe flew,
That wild, dazzling Phantom, falſe Glory, in View:
But FREDERIC invariably follows the true.
O the fam'd Hero, &c.

VI.

In each Science ſkill'd, and in ev'ry Art,
That enriches the Mind, that enlarges the Heart;
From him, Wiſdom's Dictates will never depart.
O the fam'd Hero, &c.

VII.

To trample on Popery, cruel and blind;
True Religion to ſhield, and the Rights of Mankind;
For ſuch glorious Acts was this Monarch deſign'd.
O the fam'd Hero, &c.

VIII.

In honour'd Repoſe whilſt our lov'd SOV'REIGN lies,
Fam'd *Dettingen*'s Glories before him will riſe,
Whilſt at FREDERIC's dread Name, like a Hare *Richelieu* flies.
O the fam'd Hero, &c.

IX.

All *Europe* bring Wreathes, and his Temples ſurround!
At Glory's bright Altar be this Victor crown'd!
Sweet Fame lift thy Trumpet, and thro' the World ſound
O the great Hero, &c.

The 28*th* PSALM, *tranſlated from the* Latin *of* BUCHANAN.

O, Thou, who far above the ſtarry Orbs
Inhabiteſt Supreme! My Life's Defence
My ſureſt Health. O lend an eaſy Ear
To my Requeſt. Nor let me ever prove
The Fate of thoſe, who hurry to the Grave.
Father, attend; thy Suppliant's Wiſhes hear
Utter'd in Groans. His eager Hands are rais'd
To yonder Firmament, whoſe trembling Fires
Keep aweful Watch. Yon Firmament, the Shrine
Where all thy brighteſt Glories ſit enthron'd.
Oh! rank me not among the impious Race,
Nor, guiltleſs, let me ſhare the Guilty's Fate;
While Flattery, with all her ſofteſt Arts,
Dwells on their Tongue; e'en then the livid Heart
With Envy's deadly Bane is canker'd o'er.
Be all their Crimes rewarded! Let them ſhare
Of impious Delights, a Stipen'd juſt!
As they have ſown, ſuch let the Harveſt riſe,
To blaſt their every Hope; to curſt Deſigns,
Like theirs, let equal Puniſhment ſucceed!
Not all the Honours Providence divine
Has caus'd me to poſſeſs can e'er with-hold
The Sin-polluted Hand from Acts of Horror,
Or ſmooth the Storms of Malice in the Breaſt.
Therefore they ſhall not count a numerous Race
Of late Deſcendants; nor from Age to Age
Succeſſively tranſmit paternal Wealth;
But dread Reverſe their Race ſhall periſh ail,
And ſwift Deſtruction overwhelm their Houſe.
Be Nature's Lord ador'd, who ever proves
Indulgent to my Pray'r! My Strength, my Shield,
When Dangers throng. My Hope, my ſure Support,
Amid a thouſand Ills. For this, my Heart
With Joy tumultuous bounds. Harmonious Tongues
Thy Praiſes ſing, whoſe watchful Care protects
Thy favourite People from the rude Approach
Of dire Misfortune; counterworks the Snare,
By Treachery plann'd, and thine Anointed frees.
Thou King of Mortals! be thy People's Guard!
Each Bleſſing Earth beſtows, each Joy of Life,
Let *Iſrael*'s Race abundantly poſſeſs,
Till yonder Sun ſhall fail, and Time have end.

J. Rhodes.

The Ingenuous Lover.

I.

DEAR *Chloe*, I nor truer am,
Nor better than the Reſt;
For I could change each Hour like them,
Were it my Intereſt.

II.

But I'm ſo fix'd alone to thee
In ev'ry Thought I have;
That ſhould you now my Heart ſet free,
T'would be again your Slave.

All

III.

All that in Woman is ador'd,
In thy dear Self I find;
For the whole Sex can but afford
The Good, the Fair, the Kind.

IV.

Why ſhould I then ſeek further Store?
Ah! why make Love a new?
Since Change itſelf can give no more,
'Tis eaſy to be true.

An ACROSTIC *on*

Minerva's Senſe, and *Juno*'s graceful Mien,
I n *Jenny* only are united ſeen;
S weet as the Roſe, and as the Morning fair,
S uch Strains as theſe can't half her Charms declare,
I n whom each Grace with ev'ry Virtue meets,
E clipſes Envy, and her Mind completes.
N o borrowed Charms enforce her artleſs Air,
N ot *Venus*' Self with *Jenny* can compare:
Y ou know it, Shepherds, and admire the Fair.

D etain'd by her, young *Ned* forgets his Fold;
E ſteem'd by her each Maiden grows more bold;
N o Maid, like her, his yielding Heart can move,
N or work it faithful into ſettled Love.
E xact in Features, comely Grace, and Mien,
S o fair is *Jenny*. — Fairer can't be ſeen.

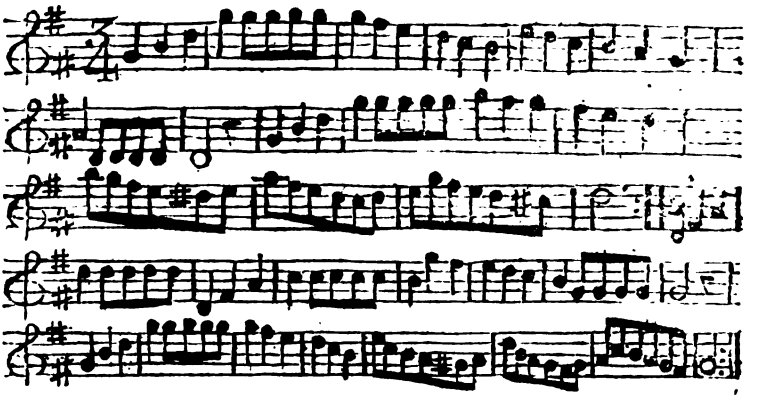
E. C.

An EPIGRAM.

A Doctor there is of ſo humble a Grace,
That the Caſe he durſt never expreſs;
But little he ſays, and if that you will trace,
His Knowledge you'll find to be leſs.

Then ſure, you will ſay, he's deficient in Brain,
Or his Head to a Still you'll compare,
That does little or nothing but Simples contain,
And yields them by Drops that are rare.

W. Fell-per.

A new MINUET.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

First Couple caſt off and Hands acroſs with the third Couple. First Couple caſt up and Hands acroſs with the ſecond Couple. First and ſecond Couple ſet and turn. Right and Left into proper Places.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For JANUARY, 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Ratiſbon, Dec. 19.

BAron Plotho, the Pruſſian Miniſter to the Diet of the Empire, has juſt publiſhed an Anſwer to the Commiſſorial Decree lately ſent to it by the Emperor, claiming a Continuation of their Aſſiſtance againſt the King of PRUSSIA. This Anſwer is ſaid to be a maſterly Piece. "The King of Pruſſia (it is therein ſaid) never had the leaſt Thought of invading the Dominions of the Circles of the Upper Rhine and Swabia. All the World knows, that his Pruſſian Majeſty had no Difference with the ſaid Circles. It is the Court of Vienna herſelf, who, by forming a Deſign to reconquer Sileſia, gave Riſe to the preſent Troubles; and not only the Germanic Body, but almoſt all the other States of Europe, know in what Manner this Court hath occupied, both by her own Troops, and by thoſe of Foreigners in Alliance with her, ſeveral Pruſſian Provinces, as well as the Circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, that of Weſtphalia, and a Part of thoſe of Upper and Lower Saxony; in what Manner, at her Inſtigation, almoſt all the Proteſtant States had been treated, by the Guarantees of the Treaty of Weſtphalia, who have ſpared neither Friends nor Enemies; and in like manner have ſeveral Roman Catholic States been treated, particularly the Archbiſhoprick of Cologn, the Biſhopricks of Paderborn, Munſter, Oſnabrug, and Hildeſheim, and the Abbey of Corbey; as alſo ſeveral neutral Towns of the Empire, particularly Bremin: A Thing the more deplorable, as the fundamental Laws of the Empire are thereby manifeſtly violated, as no Regard appears to have been ſhewn to what was ſtipulated by the Imperial Capitulations; as the Liberty, which the Cities and States of the Germanic Body, ſo dearly purchaſed, is on the Point of being ſubverted by the arbitrary Projects of the Court of Vienna, and her Allies; in ſhort, as the Empire is thereby brought to the very Brink of Ruin."

Paris, Dec. 23. The King having ſent for the Prince of Conti, ſaid to him, "Couſin, You muſt either go next Spring into Germany, and take the Command of my Armies, or I muſt go myſelf," and 'tis added that the Prince made Anſwer, "Sire, I ſhould be very ſorry to have your Majeſty expoſe your ſacred Perſon in thoſe Parts. I am ready to ſet out whenever you pleaſe." And 'tis ſaid the Prince is to go there with a freſh Army of 50,000 Men, including the Houſhold Troops, and that they are to begin their March next March.

Part of a Letter from the Hague Dec. 27.

"Ever ſince the Army of Obſervation began again its Operations, the Count d'Affry, the French Miniſter, has never ceaſed to repreſent the Conduct of the Britiſh Court in the moſt odious Colours. His Conferences for ſome Time with the Princeſs Regent have turned upon Oſtend and Nieuport: But the Hoſtilities committed by the Army of Obſervation have made them turn upon other Subjects. Firſt, he demands that Liberty may be granted to export Proviſions and Forage out of the States of the Republick, in caſe the French ſhould happen to be worſted in Hanover: Secondly, he expreſſes his Hope, that if, unfortunately, the French Troops ſhould be forced to abandon that Country, the States will ſuffer them to fall back into their Country, where they ſhall pay punctually for every Thing."

The King of Pruſſia declared Prince Maurice of Anhault Deſſau on the Field of Battle at Liſſa, Field-Marſhal of his Majeſty's Forces. His Majeſty has alſo raiſed his Royal Highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia, Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, and Meſſ. Drieſen and Retzow to the Rank of Lieutenant-Generals.

The Auſtrian Magazine which General Keith deſtroyed at Leutmeritz conſiſted of 4000 Tons of Meal, and a conſiderable Quantity of all Sorts of unthraſhed Corn.

It is ſaid, that among the Officers made Priſoners at Breſlau were found twelve Saxon Officers, whom the King of Pruſſia, having before diſcharged them on their Parole of Honour, cauſed to be hanged up immediately.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Berlin, Jan 5. Marſhal Lehwald having, with a Part of his Troops, penetrated into Lower Pomerania, directed his Operations againſt the Swedes on the Side of the

Demmin and Anclam, where a vigorous Reſiſtance was expected; the Enemies having put thoſe two Places in the beſt State of Defence they could. Demmin was cannonaded the 29th of December; and the Swedes having loſt one Officer and forty Men, deſired to capitulate. As it was not thought proper to continue the Siege, in order to eaſe the Troops, in ſo ſharp a Seaſon as this is, the Swedes had Leave to retire, and to take with them two Pieces of Cannon; the reſt fell into our Hands. Our Troops took Poſſeſſion of the Town on the 2d Inſtant. The Swedes abandoned Anclam on the 30th of December. We took 250 Priſoners there, and found a conſiderable Magazine of Proviſions and Ammunition, ſeveral Pieces of Iron Cannon, and a great deal of Regimental Cloathing. The Marſhal afterwards paſſed the Pene, entered into Swediſh Pomerania, and took Poſſeſſion of Gutzkow, Loitz, Tribſees, and Nehringen. At the ſame Time, Lieutenant-General Schorlemmer paſſed with his Corps from the Iſle of Wollin, into the Iſle of Uſedom, and from thence to Wolgaſt, the Swedes having not only abandoned Schwinemunde and Uſedom, as well as the Fort of Penamunde, but alſo the Town of Wolgaſt. His Serene Highneſs the Prince of Holſtein is already advanced with the Van-Guard as far as Grimm and Greiffswalde. The Swedes continue to retire, and have got to Stralſund.

The Accounts from Sileſia mention, that the Town of Leignitz ſurrendered on the 29th. The Garriſon had Liberty to retire, that we might not fatigue our Troops in ſo ſevere a Seaſon. A conſiderable Magazine of Meal and Oats was found there, as well as ſome Artillery and Ammunition. The Town of Schweidnitz is blocked up, and there is not an Auſtrian to be found in all Sileſia, except that Garriſon.

At Breſlau, 144,000 Florins were found in the Auſtrian Military Cheſt, and the Magazines well ſtocked. The 37 Pieces of Pruſſian Cannon, which are retaken, are thoſe which were loſt in the Action of the 22d of November; beſides which were found in the Town all the Artillery belonging to the Place, and 44 Pieces of Auſtrian Cannon.

Conſtantinople, Dec. 3. The Caravan of Pilgrims, returning from Mecca, has been attacked by a large Body of Arabs, who have deſtroyed, it is ſaid, from 50 to 60,000 Perſons. [Did the Caravan conſiſt of ſo many?] This deſperate and unprecedented Proceeding is ſuppoſed to have taken its Riſe from the Arabs being diſguſted on account of the Removal of the Pacha of Damaſcus to Aleppo, who was greatly eſteemed by them as a generous, able Man, and the Kiſlar Aga's having put in his Room a Man of different Principles, who deprived them of ſome of their Dues which they receive from the Pilgrims. As the Chief of the Black Eunuchs was the Cauſe of all that has happened by that Change, which he effected merely to ſerve his own intereſted Views, the Grand Seignor ordered his Head to be ſent for from Rhodes, where he was lately exiled; and on Sunday laſt it was expoſed to public View. There are few Families here but what have loſt ſome Friend or Relation by this unfortunate Incident.

Madrid, Dec. 27. Orders are given in all the Ports of this Kingdom for getting our Fleet ready to put to Sea by next April, which it is thought will be more formidable than it has been this great while. The Seamen are to go on board the 15th of March, and are all to be new cloathed. It is beſides pretended, that by an Agreement made with the moſt Chriſtian King, ſix Months Proviſion of Biſcuits for between 40 and 50,000 Spaniſh Sailors is preparing at Breſt, Toulon, Marſeilles, and other Ports of France. All this affords ample Themes for Speculation. At the ſame Time, a Report prevails that our Court and that of France have entered into freſh Engagements on Occaſion of the preſent State of Affairs. The French and Portugueſe Ambaſſadors are extremely well received here.

Since the Reſolution taken by our Court concerning the preſent War, the Ambaſſadors of France and Portugal are received by their Catholic Majeſties with particular Marks of Regard and Diſtinction. The Seamen in the Service of this Crown are ſtrictly charged not to ſtir from the Coaſts, and to repair on board their reſpective Ships by the 15th of next March. By a Stipulation previous to the new Alliance between our Court and that of France, they will begin in the Ports of that Kingdom, and chiefly at Merſeilles and Toulon, to enrol Sailors to the Number of 4 or 5000, and find them Biſcuit for ſix Months. The Intendants of our Admiralty have conſiderably augmented the Number of Shipwrights and other Artificers in all the Yards and Docks; and at Ferrol in particular, they have already 1400 Supernumeraries, many of whom are Engliſh. Theſe Men work Night and Day on three new Men of War of 70 Guns and five Frigates. In fine, we infer from theſe great Preparations, that Spain will have next Year one of the fineſt Fleets, that has been ſeen for many Years paſt.

Hanover, Dec. 30. Prince Ferdinand, who commands the Lunenbourg Army, conſidering the Danger there would be in ex-

expelling it in a Battle againſt Richelieu, whoſe Army was double in Number, took a Reſolution to retire, which he did with ſo much Addreſs and Celerity, that he had got three or four Leagues from his Camp, when the French Army were preparing to force it. The Marſhal being thus diſappointed, contented himſelf with ſending light Troops to purſue them, and on their Return, the Army prepared to enter into Winter Quarters. Some People that are come from Zell aſſure us, that the Diſtreſs of that City, notwithſtanding the good Diſcipline obſerved by Richelieu, is inexpreſſible. The Apprehenſions of being reduced to the ſame Straits has thrown this City into the greateſt Conſternation.

Prague, Jan. 3. The Pruſſians, after taking Striegau and Dignitz, entered that Part of Bohemia of which the Houſe of Auſtria was left in Poſſeſſion after the laſt War, and took Troppau and Oppau; and have ſent Detachments to the Confines of Moravia, and into the Principality of Teſchen.

Stade, Jan. 9. After the taking of Harbourg, Prince Ferdinand ordered General Hardenberg to march with the Troops under his Command towards the lower Part of the Aller, in order to harraſs the French Poſts there, and oblige them to draw off the Poſts in their Center. Hardenberg marched accordingly to Feſte Hoeuſde, where the French had a Detachment of 400 Men; ſome of them he cut to Pieces, forced the reſt to run, and took 108 Priſoners: After which, he cauſed the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick to advance to Rothembourg with Artillery, in order to attack that Town into which the Allies have begun to throw Bombs. General Hardenberg has taken Poſt in a proper Manner to ſupport this Enterprize. When it is compleated, he propoſes to march to Werden. Prince Ferdinand is ſtill at Lunebourg, waiting for the Pruſſian Succours, whoſe Arrival is daily expected. The Hoſpital, in which there are a great many ſick, is removed to Bardewick.

Hague, Jan. 10. By the Hamburgh Mail, which arrived very late this Evening, we are informed, that Schweidnitz had offered to ſurrender on the ſame Terms as Lignitz; but that the King of Pruſſia inſiſted upon the Garriſon's being Priſoners of War. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick was ſtill at Ultzen. His Parties continue to have good Succeſs againſt the French.

13. Marſhal Keith being informed, that three Regiments of the Circle Troops had thrown themſelves into Nuremberg, has block'd up that City, and demanded that they ſhould ſurrender Priſoners of War. It is ſaid, he has likewiſe made ſome other Compliments, on the Part of his Pruſſian Majeſty, to ſome of the Princes, who were moſt forward to furniſh their Contingents to the Army of Obſervation, which will afford much Matter for Deliberation.

17. The Hamburgh Mail has brought ſeveral Letters from Bremen, with an Account of an Action near that Place on the 11th Inſt. to the Advantage of the King's Troops, who had repaired the Bridge over the Wumme, and croſſed that River on the 14th Inſt. The Pruſſians are Maſters of all Pomerania, except Stralſund.

Extract of a Letter from Wildeſhauſen on this Side Bremen, Jan. 15.

We have been greatly alarmed here ſince laſt Poſt, by an Account of a ſmart Action that happened between the Burg-Fort and Rotenburg, in which a great many are ſaid to have been killed on both Sides; but we have not yet learned the Particulars.

Juſt now, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, we learn by the Poſt from Bremen, that the Hanoverians have got Poſſeſſion of Burg-Fort, they having already appeared between that Poſt and Bremen; and that the Duke of Broglio has reinforced himſelf with 3000 Men in order to diſlodge them. The Poſtilion coming from Bremen heard great Firing on the Road.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Savannah, in Georgia, Nov. 10.

AGreeable to an Invitation from our Governor, the principal Headmen and Warriors of 21 Towns in the Upper and Lower Creek Nations, arrived on Saturday the 29th ult. eſcorted from Fort Argyle on Ogechee River, by Capt. Milledge's Troop of Rangers, to an open Savannah near this Town; where a Tent being pitched for their Reception, Capt. Bryan, with a Party of Gentlemen on Horſeback, met them, and in the Governor's Name welcomed them; and, after being regaled with a Glaſs of Wine, conducted them to the South Gate of this Town, the Rangers bringing up the Rear. Here they were ſaluted with three Cannon from the King's, three from the Prince's, five from Halifax's, and five from Loudoun's Baſtions, a Flag being diſplayed on each, and were received, as they entered the Town,

by Col. Noble Jones's Regiment of Foot (Militia) Capt. Bryan falling in the Rear. As they marched through the Square oppoſite the Governor's Houſe, they were ſaluted with ſeven Cannon from a Battery raiſed for the Occaſion before his Honour's Door, and afterwards with ſundry other Cannon from the Bay and Veſſels in the River. The Militia halted near the Council Chamber, and opening to the Right and Left, the Indians marched on between them; the Virginia Company being drawn up in a Line in Front, ſaluted them with a Volley, and then forming two Lines, the Indians marched through into the Council Chamber, where the Governor received them with great Courteouſneſs and Solemnity; and after a friendly Converſation on general Subjects, propoſed the poſtponing the Talk he had to deliver them from the Great King to a future Day, that they might have time to refreſh themſelves, after the Fatigue of ſo long a Journey.

Notwithſtanding the ſhort Notice the Governor had of the Arrival of ſuch a Number of Indians at Fort Argyle, every thing, by his Care and Vigilance, whether regarding their Reception or Entertainment, was conducted with the utmoſt Order, Decency, and Grandeur, and gave great Satisfaction to every Individual: And the Indians in particular, whoſe Minds had been prepoſſeſſed with Jealouſies by our common Enemies, who neglected nothing to defeat this Interview, were in every Circumſtance agreeably ſurprized, as they frequently acknowledged, and took all Opportunities of expreſſing a due and grateful Senſe of.

On Thurſday the 3d Inſtant, the Governor met the Indians again at the Council-Chamber, and delivered them the King's Talk, which they received with great Attention and Approbation, as they manifeſted by their whole Behaviour, and eſpecially their Deſire to bury in Oblivion all paſt Miſunderſtandings, and to renew and confirm all former Treaties ſubſiſting between the two Nations, which was done accordingly in the Preſence of a Multitude of Spectators, in the ſtrongeſt Terms, with other favourable Circumſtances peculiar to this Province.

'Another Party of the Upper and Lower Creek Nations arrived here on Friday the 24th Inſt. and were properly received by the Governor in the Council-Chamber, the next Day: The former Headmen being preſent, theſe with equal Chearfulneſs, acceded to, and ſigned the Treaty. The Entertainment and Preſents the Governor has given them, have been conſiderable, ſatisfactory, and judiciouſly diſtributed. In ſhort, his Honour's amiable Conduct and Addreſs on this Occaſion is only a Confirmation of the juſt Opinion we have conſtantly entertained of his Abilities and Zeal for the public Good in general, and the Proſperity of this Province in particular, and muſt neceſſarily engage our warmeſt Wiſhes for his Health, and long continuing to preſide over us.'

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, November 10.

"At the Seſſions of the Aſſembly of the Counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, were paſſed, An Act for granting 4000l. to his Majeſty's Uſe: An Act for eſtabliſhing and regulating a Militia, to continue and be in Force during the preſent War: And, an Act for the better quartering his Majeſty's Forces."

We have Advice from Shamokin, that on the 25th of laſt Month, two Indian Squaws arrived there in a Canoe from Neſcopekin, Joſeph Nutimus's Wife and Daughter, and informed, that, before they left that Place, an Indian came in, who brought the following Intelligence, viz. That 600 French had come to Dianogo, and were deſigned for the Northward; that 100 of them had ſet out for Cumberland County; that they had no Artillery with them; nor was it known what particular Scheme they were upon.

Capt. Cobourn, in 22 Days from Barbadoes, in Lat. 21. ſaw a French Fleet of ſeventeen Sail, ſtanding to the Northward. By him there is Advice, that Commodore Moore is taking in Proviſions for three Months, and is ſaid to be going, with five Sail of the Line, to Windward of Martinico.

We have Advice from Charleſtown, South Carolina, that a Bermuda Privateer has carried in there a very valuable French Prize.

New York, Nov. 14. Thurſday laſt returned from a Cruize the Privateer Brig De Lancey, (formerly a French Privateer, and taken by the Captains Randall and Hattis, in Conſort) Thomas Randall Commander, and brought in with her, a Ship of about 300 Tons Burthen, called the John, mounting two Guns only, navigated with 16 Men, (ſaid to be Dutchmen) and commanded by Reuloff Malmſtrong, taken the 22d of October laſt, off Crooked-Iſland, in Lat. 25 N. and Long. 70. W. from London; bound from St. Domingo for Nantz. Capt. Randall alſo took, at the ſame Time, another Ship, that was in Company with the above, Burthen 400 Tons, called the Spaniſh Galley, mounting 22 Guns, Men in Proportion; and which may be expected every Hour; both Ships deep loaded with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton and Indigo.

We

We have a particular Satisfaction in informing the Public, That Col. Peter Schuyler, of the New-Jersey Forces, taken at Oswego the 14th of August 1755, and carried Prisoner to Quebec in Canada, where he has been kept ever since, arrived at Fort Edward in good Health, some Day last Week, having been released by the French, and conducted thither by two Indians and a Frenchman.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Cambridge, January 8.

LORD Viscount Dupplin was unanimously chosen Recorder of that City; and Edward Leeds, Esq; Barrister at Law, his Deputy.

LONDON.

Jan. 1. THE Lords of the Admiralty have put the Royal George of 100 Guns into Commission, and given the Command to Matthew Buckle, Esq;

Sir Piercy Brett, Captain of the Royal Carolina Yacht, is appointed one of the elder Brethren of Trinity House.

2. The Lords of the Admiralty put the Neptune Man of War into Commission, and gave the Command of her to Captain James Galbraith.

The Ceremonial of the private Interment of her late Royal Highness the Princess CAROLINE, *Jan.* 5.

Knights Marshal's Men, with black Staves, two and two.

Officers belonging to her late Royal Highness.

Pursuivants at Arms.

Heralds at Arms.

Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

Comptroller of his Majesty's Household. Treasurer of his Majesty's Household.

Master of the Horse to his Majesty. Groom of the Stole to his Majesty.

NORROY King of Arms.

Ld. Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household. Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

Clarenceux King of Arms.

Gentleman bearing the Coronet upon a black Velvet Cushion. Gentleman Usher. Gentleman Usher.

THE BODY,
Covered with a black Velvet Pall, adorned with Eight Escutcheons; and under a Canopy of black Velvet supported by Eight Gentlemen Ushers.

Gentleman Usher. Garter princ. K. of Arms with his Rod. Gentleman Usher.

Ladies of the Bedch. to her late R. Highness. Women of the Bedch. to her late R. Highness.

Yeomen of the Guard, to close the Procession.

The Procession was from the Prince's Chamber, through Old Palace Yard, to the South-East Door of Westminster-Abbey. At the Entrance within the Church, the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, received the Body, and fell into the Procession just before the Officer of Arms, who preceded the Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain; and so proceeded into King Henry the VII's Chapel, where the Body was deposited on Tressels, the Head towards the Altar; the Coronet and Cushion being laid upon the Coffin, and the Canopy held over it; the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and Bedchamber Women, placing themselves at the Head of the Corpse; and others on each Side.

The Part of the Service before the Interment being read by the Dean, the Corpse was deposited in the Family Vault, the Dean having the Sub-Dean on his Right-hand, and Garter on his left, standing at the lower End of the Opening of the Vault.

The Corpse being interred, the Dean went on with the Office of Burial; when ended, Garter King of Arms proclaimed her Royal Highness's Style, which ended the Ceremony.

The Procession began about Ten at Night. At Eight o'Clock, St. Paul's Bell began to toll, and at Ten the Park and Tower Guns began to fire, and fired every Minute till the Funeral was over.

Copy of the WILL *of Her late Royal Highness the Princess* Carolina.

"I LEAVE my Sister Amelia all I have in Possession, and make her my sole Executrix, excepting these few Legacies: To my dear Sister Anne, an enamelled Case, and two Bottles of the same Sort. To my dear Sister Mary, my Emerald set with Diamonds, and

and the Brilliant Drops hanging to it, and my Ruby Ring with the Queen's Hair. To my dear Sister Louise, my Diamond Ear-Rings, and all my Rings. To my Brother William, my Enamelled Watch. This is my last Will, writ with my own Hand. St. James's, April 18, 1741.

Witness CAROLINA.
Sff. de Billerbeck.
G. L. Teiffier.

On Monday Her Royal Highness Princess Amelia was accordingly sworn Sole Executrix before George Harris, Doctor of Laws.

6. The Lords of the Admiralty have put the Ramilies of 80 Guns into Commission, and given the Command of her to Captain James Hobbs.

6. Being Twelfth-day, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, went into the Royal Chapel as his Majesty's Proxy, and whilst the Offertory was reading by the Sub-Dean advanced to the Altar, and offered three Purses of Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh, in Commemoration of the Presents made by the Eastern Magi.

The Gramont Privateer of 18 Guns is purchased by the Government and put into Commission.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Jan. 13.

"M. d'Affry still continues to solicit the States General with great Warmth. We are well assured, that the Subject of his Conferences is, first, the borrowing the Sum of Thirty Millions of Florins, to defray the extraordinary Charges of the War; and, secondly, to obtain Leave for the French Commissaries to buy up in this Country, and export all Sorts of Provisions and Forage for the Use of the French Troops.

"The States General have declared to Mr. Yorke, in Answer to his Memorial, concerning Ostend and Newport, That the Clause in the Treaty of Utrecht alledged by his Excellency could not be applied to the present Case; for those two Towns were neither ceded, nor exchanged, nor sold.

"Letters from Stockholm advise, that the Negociations of Mr. Campbell at that Court have not produced the Effect which there was Reason to expect; That the King of Prussia's Enemies are indefatigable in their Endeavours to defeat all Mr. Campbell's Measures: That they have obliged the King to sign an Ordinance for augmenting his Forces, and sending a Reinforcement into Pomerania: And that the French Ambassador had assured the Ministry that they would soon receive a considerable Remittance."

13. The Cup and Salver, intended to be presented to Capt. Lockhart, was sent Yesterday to Lloyd's, to be viewed by the Merchants, who approved of the masterly Workmanship; it is curiously chased and embossed, with the 7 French Privateers, his own Ship, and Arms. The Salver is 26 Inches Diameter, with the following Inscriptions: 'The Gift of the two Public Companies, the Under-Writers and Merchants of the City of London, to Capt. John Lockhart, Commander of the Tartar, for his signal Services, in supporting the Trade, by distressing the French Privateers in the Year 1757.'

A Letter to a Merchant in this City from his Correspondent at Hambourgh, says, That after the Surrender of Breslau, Marshal Daun dispatched a very affecting Letter to the Empress Queen, setting forth the Loss he had sustained, and imploring immediate Succours; her Imperial Majesty's fine Army of 90,000 Men being, by the unavoidable Accident of War, reduced to 30,000 and those in a most miserable Condition, in Want of Cloathing, Provisions, and even Shoes, &c. The Messenger, who was employed to carry this Letter having fallen into the Hands of the Prussians, was carried before the King, who examined the Contents of his Dispatches, and read this Letter; and calling for Pen and Ink, wrote with his own Hand to this Effect: *All this I know to be true.* FREDERICK. And sent away the Messenger immediately to Vienna.

Six Waggons laden with Money came to the Bank on account of the Merchants.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 14. 'Captain Lockhart, of the Tartar, is arrived at Plymouth with a French Ship and Snow from St. Domingo, taken by himself, and the Magnanime.

'These Prizes sailed from Cape Francois on the 12th of November, with 34 sail of Merchant Ships under Convoy of the Intrepide, Opiniatre, Sceptre, Greenwich, and three Frigates.

'The Prisoners informed Captain Lockhart, that his Majesty's Ships Edinburgh, Dreadnought, Augusta, and a Sloop had blocked up the Harbour of Cape Francois for some Weeks: That on the 15th of October, all the French Squadron sailed to drive the English off the Coast; and the next Day the two Squadrons came to a close Engagement, which continued till Night, when the French Squadron, having the Land Breeze, with the Help of their Frigates, were towed into Port, greatly disabled, and the Opiniatre dismasted. They had 300 Men killed, and as many wounded. The French themselves allow the English to have acquired great Honour, and that nothing but the Night, and the Assistance of their Frigates, saved their Squadron. The Prisoners also inform-

Infortuned Captain Lockhart, that the Princeſs Mary, ſome Days before the Action, had been diſabled in her Maſts by Lightning, and was gone to Jamaica.

'The Medway and Loweſtoffe are alſo arrived at Plymouth with two French Ships; one of 900 Tons, 8 Guns, 23 Seamen, and 19 Soldiers; the other of 350 Tons, 20 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, 62 Seamen, and 20 Soldiers, both laden with Proviſions for Louiſbourg; the former of which was taken by the Sterling Caſtle and Eſſex, the latter by the Loweſtoffe, on the 2d Inſtant.

'The Priſoners ſay, they ſailed from L'Iſle d'Aix, in Company with three other Merchant Ships laden with Proviſions for Louiſburgh, under Convoy of the Prudente and Capricieux; and the Tripon and Heroine Frigates, the two former of which parted Company with them the Day before they were taken.

'The Frigates made their Eſcape from our Ships by its falling little Wind, before which his Majeſty's Ships outſailed them greatly; but there is Reaſon to believe, that the other Merchant Ships are taken by the Ships that were left in Chaſe of them.

'The Brilliant and Coventry are likewiſe arrived at Plymouth with two Prizes, one from St. Domingo, the other from Cape Breton.

A Board of Admiralty was held to enquire into the Complaints of the Men belonging to ſeveral of his Majeſty's Ships of War, in regard to their Proviſions and Uſage when out at Sea, were particularly examined into.

The Fleet, preparing for an Expedition to America, is to be under the Command of Admiral Boſcawen.

Letters by the three Dutch Mails arrived this Day adviſe, that the King of Pruſſia marched with a great Part of his Army on the 24th of December to beſiege Schweidnitz, which is defended by a Garriſon of 7000 Men.

The Pruſſians have alſo taken Jagendorf and made 1500 Auſtrians Priſoners of War.

The Pruſſians have taken Troppau in Upper Silefia.

The Swediſh Garriſon in Demmin has ſurrendered.

According to Letters from Hamburg of the 6th Inſt. the Hanoverian and French Armies continue quiet in their Quarters and Cantonment. Richelieu has moved his Quarters from Zell to Hanover, leaving a large Body of Troops under a Lieutenant-General at Zell. There is ſuch a great Scarcity throughout the Electorate of Hanover, that the Country People, having no Bread, are forced to live on Roots and Potatoes. At Zell a Fowl ſells for Three Half Crowns (6s. 3d.) and other Proviſions in Proportion.

It is reported, that the Kings of Pruſſia and Denmark have concluded a defenſive Treaty of Alliance.

According to ſome Advices from Frankfort, Marſhal Keith arrived on the 26th paſt with the Troops under his Command in the Neighbourhood of Egra.

'General Keith has ſent to Neuremberg to demand Winter-Quarters for the Pruſſians in the Circle of Francopia.

The Marquis de la Chetardie, who made ſo much Noiſe ſome Years ago, died lately at Hanau.

Mr. Mitchel is gone from Berlin to join the King of Pruſſia in Silefia.

Mr. Keith is arrived at Hamburgh in his Way to Ruſſia.

The Empreſs Queen has reſolved to draw ſome more Regiments from Hungary and Italy; and Hildbourghauſen has ordered the Army of the Empire to aſſemble.

The Swedes abandoned the Fort of Swinemunde on the 25th paſt.

The King of Pruſſia has reſolved to evacuate all Saxony except three Towns, and to aſſign the King of Poland a certain Sum, on Condition that the Country will furniſh his Pruſſian Majeſty with a certain Number of Recruits, and a Quantity of Forage.

24. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint James Cockran, John Bawyn, Peregrine Lafcelles, Sir John Bruce Hope, John Folliott, Thomas Murray, James Stuart, Lord John Murray, John Earl of Loudoun, Maurice Rookland, William Earl of Panmure, Lord George Beauclerck, Lord George Sackville, William Earl of Ancram, William Earl of Harrington, Hugh Warburton; [the fifteen eldeſt Major Generals] to be Lieutenant Generals of his Majeſty's Forces.

The King hath been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint George Boſcawen, Thomas Earl of Effingham, George Howard, Rob. Richy Joſeph York, Sir John Whitmford, William Kingſley, Lord Cathcart, Paul Maſcarene, William Whitmore, Alexander Dunoure, William Balford, Bennet Noel, [the fourteen oldeſt Colonels] to be Major Generals of his Majeſty's Forces.

The King hath been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Honourable Thomas Hay, Eſq; commonly called Lord Viſcount Dupplin, to be Chancellor of his Majeſty's Duchy of Lancaſter, in the Room of Lord Edgecombe.

The King hath been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Honourable Richard Lord Edgcombe to be Chief Juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's Foreſts, Chaſes, &c. North of Trent, in the Room of the Duke of Somerſet deceaſed.

24.

24. Being the Birth-Day of the King of Pruſſia, many Public and Loyal Societies aſſembled in the Evening to teſtify their eſteem of this illuſtrious Hero; when they drank the Health of his Majeſty King George, the King of Pruſſia, the Prince of Wales, and the reſt of the Royal Family: As alſo, to the Hon. William Pitt, Mr. Legge, &c. Succeſs to the Britiſh Arms, Proſperity to Trade and Commerce, &c. The City in general was illuminated; and there were Bonfires and other Demonſtrations of public Rejoicing.

Mr. C. Bedell, at the Cordial Warehouſe in Ludgate-ſtreet, is appointed Diſtiller in Ordinary to his Majeſty, in the room of Mr. C. Collins, deceaſed.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 711.

A Ship of 200 Tons, laden with Furs and Beaver Skins, by the City of Cork Privateer.

The Young Baptiſta, —— of Amſterdam, from Port Le Orient with Eaſt-India Goods, taken by the Mars, a Letter of Marque, belonging to Briſtol, and ſent into Plymouth.

The Tartar, M'Lean, of Antigua, has taken a French Sloop and ſent her to Montſerrat. Alſo in Company with the Freemaſon Privateer, taken a Dutch Sloop, with Dutch Cordage, &c. And a French Snow with Sugar, Coffee, &c. bound from Martinico to Bourdeaux.

A French Snow, with Sugar, Coffee, &c. is taken by the Jennings Privateer.

The Brilliant (a Letter of Marque of 400 Tons) by the King of Pruſſia Privateer, and carried into New-York.

The Reprizal, a French Privateer of four Nine Pounders, by the How Privateer of Guernſey, and retaken a Veſſel from Dundee for South-Carolina.

The Dunkirk Privateer of 14 Nine Pounders, 180 Men, by Capt. Bray of the Adventure arm'd Ship.

The Lady Grieſe, a Spaniſh Veſſel, laden with Fruit, taken going into St. Malo, by the Prince Edward Man of War.

The Martha, Curlett, retaken.

The John Galley from Boſton, laden with Tar, ditto.

The Brilliant, fired and deſtroyed by the Amenia Man of War.

The Dragon Privateer of 24 Nine Pounders, belonging to Bayonne, taken by the Amenia and Coventry.

The Intrepid Privateer of Bayonne, 14 Swivel Guns, 130 Men, ſunk by the ſame.

A French Privateer of two Carriage Guns, 12 Swivels, and 36 Men, is taken by the Spy Privateer of Liverpool.

The Lyon and another Ship (name unknown) from Rochelle for Louiſburgh with Stores, are taken by the Medway and Leoſtaffe Men of War and ſent into Plymouth.

The Charmant from Louiſburgh to Breſt, by the Brilliant Man of War and ſent into Plymouth.

The Turaine, from St. Domingo to Rochelle, by the Iſis Man of War and brought into Plymouth.

—— A Ship from St. Domingo, by the Earl of Granville Privateer of Jerſey, and brought into Weymouth.

The Hawk, Chew, from Maryland, is retaken by the Tartar Man of War.

The Grand Sultan, Briot, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, is taken and carried into Rhode Iſland.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 711.

The Hannah, Piercy, from South Carolina, by a French Privateer.

The Ann, Macgee, from Jamaica for London, is taken and carried into Louiſburgh.

The Prince Frederick Packet, from Dover to Fluſhing, taken by the Revenge Privateer and carried to Dunkirk.

The Drake, Smith, from London to Halifax, is taken and carried into Louiſburgh.

The Heſter, Sparks, is taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

The Mercury, Strachan, from Dundee to Carolina, is carried into Rochelle.

The Ann and Elizabeth, Stainmore, by three Frigates, and burnt.

A Brig, John, from Liverpool, and a Sloop, Geo. Nicholas, from Rhode, taken on the Coaſt of Afric.

The Molly, Boyd, from Boſton to the Leeward Iſlands, is taken and carried into Louiſburgh.

The Margaret, Bower, from Yarmouth to Alicant, carried into Havre.

The Mary, Bell, from Salcombe to Guernſey, carried into Cherburg.

A Ship laden with Oil, is carried into Mahon.

The Charming Nelly, Harvey, from Aberdeen to Campvere, is taken and carried into Calais.

Five loaded Colliers, two of them large Barks, were carried into Dunkirk on the 30th Ult.

The Sufanah, Forreſter, in Company with the Little Davey, Williams, from Seville for London, by a French Privateer of 14 Guns, off Bayonne.

The

The Bacales, Parnel, from Newfoundland for England, taken and ſent to Morlaix.

The Medena, from Newfoundland for a Market, by a French Privateer.

The Expeditoin, Cope, from Falmouth, by a French Row-Galley in the Gut of Gibraltar, and carried into Ceuta.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Barnard, was ſafely delivered of a Daughter; as was the Lady of Lord Rob. Manners. And the Lady of Major Montoheu, ſafely delivered of a Son.

8. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Earl Gower, (Maſter of the Horſe to his Majeſty) ſafely delivered of a Son and Heir.

13. The Lady of John Mitchell, Eſq; was ſafely delivered of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. Mr. James Nixton, an eminent Attorney of Orchard-ſtreet, to Miſs Polly Scowen, of Palace yard.

Mr. James Fletcher, Bookſeller, to Miſs Stout, at Oxford.

3. Mr. Robinſon, a Merchant, in Nicholas-lane, to Miſs Torton of that Place; this is his 4th Wife, and he but 40 Years of Age.

Tho. Yeates, Eſq; of Aſhford, to Miſs Hays, of Leominſter, with a Fortune of 8000l.

Dr. Dirwin, a Phyſician, at Litchfield, to Miſs Howard, of that Place.

The Rev. Dr. Parry, Rector of Witchampton, in Dorſetſhire, to Miſs Gaſcoigne.

4. Mr. James Muffard, jun. of Leiceſterſquare, to Miſs Polly Cox, of Cheapſide.

Francis Hutchenſon, Eſq; Capt. in Gen. Stuart's Regiment, to Miſs Clement, of Lory Watten, Leiceſterſhire.

6. Mr. Wm. Green, a Hamburgh Merchant, to Miſs Philips, of Broad-ſtreet.

Alderman Henry Winſtanley, at Liverpool, to Mrs. Tillit, a Widow Lady.

10. Dr. Kelley, an eminent Phyſician of Chriſt-church, Oxford, to Miſs Sydal.

Tho. Hill, Eſq; of Court-hill, Shropſhire, to Mrs. Rocke.

11. Mr. Rob. Broomfield, Surgeon, in Gerrard-ſtreet, to the Relict of James Grover, Eſq;

15. John Wadſworth, Eſq; to Miſs Townſend, of Auſten-friars.

17. Dr. Geo. Buxton, of Walthamſtow, to Miſs Chandler, of Cheapſide.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. Lieut. Col. Hemington, of the 1ſt Regiment of Foot-guards, in the 86 Year of his Age; he was formerly Page of Honour to the Duke of Glouceſter; Captain of a Company in 1703, and Gentleman Uſher of the Privy Chamber.

3. The Lady of Wm. Bamſted, Eſq; of Upton, near Edgehill, who died but Eight Days before.

4. Miſs Charlotta Wilkinſon, aged 18, Daughter of Tho. Wilkinſon, Eſq;

Col. Brackley, at Cobham, in Surry.

6. Mr. David Cherriton, one of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal; as alſo of the Choir of St. Paul's and Weſtminſter-Abbey.

Mrs. Eliz. Holmes, aged 66, who left a large Fortune to charitable Uſes.

The Rt. Hon. Auguſtus Yelverton, Earl of Suſſex, and Viſcount Longueville, firſt Lord of the Bed-chamber to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

Leonard Batchelor, Eſq; at his Seat at Horſeſtead, in Norfolk.

Mr. John Owen, formerly an eminent Merchant.

8. The Lady of Hen. Neale, Eſq; Banker, in Lombard-ſtreet.

10. Mrs. Gilbert, Mother of his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of York.

11. Geo. Daſhwood, of Hemington, in Suffolk.

Richard Worſopp, of Howden, in Yorkſhire, Barriſter at Law, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.

13. Lady Collet, at her Houſe at Ponderſend, much lamented.

Mr. Tho. Clarke, Yeoman-Baker to his Majeſty.

15. The youngeſt Son of the Counteſs of Dalkeith, Brother to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.

16. Lady Semple.

The Hon. Lady Grace Vane.

John Hardres, Eſq; at Canterbury, who repreſented that Place three Parliaments.

John Hayward, at Sandwich, 40 Years Town Clerk of that Place.

17. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, at Tew in Oxfordſhire.

18. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Windſor.

Dr. David Kennear, Phyſician, at Edinburgh.

——— Crew, Eſq; of Dartmouth ſtreet.

——— Ekins, Eſq; in Suſſex, who went on a Viſit from his Seat in Leiceſterſhire.

19. The Hon. Richard Arundell, Eſq; who has ſuſtained many Offices with Dignity and Honour.

Capt. Robert Manning, of Lord George Beauclerck's Regiment of Foot.

Geo. Milborne, Eſq; of Wonaſtowe, in Monmouthſhire.

Jacob Shard, Eſq; of Southwark.

Geo. Burton, Eſq; of Eltham, in Kent.

Civil and Military Preferments.

John Carfield, Eſq; appointed one of his Majeſty's Waiters, in the Port of London.

Lieutenant Payne, Captain of the Albany Sloop.

Capt. Jacobs of the Albany Sloop, Capt. of the Kennington Man of War.

Capt. Bray of the Adventure armed Ship, for his gallant Behaviour in taking the Machault Privateer, made by the Lords of the Admiralty, Capt. of his Majeſty's Ship the Princeſs Amelia of 80 Guns.

Lord Viſcount Doune ſucceeds the Earl of Suſſex as firſt Lord of the Bedchamber.

Pollycarpus Taylor, Eſq; is appointed Capt. of his Majeſty's Ship Ramillies.

Lieut. Robt. Kerr of the Princeſs Amelia, is appointed Capt. of the Gibraltar's Prize.

Mr. Meadows, Son of the late Sir Philip Meadows, is appointed Knight Marſhal in the Room of his Father.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Legge ſucceeds Sir Benjamin Keene, in the Office of Surveyor of the Cuſtoms.

Anthony Dickins of the Middle-Temple, one of the Prothonatories of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Ralph Webb Clerk, A. M. to the Rectory of Trimley in Suffolk.

The Rev. Nutcombe Quick, Chancellor and Canon Reſidentiary of St. Peter's, Exeter.

Rev. James Carrington, Chancellor of that Dioceſe, and to the Reverſion of the Office of Regiſter of the ſaid Dioceſe.

The Rev. Thomas Walker, M. A. to the Rectory of Hilton in Cornwall.

The Rev. Mr. Jo. Cooper, B. A. to the Rectory of Hatherton in Leiceſterſhire.

The Rev. Mr. William Nelſon to the Rectory of Hillington in Norfolk.

Robert Walker, B. L. L. to the Rectory of Luſhington in Cornwall.

Edward Burkitt, M. A. to the Rectory of Addinton in Cumberland.

Jonathan Robinſon, M. A. to the Rectory of Kirby on Bowe in Lincolnſhire.

Rev. Robert Fowler to the Rectory of Stoke-Netherwood, Somerſet.

Rev. Henry Newman, M. A. to the Rectory of Shipton-Beauchamp, with the Rectory of Sparkford, Somerſet.

Rev. Mr. Bland to the Rectory of Deddington in the County of Nottingham.

Rev. Mr. Smith preſented to the Living of Warlingham in Surry.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Hewſon, A. B. to the Rectory of Ledbury in Glouceſterſhire.

B——KR——TS.

John Richman, late of Ipſwich, Merchant.

John Taylor, of New Malton, Yorkſhire, Grocer.

Jan. 3. Andrew Frekes, late of the Town and County of Southampton, Vintner.

Tho. Yeates, of Andover, Hants, Innholder.

14. John Kirkley, of Hamſteels, Durham, Malſter and Brewer.

Joſeph Cape, of Low Ireby, in Cumberland, Grocer.

Cornwell Burchall, White-Chapel, Middleſex, Baker.

Richard May, of Wallbrook, London, Dealer and Chapman.

Richard Windſor, of Stains, Innholder and Chapman.

17. John Letter, of Chriſt-church, Middleſex, Dealer and Chapman.

Joſeph Beckett, of Whitchurch, Butcher.

Eliz. Hanbury, of Briſtol, Widow and Ironmonger.

Nathaniel Ford, of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, Devon, Merchant.

Henry Careſield, of Tower-hill, London, Mercer.

21. James Bower, of Briſtol, Broker.

Tho. Shaw, of Eccleſhall, Staffordſhire, Tanner.

Tho. Watſon, of Reading, Berkſhire, Barge maſter.

Mary Crumpton, of Bell yard, St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, Middleſex, Innkeeper.

24. Johnſon Paſeo, of Weſtminſter, Malt-Diſtiller.

John Cowles, of Glouceſter, Glazier.

A Liſt of BOOKS.

THE Symptoms, Nature, Cauſes and Cure of the Febricula. 2s. *Robinſon.*

A Letter from the Lord Biſhop of Winchester to Clement Chevalier. 1s. 6d. *Payne.*

Plain medical Directions in Regard to the Small-pox. By Browne Langrith, M. D. F. R. S. *Baldwin.*

The Lady's Monitor. 3s. *Staples.*

A Tranſlation of an Ode written by the King of Pruſſia after the Battle of Roſbach. 6d. *Staples.*

The Hiſtory of Amanda. 3s. *E. Roſs.*

A Sermon preached at York juſt after receiving the News of the King of Pruſſia's Victory. By Newcombe Cappe. 6d. *Ward.*

Verſes occaſioned by the Victory at Roſbach. 6d. *Owen.*

A

A Diſcourſe concerning the Plague and peſtilential Fevers. 1s. 6d. *Robinſon.*

Beliſarius. A Tragedy. By Mr. Philips. 1s. *Staples.*

Friendly Admonitions to the Inhabitants of Great Britain. 1s. *Baldwin.*

Fancy: An irregular Ode. 6d. *Cooke.*

A Sermon, occaſioned by the Death of Mrs. Martha Tate. By Ed. Hitchen. 6d. *Buckland.*

A Series of genuine Letters between Henry and Frances. 2 Vols. 6s. *Johnſon.*

Conjugal Love and Duty, a remarkable Diſcourſe preached at Dublin, Sept. 11, 1757. 1s. *Wilkie.*

Three Tracts; an Eſſay on the Shechinah. By the late Rev. Mr. Joſ. Lowman. 3s. *Noon.*

The Expedition againſt Rochefort fully ſtated and conſider'd. By a Country Gentleman. 1s. 6d. *J. Towers.*

Obſervations on Mr. Garrick's Acting. By Joſ. Pittard. 6d. *Cooke.*

Obſervations on Card-playing; with an Addreſs to the Clergy. 1s. *Baldwin.*

A Letter from a Gentleman reſiding in Foreign Parts to his Godſon in England. 4d. *Owen.*

The Moral Quack. 1s. *Owen.*

The Inſignificants. 1s. 6d. *Owen.*

☞ The above two Pieces compleat a Work entituled *Humorous Ethics*, or An Attempt to cure the Vices and Follies of the preſent Age: In five Plays, as they are now acting at the Great Theatre by his Majeſty's Company of Comedians.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, January 24, 1758.

Amſterdam,	35 1
Ditto at Sight,	34 10½
Rotterdam,	35 2
Antwerp,	no Price
Hamburgh,	35 7 2½ Uſ.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30 7/8
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30 5/8
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30 1/8
Cadiz,	38 7/8
Madrid,	38 7/8
Bilboa,	38 1/2
Leghorn,	48 3/8
Naples,	no Price
Genoa,	47 5/8
Venice,	50 1/2
Liſbon,	5s. 4d. ¼ a ⅜
Porto,	5s. 4d. ¼
Dublin,	7 ⅛

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 20. *to Jan.* 24.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	924	1803	Males	644	1298
Females	879		Females	654	
Under 2 years old	534		Buried,		
Between 2 and 5	204		Within the walls		129
5 and 10	73		Without		428
10 and 20	69		*Mid.* and *Surry*		868
20 and 30	152		City & Sub. *Weſt.*		378
30 and 40	178				1803
40 and 50	175				
50 and 60	152				
60 and 70	113		Weekly *Dec.* 27.		326
70 and 80	90		*Jan.* 3.		351
80 and 90	53		10.		412
90 and 100	10		17.		351
100 and 109	0		24.		363
	1803				1803

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Jan.	1	29 : 7	18	10 : 0	10 M.
	2	29 : 6	18¼	12 : 0	20
	3	31 : 3	17	11 : 0	30
	4	29 : 9	17	19 : 0	40
	5	29 : 3	18	5 : 0	50
	6	29 : 1	20	2 : 0	10
	7	28 : 9	19	0 : 0	10 D.
	8	28 : 5	20	0 : 0	20
	9	29 : 2	22	0 : 0	30
	10	29 : 8	21	2 : 0	30
	11	30 : 1	19¾	3 : 0	40
	12	30 : 6	20	4 : 0	40
	13	29 : 8	19½	5 : 0	50 M.
	14	29 : 5	18	10 : 0	30
	15	29 : 6	18¾	11 : 0	10
	16	29 : 3	19½	0 : 0	20
	17	30 : 0	20	0 : 0	21
	18	29 : 2	19	2 : 0	10
	19	29 : 0	15	0 : 0	20
	20	29 : 0	19	2 : 0	19
	21	29 : 0	15	0 : 0	20 D.
	22	31 : 0	16	2 : 0	21
	23	32 : 0	14	0 : 0	30
	24	32 : 0	15	2 : 0	30
	25	31 : 0	15	0 : 0	20
	26	31 : 0	15	2 : 0	30
	27	31 : 0	15	2 : 0	30

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* JANUARY 1758.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

Day.	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old An. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3½ per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bon prem.	B. Cir. l. s. d.
27	117	———	103¼	90⅛	90	———	———	90¼	90	———	———	89¼	———	53s	2 0 0
28	Do	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	90⅛	Do	———	———	Do	———	52s	1 17 6
29	117¼	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	———	Do	2 0 0
30	117	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	90¼	Do	———	———	89¼	———	50s	Do
31	Do	———	———	90¼	Do	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	Do	Do	Do
1	Sunday.														
2	117¼	———	———	Do	90⅛	———	———	Do	90⅛	———	———	89⅜	———	52s	Do
3	Do	———	———	90⅛	90	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	———	53s	Do
4	117¼	———	———	90⅛	90¼	———	———	90⅜	90¼	———	———	89⅝	———	Do	Do
5	117¼	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	90⅜	90⅛	———	———	Do	———	Do	Do
6	Do	———	———	90⅛	90⅛	———	———	90⅜	Do	———	———	89¼	———	54s	Do
7	Do	———	———	90¼	90⅛	———	———	Do	90¼	———	———	89⅞	———	Do	Do
8	Sunday.														
9	118	———	———	91	90⅞	———	———	91	90⅞	———	———	90	———	53s	2 2 6
10	Do	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	91⅛	91	———	———	90⅛	———	Do	Do
11	Do	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	90⅞	90⅞	———	———	90	———	Do	2 0 0
12	Do	138¼	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	90¼	———	———	Do	———	Do	Do
13	118¼	Do	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	———	Do	Do
14	Do	Do	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	———	Do	Do
15	Sunday.														
16	118¼	Do	———	Do	Do	———	———	91	90⅞	———	———	Do	———	Do	2 7 6
17	Do	No Price.	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	90	———	52s	2 10 0
18	118¼	138¼	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	90¼	———	Do	Do
19	118	Do	———	90⅞	Do	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	90⅜	97½	Do	Do
20	Do	138	———	91	Do	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	90⅜	Do	53s	Do
21	118¼	138¼	———	90⅞	90¼	———	———	90⅞	90¼	———	———	90⅜	Do	Do	Do
22	Sunday.														
23	118¼	138¼	———	90⅞	90¼	———	———	90⅞	Do	———	89⅝	Do	Do	Do	Do
24	119	No Price.	———	91	Do	———	———	Do	Do	90¼	89¼	90	97⅛	52s	Do
25	Do	139	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	90⅛	Do	89⅜	89⅞	Do	Do	Do

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *FEBRUARY*, 1758.

IN the preſent Juncture of Affairs, we judge it of great Importance, for the Readers of public Papers, to have a diſtinct Idea of the ſeveral Countries which are the Seat of War, and of the particular Cities, Towns and Villages which ſo often occur in the public Accounts of military Tranſactions; and as *Leipzig* is not only the principal *Emporium* and Mart of the *German* Empire, but alſo the Center of the Theatre of War, we have thought it would be acceptable to our Readers to place it in the Middle of the Map, and to give a particular and diſtinct View of all the Countries about it, to the Diſtance of 440 Miles every Way, and to circumſcribe it with concentric Circles at the Diſtance of Twenty Miles one from the other; ſo that it may at once appear how far any Place, celebrated for any memorable Action, is from this Capital City of the King of *Pruſſia*'s Dominions: As likewiſe, the Diſtance between any two Places reſpectively: We have likewiſe added the ſeveral Points of the Compaſs, to ſhew how any Place bears from the City of *Leipzig*. The whole comprehending a circular Area of 880 Miles in Diameter. To which is added, a Scale of *Britiſh* Statute Miles, for the more exact meaſuring any required Diſtance, with the Degrees of Latitude and Longitude from *London*.

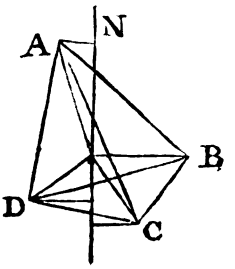
This Map has been executed with the utmoſt Care and Circumſpection, and contains the Names of many more Places than are to be found in any other Map extant. The Reader will ſee by this, that we ſpare no Pains, or Expence, to gratify his Curioſity, or compleat his Information: Which will be conſtantly our Aim, in all other Parts of the Magazine of like Nature; and to which we are encouraged, by the favourable Acceptance of our Endeavours by the Public.

B. M.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 160, *answered by Mr.* R. Terry.

LET A represent the first Ship's Port, B that of the Second, C that of the Third, and D that of the Fourth, N S the Meridian of the Place where the Ships met. Then *per* plain Trigonometry, I find the Lattitude of the Port



	° ′		Leagues.	
A	37 34 N.	and departs	21.33	W.
B	34 18 N.		55,5	E.
C	32 14 N.		27.8	E.
D	32 59 N.		35.5	W.

And from whence may be found their Bearing and Distance from each other, *viz.* the Port

			° ′		Leagues.	
B, C, D	bears from A	SE	4 30	E	101,	
		SSE	2 07	E	117,91	
		S	8 35	W	93.09	
C, D	bears from B	SSW	7 14	W	47,9	
		WSW	6 06	W	93,8	
D	bears from C	WNW	8 57	W	64,63	

W.W.R.

This Question was also answered by Mr. C. Pagister.

Question 161, *answered by Mr.* J. Shipman, *of* Hull.

PUT P = 600 *l.* $a = 3$ *l.* the first Year's Payment; $r = 1{,}04$, and x = Time required. Then Pr^x = whole Amount in the Time x, and since the first Year's Payment (3 *l.*) would have amounted to ar^{x-1}, had it continued at Interest for the Time x, (3 *l.* being due only at the End of the first Year) so $ar^{x-1} + a^2r^{x-2} + a^3r^{x-3} + a^4r^{x-4}$ + &c. continued to $x - 1$ Terms; and since the Debt must be a Maximum, immediately before the Payment then due is deducted, the last Term of the above Series, must be $a^{x-1} \times r$, and the Number of Terms $x - 1$, and the Series being nothing more than a Geometrical Progression, therefore its Sum (by Theorem I. Page 79, in *Ward*) is $\frac{a^x r - ar^x}{a - r}$ = Sum of all the Payments, exclusive of the last. Hence $Pr^x - \frac{a^x r - ar^x}{a - r}$ is to be a Maximum, *per* Question: Put $b = \frac{1}{a - r}$ and $P + ab = d = 601{,}530612$, and then $dr^x - bra^x$ = a Maximum.

Let R = Hyp. Log. of r, and A = Hyp. Log. of a, then $\dot{x}dRr^x - \dot{x}brAa^x = 0$, $\therefore dRr^x = brAa^x$, and putting $\frac{dR}{brA} = C = 40{,}4715$ and $x = \frac{\text{Log. } C}{\text{Log. } a - \text{Log. } r} = 3{,}49328 = 3$ Years, 180 Days, 1 Hour, 8′, the Time when the Debt is a Maximum.

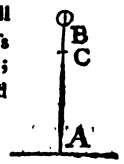
Lastly, $Pr^x = \frac{a}{a - r} \times a^x - r^x$, and putting $f = \frac{a}{a - r}$, and $\frac{P + f}{f} = s = 393{,}0031$ then $x = \frac{\text{Log. } s}{\text{Log. } a - \text{Log. } r} = 5{,}6391$, or 5 Years, 233 Days, 7 Hours, 14′ = Time when all is received.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Hudson.

Question

Question 162, *answered by Mr.* T. Allen, *of* Spalding.

PUT A B $= x$, and let C be the given Point in the Perpendicular A B, call A C, a; then B C $= x - a$; then, since $\sqrt{x}$ and $\sqrt{x-a}$ expreſs the Time of the Ball's Deſcent from B to A, and from B to C, reſpectively; $2\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-a}$ is the Time of the whole Deſcent from B to A, and Aſcent from A to C after Reflection, which is a Minimum.



Therefore $\frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{\dot{x}}{2\sqrt{x-a}} = 0$. Solved $x = \frac{4}{3}a$.

Alſo anſwered by Mr. R. Hudſon, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *and Mr.* J. Rennard.

Queſtion 163, *anſwered by Mr.* J. Hudſon, *of* Louth.

ASſume $x = b + dy + Ay^2 + By^3 + Cy^4$, *&c.* ſuppoſing that when $y = 0$, x is $= b$ and $\frac{\dot{x}}{\dot{y}} = d$. Then if we multiply the given Equation by $\dot{x}$ it becomes $a\dot{x}\ddot{y} = a\dot{y}^2\dot{x} - y^2\dot{x}^3$; and then ſubſtituting for $\dot{x}^3$ its aſſumed Value we have $a^2\dot{x}\ddot{y} = a\dot{x}\dot{y}^2 - \dot{y}^3 \times d^3y^2 + 6d^2Ay^3 + 9d^2B + 12dA^2 \times y^4$, *&c.* Now by dividing by $\dot{y}^2$ and taking the corrected Fluents, we get $-\frac{a^2\dot{x}}{\dot{y}} = ax - ab - da^2 - \frac{d^3y^3}{3} - \frac{6Ad^2y^4}{4} - \frac{9dB^2 + 12dA^2}{5}y^5$, *&c.* and then by multiplying the laſt Equation by $-\frac{\dot{y}}{a^2}$, and writing for x its aſſumed Value, we have $\dot{x} = d\dot{y} - \frac{dy\dot{y}}{a} - \frac{Ay^2\dot{y}}{a} + \frac{d^3 - 3aB}{3a^2}y^3\dot{y} + \frac{6d^2A - 4Ca}{4a^2}y^4\dot{y}$, *&c.* Again, taking the correct Fluents, we have $x = b + dy - \frac{dy^2}{2a} - \frac{Ay^3}{3a} + \frac{d^3 - 3aB}{4.3a^2}y^4 + \frac{6d^2A - 4Ca}{5.4a^2}y^5$, *&c.* Now by comparing the two Values of x, we find $A = -\frac{d}{2a}$, $B = \frac{d}{6a^2}$, $C = \frac{2da - 1}{4.6a^3}$, *&c.* Whence $x = b + dy - \frac{dy^2}{2a} + \frac{dy^3}{6a^2} + \frac{2da - 1}{4.6a^3}y^4$, *&c.* Whence by the Reverſion of Series (when $b = 0$ and $d = 1$) we have $y = x + \frac{x^2}{2a} + \frac{x^3}{3a^2} - \frac{a-1}{3.4a^3}x^4$, *&c.*

Or thus,

BY writing $-\frac{\dot{y}\ddot{x}}{\dot{x}}$ for its Value $\ddot{y}$ (as is demonſtrated in the *Ladies Diary*) the given Equation will be reduced to $a^2\dot{y}\ddot{x} + a\dot{x}\dot{y}^2 - y^2\dot{x}^3 = 0$. Aſſume $x = y + Ay^2 + By^3 + Cy^4$, *&c.* then will $\dot{x} = \dot{y} \times 1 + 2Ay + 3By^2 + 4Cy^3$, *&c.* $\ddot{x} = \dot{y}^2 \times 2A + 6By + 12Cy^2$, *&c.* and $\dot{x}^3 = \dot{y}^3 \times 1 + 6Ay + \left.\begin{matrix} 9B \\ 12A^2 \end{matrix}\right\} y^2$, *&c.* now by ſubſtituting theſe Values and dividing by $\dot{y}^3$ the Equation will become

$$\left.\begin{matrix} 2Aa^2 + 6Ba^2y + 12Ca^2y^2, \text{ &c.} \\ a + 2aAy + 3Bay^2, \text{ &c.} \\ -y^2, \text{ &c.} \end{matrix}\right\} = 0,$$

Whence

Whence by comparing the homologous Terms, we get $A = -\frac{1}{2a}$, $B = \frac{1}{6a^2}$; $C = \frac{2a-1}{4.6a^3}$; whence $x = y - \frac{y^2}{2a} + \frac{y^3}{6a^2} + \frac{2a-1}{4.6a^3}y4$, &c. Hence, by Reverſion of Series $y = x + \frac{x^2}{2a} + \frac{x^3}{3a^2} - \frac{a-1}{3.4a^3}x4$, &c. as above.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 175.

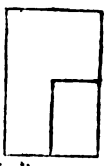
By Mr. Graham Wilkinſon, *at Mr.* Allen's *School at* Spalding.

GIven the Hypothenuſe of a rectangled plain Triangle $= a$, the Line biſecting the leſſer Angle thereof $= c$; from hence to determine the Angles.

Queſtion 176.

By Mr. W. Allen, Southwark.

A Gentleman purchaſes a Piece of Land in Form of a Parallelogram, and incloſes one fourth Part (as *per* Figure) to build a Houſe and other Conveniencies upon; now he deſires the Remainder of his Land may be divided into four Parts equal and ſimilar to each other, to be appropriated to ſuch Uſes as he ſhall hereafter think proper. The Plan is deſired.



Queſtion 177.

By Mr. J. Hudſon.

WHat is the Latitude, North, on the 14th of *April*, 1758, when the Degrees of the Sun's Amplitude from the North are to thoſe of the Latitude as three to two?

Queſtion 178.

By Mr. J. Scott, *of* Cawthorne.

GIven the Difference of the Area of an Iſoſceles Triangle, and the Area of its greateſt inſcribed Square $= 604.16$; and the Angle at the Baſe 53° 7′ 48″. Query the Areas of each, and the other Parts of the Triangle?

Queſtion 179.

By Mr. W. Reeves, *of* Burton.

SUppoſe a Perſon lets fall a heavy Body from the Top of a Tower. It was obſerved to reach the Bottom of the Tower the Inſtant of Time a Cannon-ball was diſcharged from a Cannon at the Diſtance of 200 Yards from the Tower. Alſo, the Time from the Beginning of the Body's falling to the Time the Perſon at the Top of the Tower heard the Report of the Cannon was four Seconds. Required the Tower's Height.

The HAPPY ACCIDENT.

A Poem: Founded on a real Incident.

THE young *Cordelio* was of gentle race,
Endow'd by nature with each manly grace,
In youth was ſeaſon'd to fair wiſdom's plan,
And early waken'd into thoughtful man.
His flocks, his herds, and ever grateful land,
With joy alternate did his heart expand.
Remote he liv'd from anxious care and woe,
And taſted joys that from contentment flow.
Bleſs'd with his own, no higher ſtate he ſought;
Of pride ne'er dreamt, nor of ambition thought.
True, conſcious virtue call'd his ſoul to reſt,
Each joy embelliſh'd, and each pleaſure bleſt,
Peaceful by day, and undiſturb'd by night,
The rural life he led in high delight.
As he one day the jovial chace purſu'd,
Within the windings of a vale he view'd
A little cot, *Paſtella*'s lonely ſeat,
Her ſtill retirement and ſecure retreat.
From *fortune*'s frowns, and ſupercilious pride,
That preys on want, tho' virtue's by its ſide;
Beneath a myrtle ſat the lovely maid,
And breath'd the coolneſs of its ſilken ſhade.

Cordelio

Cordelio view'd her with enraptur'd eyes,
With gentle wonder, and with ſweet ſurprize.
Unconſcious of her charms, ſhe charm'd his heart,
And ev'ry beauty did at once impart;
Thrice did he ſtrive t' approach the lovely maid,
And thrice to ſpeak he fruitleſsly eſſay'd;
Young tyrant *Love* his ev'ry ſenſe controul'd,
And him denied his paſſion to unfold:
And left his tongue his weakneſs ſhould betray,
He diſcontented ſtrait reſum'd his way:
No joy, no pleaſure now attends the chace;
His ſoul was full of fair *Paſtella*'s grace.
The wonted toil, and wonted ſport are vain,
Nor ſenſe, nor reaſon cou'd relieve his pain.
Her modeſt look, her bluſh ſtill wak'd his ſoul,
Where her idea reign'd without controul.
No joy, no peace, nor pleaſure cou'd be found,
But all was gloomy, all was ſad around:
In vain, or books, or mirthful friends he ſought,
While dear *Paſtella* ſway'd his ev'ry thought.
Oft, when alone, his love wou'd he declare;
And waft his ſpirits to the diſtant fair:
If ſleep ſuſpended his enamour'd theme;
Yet ſweet *Paſtella* ſtill poſſeſs'd the dream.
Her form illuſive ſtill unreal roſe,
Increas'd his torments and renew'd his woes.
For one long month did he this trouble prove,
'Till vanquiſh'd reaſon was o'ercome by love.
Then of a friend, the maid he ſought to know,
Who thus inform'd him, and increas'd his woe:
('Till in his pow'r the *fair* to extricate
From poverty, and unpropitious fate.)
" To good *Honeſto* ſhe was cloſe ally'd,
But helpleſs left, when he her guardian dy'd.
To that ſtill vale her refuge made by heav'n,
Thro' want of friends by poverty was driv'n.
With a poor widow'd mother there ſhe lives,
And ſhares whatever heaven's bounty gives;
And by an innate modeſty conceal'd,
Tho' poor, ſhe is with calm contentment ſteel'd."
No more he'd hear: — With gentle pity fir'd,
To neighb'ring ſhades he inſtantly retir'd,
And ſoon determin'd to the vale to go,
And ſue *Paſtella* to relieve his woe.
With haſty ſteps he to the cot repair'd,
And thus his love in trembling mood declar'd.
" Be not ſurpriz'd, my lovely, charming fair,
True love has fix'd you my eternal care.
Let me no longer ſtruggle with my pain,
Sigh to the winds and fruitleſsly complain.
If you'll conſent, my charmer, to be mine;
My fields, my orchards, and my flocks are thine."
Here ſtopt the *youth*, ſtill ſpeaking in his eye,
Which did the purpoſe of his ſoul deſcry.
Confus'd ſhe ſtood, and gently bluſh'd conſent,
Which eas'd his heart, and crown'd his juſt intent.
Next to her mother ſhe the news convey'd,
Who, ſtruck with wonder, thus diſorder'd ſaid;
" To you, good pow'rs on high, be all the praiſe,
Who thus have crown'd the ev'ning of my days!
Long bleſs the pair, and grant that they may prove
The heav'nly joys that flow from mutual love."
Lo! now with joy the gentle, gen'rous pair,
To *Hymen*'s altar willingly repair:
With choiceſt bleſſings are deſerv'dly crown'd;
And ſee themſelves in miniature around.
Bleſs'd in each other, mutual comfort ſhare,
And live in peace a truly happy pair.

Jan. 28, 1758. *W. P.*

Part of an Epitaph *on a young Lady.*

ASpice, quam ſubitò marcet quod floruit antè!
Aſpice, quam ſubitò quod ſtetit antè cadit!
Naſcentes morimur, finiſque ab origine pendet,
Ipſaque vita ſuæ ſemina mortis habet!

Carbonarius.

In *Engliſh.*

MArk, how e'er eve' the morning honours fade!
What ſtood in glory, ſee, in ruins laid!
By birth we die: ——— Our fate we draw with breath,
And life beginning teems with ſeeds of death.

Carbonarius.

An ODE *in Imitation of* Horace, Lib. I. Ode ix.

SEE, *Charles*, how *Cheviot*'s hoary height
From ſnow reflects the dazling light!
Whilſt the o'er-loaded oaks no more
Whiſper the Zephyrs 'long the ſhore;
The brooks that late, with murm'ring ſound,
Water'd the fruitful meads around,
To heighten yet the chilling ſcene,
Frozen, in mimic waves remain.
Oh! on the fire profuſely lay
The warm bituminated clay;
And, O, my friend, produce the bowl,
Cheerer of the languid ſoul,
Fill'd with well attemper'd *rum*,
And fruit from *Liſbon*'s climate come:
Rum from *Port-Royal* juſt as long
As *Hoſier*'s lamentable ſong:
Or elſe produce your choiceſt wine,
Of all *Jove*'s gifts the moſt divine;
Let *Ryan*'s, or kind *Maxwell*'s beſt
Join to make our joys confeſs'd,
In *Champaign*'s ſmiles and *Claret*'s dye;
With which but *Sally*'s charms can vie.
This let us quaff with mirth and joy,
And ev'ry anxious thought deſtroy:
And let the day roll ſwift along,
Giv'n up to wine and jocund ſong.
Enough for us, if this we know;
The GODS rule all things here below:

And

And what our ſtubborn fate decrees,
Whether anxiety or eaſe,
Let us, compos'd, that lot embrace,
The lot of all the human race.
And now whil'ſt youth our veins diſtend
With lively juices, O my friend,
Let us as well *Love*'s call obey,
As mirth and joy, which rule the day:
At ſome nymph's ear thy ſighs inſpire
Each rapt'rous wiſh, each ſoft deſire;
But if, tho' conſcious of your flame,
Coyly ſhe frowns, when love you name;
Lead on the love-inſpiring dance,
Where each ſtoll'n look, each meaning glance,
Mutually giv'n, more lively ſhews
How much you feel, how much ſhe glows.
Thus, thus enjoy your youth, e'er age
Its freedom, or its fires aſſwage.
Soon, too ſoon, this truth is known,
Roſes muſt be pluck'd, when blown:
After winds, or guſhing rain,
We ſeek the lovely flow'r in vain.

Carbonarius.

An ODE *to* MEMORY.

I.

HAIL, *Memory!* celeſtial beam,
Of intellectual fire,
That elevates the *Muſe*'s theme,
And charms the trembling lyre.

II.

Great friend to wiſdom! round thy ſhrine
Each *Grace* gives up her ſtore;
For thee the *Senſes* all combine,
And far extend thy pow'r.

III.

Or bliſs, or woe, in fictious forms,
Thou! *Mem'ry*, canſt diſcloſe,
Land-tempeſts, or old *Ocean*'s ſtorms,
From thy reflection flows.

IV.

By place, or power unconfin'd,
Thro' ev'ry realm thou ſtray'ſt:
And ſtrait demonſtrates to the mind,
Or diſtant plain, or waſte.

V.

The ear, the eye, and ev'ry ſenſe,
To thee ſpontaneous ſerve;
Charms to the ſoul thy pow'rs diſpenſe,
That thrill thro' ev'ry nerve.

VI.

Thou chearing hope can'ſt e'er diffuſe,
And diſtant ſcenes explore;
E'en now thy pow'r tranſports the muſe,
To *Pruſſia*'s martial ſhore;

VII.

Where *Auſtria* and proud *France* combine,
Great *Fred'ric* to enſlave,
And *Swedes*, with lawleſs *Ruſſians* join,
To fill one noiſome grave.

VIII.

Lo! now they mourn the fate of war
And mourn their treaties broke!
While vict'ry crowns brave *Fred'ric*'s car,
And bends them to the yoke.

IX.

Who bravely fights religion's cauſe,
And does confuſion ſpread
O'er foes, that to ſubvert his laws,
By bloody chiefs are led.

X.

While here, O, may kind providence
Him aid, and e'er attend!
And late may heav'n recal him hence,
To joys that know no end!

Malling, Feb. 1, 1758.

To the Hon. J— B—.

WHen fortune frowns on thee, as now,
Dear *Jemmy*, what avails the brow
Beclouded thus with ſorrow?
Conſider, Man, the jilt will range;
Conſtant in nothing, but in change;
All may be well to-morrow.

Oft' as I trot thro' *Brentford* town,
I ſtop my ſteed beneath the *Crown*,
And hear old *Thames* a roaring;
Odzooks! 'twould frighten *Turk* or *Tartar*;
Yet e'er I reach the *Star* and *Garter*,
Tumult is he no more in.

E'en ſo the *Fates* ordain, old boy;
After much trouble cometh joy,
Tears wiping from our faces;
And ſince you know all this, to wail,
And fret, and vex, and ſtorm, and rail,
Moſt villainous, and baſe is.

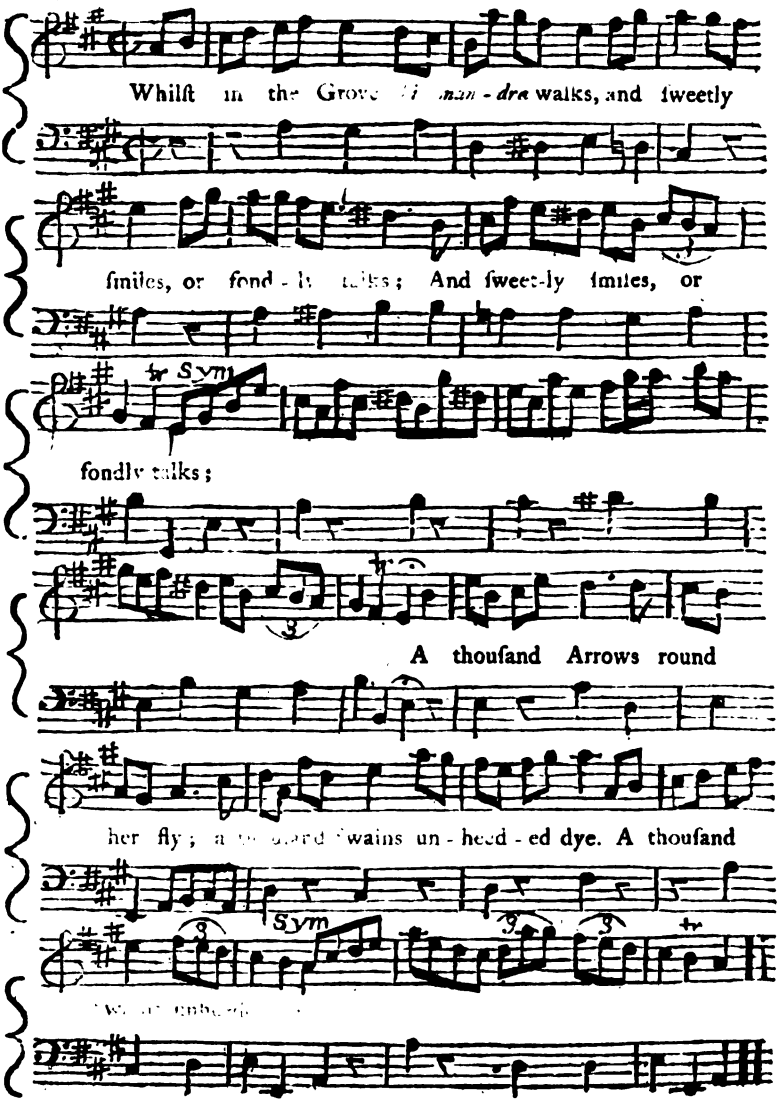
Once on a time — pox take his name! —
From his own turnip-ground there came,
To rule the *Roman* ſtate,
A wight of wiſdom and renown;
Thinks he, "I'm up, and 'till I'm down,
I'll live away, pleaſe fate."

Now, mark our friend depoſe'd; content;
Life's remnant ſmall in eaſe he ſpent,
With throne exchang'd for cottage;
The ax, his quondam type of power,
Now ſerv'd a neighb'ring tree to lower,
For firing to his pottage.

To manage fortune, take from me,
Tho' not yet quite ſo old as thee,
This maxim good and true;
Keep to it, and you cannot err;
Be ſure at all times ſmile on her,
And ſhe muſt ſmile on you.

J. H.

A New SONG. *Set by Mr.* BAGLEY.

Andante.

Whilſt in the Grove Ly-man-dra walks, and ſweetly
ſmiles, or fond-ly talks; And ſweet-ly ſmiles, or
fondly talks;
A thouſand Arrows round
her fly; a thouſand ſwains un-heed-ed dye. A thouſand

II.

If when ſhe labours to be ſeen,
With her inchanting air and mien,
From ſo much beauty, ſo much art,
What mortal can ſecure his heart?

A Ballad.

WIthout thinking on't, I gain'd *Thyrſis'* heart,
As one ev'ning we danc'd on the lee;
Without thinking on't, the *youth*, on his part,
Alas! made a conqueſt of me.

Then *Cupid* take care of this ſickliſh affair,
Nor leave poor *Paſtora* in thrall;
Leſt the *ſwain* ſhould forget, and break off as we met,
Without thinking of it at all. *J. H.*

MENELAUS *and* HELEN.

WHen fancies queer rack'd the old *monarch*'s head,
Thus to her *Lord* the blooming *Helen* ſaid;
What! tho' this earthly Part to *Troy* he bore,
Still was my ſoul with thee on *Sparta*'s ſhore.
Well! quoth the *royal buck*, I believe 'tis true;
But, *Nelly*, I'd the worſt part of the two.
J. H.

On the FAST DAY.

WHen *Abraham* full of ſacred awe,
Before *Jehovah* ſtood,
And with an humble, fervent pray'r,
For guilty *Sodom* ſu'd;
With what ſucceſs, what wond'rous grace,
Was his petition crown'd!
The Lord would ſpare if in that place
Ten righteous men were found.
And could a ſingle holy ſoul,
So rich a boon obtain;
Good God! and ſhall a nation cry,
And plead with thee, in vain?
Britain, all guilty as ſhe is,
Her num'rous ſaints may boaſt;
See, their united pray'rs aſcend,
And ſhall thoſe pray'rs be loſt?
Are not thy people dear to thee,
Now, as in ancient times?
Or does this ſinful land exceed
Gomorrah, in its crimes?
Still we are thine, we bear thy name,
Here yet is thine abode:
Long hath thy preſence bleſs'd our land,
Forſake us not, O God.
O may the people, prieſt, and prince,
Thy choiceſt favours ſhare,
And know thee, by that glorious name,
The God that heareth pray'r.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *FEBRUARY*, 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Ratiſbon, Dec. 27.

THE Baron de Plotho, Electoral Miniſter of Brandenbourg, preſented a Memorial to the Dyet on the 9th of this Month, of which the following is a Copy.

'Almoſt at the ſame Time that I received the King my Maſter's Commands to give Notice to the Empire of the Invaſion of the Swedes in the Upper Pomerania, and to deſire the Aid and Aſſiſtance of the Germanic Body (which I did accordingly, by a Memorial of the 29th of September laſt, delivered to the Dyet the 13th of October following) the Court of Sweden ordered its Miniſter of Pomerania who reſides here, to publiſh a Piece under the Title of *A further Declaration*, dated September 10, which was delivered to the Dyet the laſt of the ſame Month, and pretended to juſtify a Meaſure equally hoſtile and contrary to the Laws of the Empire, under the threadbare Pretext of its being taken to fulfil the Guaranty of the Peace of Weſtphalia.

The Court, at the ſame Time, thought proper to refer to a Requiſition on this Head, which was alledged to have been made to it, on the Part of the Empreſs Queen, and the King of Poland, and to a pretended Reſolution of the Empire, dated the 17th of January laſt; and aſcribed the firſt Declaration it had made to a pretended Oppreſſion of ſeveral Members of the Germanic Body; which Oppreſſion was made uſe of to palliate a Meaſure, no leſs ſtrange than contrary to the Conſtitutions of the Empire.

It would be ſuperfluous to repeat here that which has been ſo often and ſo clearly demonſtrated in different Pieces publiſhed on the Part of the King, viz. that his Pruſſian Majeſty has done nothing by marching his Troops into Saxony, that can give Occaſion to charge him with an Infraction of the Peace of Weſtphalia.

In Fact, he has only made Diſpoſitions which were abſolutely neceſſary for his own Defence and Safety, which neither the Peace

of

of Weſtphalia, nor the Laws of the Empire, can condemn, and which, on the contrary, they expreſsly permit.

The Pretext of the Guaranty falls then of itſelf, eſpecially if we conſider, that they have entirely loſt Sight of the Gradations fixed by Article XVII. § 5 and 6. of the Peace of Weſtphalia, which fixes the Term of three Years, wherein to try ſome amicable Expedient; and that they have not previouſly had Recourſe to Conferences and Explications, the Uſe of which is moreover agreeable to the Law of Nations, as may be ſeen in the Counter-declarations of the King, dated the 14th of April laſt. It is therefore evident, that the Guaranty of the Peace of Weſtphalia is only a frivolous Pretext, which is wholly confuted by the Clauſes of that very Peace. The Pretext of the Empreſs Queen and the King of Poland's Requiſitions is no better founded, and can ſerve the leſs to juſtify the Invaſion of the States belonging to his Pruſſian Majeſty, as thoſe two Powers are in open War with his Majeſty, and by their dangerous Concert have acted manifeſtly contrary to the Tenor of the Peace of Weſtphalia, Article XVII. § 4. No regard therefore can be paid to thoſe Requiſitions, which are void in themſelves. All the contracting Powers in that Treaty, and thoſe who acceded to it, are obliged by the ſaid Article XVII. § 5 and 6. to ſee that it be maintained; and for that Purpoſe to unite their Councils and Efforts. Moreover, Article IV. of the Imperial Capitulation, § 7 and 8. ſays, in clear and preciſe Terms, that Foreign Troops ſhall not, by any Means, upon the Requiſition of any State of the Empire, be brought into its Territories, without the previous Knowledge and Conſent of all the Electors, Princes, and States.

Much leſs can the pretended Reſolution of the Empire of the 14 of January, be alledged againſt his Pruſſian Majeſty, becauſe his Majeſty entered the neceſſary Caveats and Proteſtations; and publickly ſet forth the weighty Reaſons by which he was governed, which were conformable to the Laws of the Empire; and to theſe I ſhall now refer, in order to avoid Polixity.

What was ſaid in the firſt Declaration of Sweden has no Weight. His Pruſſian Majeſty has already ſufficiently anſwered it, by his Counter-declarations; and left no Room for a Reply.

The Reproach of a pretended Oppreſſion of ſeveral States of the Germanic Body, deſerves ſtill much leſs Attention. The Memorials diſtributed by the King, the 4th of April and 18th of September laſt, have informed all the Empire of his Reaſons and Motives for marching a Body of his Troops into the Circle of Franconia, and into the Territory of Erfurth. There was no War waged, no Violence committed, nor any Thing elſe which tended to lay a Reſtraint on the Votes of the Members of the Empire: His Majeſty never diſturbed its Liberty, as has been done by his Adverſaries. He has done nothing but what the Law of Arms, and the Law of Nature, allow, when one is obliged to take the meaſures neceſſary for his Safety and juſt Defence, againſt hoſtile Deſigns. As for the Reſt, the States which on this Occaſion have ſuffered any Damage, have the leſs Right to complain, ſince they manifeſtly contributed, in Violation of the Laws, to the bringing Foreign Troops into the Empire, and giving all poſſible Aſſiſtance to the King's Enemies; and conſequently became allied with them againſt his Majeſty; ſince by this Conduct, they over-looked the Obligations impoſed upon them by the Guaranty of the Peace of Dreſden; and ſince it is known to all the World, that the Infraction of that Peace by the Courts of Vienna and Saxony, is the ſole Source of the preſent War.

We hope then, that all the States of the Empire will be convinced of the manifeſt Nullity and Inſufficiency of the Motives which the Crown of Sweden wants to advance in its *Further Declaration*.

The more that the Weakneſs of the Pretext of the Execution of the Guaranty is demonſtrated, the more does the Crown of Sweden diſcover by his Conduct its true Views.

The Invaſion of Pomerania, which was granted to Pruſſia by Treaty in the Year 1720, for very conſiderable Sums; the Seizing of the Uckraine Marche afterwards; the exorbitant Contributions levied in it, and which are hinted at in the Memorial ſerving for an Anſwer to the pretended Grievances of the Electorate of Saxony; in ſhort, the Letters of Recal iſſued at Stralſund the 28th of September laſt, and directed to all the Subjects and Vaſſals of Sweden in the Service of Pruſſia: All theſe ſufficiently ſhew, that the Point in View is neither the Preſervation of the Equality of Religions which was founded ſo high, nor the Re-eſtabliſhment of Tranquility and Peace in the Empire, nor the Support (as is pretended) of the Germanic Conſtitution ſo often infringed by the Proceedings of the Court of Sweden itſelf; but that all theſe pretended Motives ſerve only as a Cloak to cover the Deſign of fiſhing in troubled Waters, and the Deſire of making ſome Advantage, if poſſible, of the preſent Conjuncture.

The King of Pruſſia, on the contrary, has at all Times, and with the greateſt Zeal,

employed his utmoſt Endeavours to preſerve the Syſtem of Europe entire and unblemiſhed; and he has demonſtrated by his Conduct in the preſent critical Conjuncture, that far from having any Deſign to aggrandize himſelf; he has had no other Object than the Defence and Preſervation of what truly belongs to himſelf. It was with this upright Intention, that he ſaw himſelf forced to have recourſe to the indiſpenſable Meaſures which he has taken, in order to give to the States and Subjects with which God has entruſted him, and which are threatened on all Sides, that Protection which he owes them. It has been his Majeſty's chief Object, at the ſame Time, as is well known, to maintain the Equality of Religions, and to procure the ſpeedy Re-eſtabliſhment of the Peace and Tranquility of the Empire. It was with this View, that he, at ſundry Times, offered to reſtore all Saxony, demanding only, agreeable to Juſtice, proper Securities for himſelf.

The King, therefore, is not anſwerable for any Thing; and the whole Reproach muſt fall upon thoſe who have involved Germany in the Calamities of War, hoping to find their own Advantage therein; who, with theſe Views, ſhut their Ears to the equitable Offers of his Majeſty; and who, from the Beginning, have had no thoughts but to render inefficacious the Convention of Neutrality, concluded at Hanover, in the Month of January 1756, between his Majeſty and the King of Great-Britain, for maintaining the Tranquility of their dear Country.

The King confidently hopes that the whole Empire will agree in theſe Points; and that, inſtead of ſuffering itſelf to be decoyed by the fallacious Reaſonings of Sweden, it will weigh deliberately the Conſequences that may reſult therefrom; and that, in theſe Circumſtances, it will no longer delay giving the Succours and Aſſiſtance neceſſary to act, agreeably to the Germanic Conſtitution, in concert with his Majeſty, according to what it ſet forth more at large in the Memorial delivered to the Co-eſtates on the 29th of September, and to the Diet the 13th of October laſt. The more ſpeedy that the Effect ſhall be, the more clearly will the Co-eſtates manifeſt their patriot Sentiments, by giving a new Proof of their Attachment to the Support of the Liberty and Rights of every State of the Germanic Body, which are in imminent Danger. They will labour efficaciouſly at the ſame Time, as is moſt proper and neceſſary, for their own Safety, Intereſts, and Tranquility; and the King, on his Part, will endeavour to contribute to thoſe Purpoſes with all the Force that God has given him.

The Under-ſigned is expreſsly commanded to recommend to your Excellencies, &c. in the ſtrongeſt Terms, all that is mentioned above, that you may make the moſt favourable Report thereof to your High Principals, &c.

Ratiſbon, Nov. 24, 1757. E. C. B. de Plotho.

Berlin, Jan. 14. Letters of the 8th Inſtant from Marſhal Lehwald's Head-quarters at Greiffwalde adviſe, that the Fort called Fehrſchantz of Anclam ſurrendered the 5th, and one Captain, two Subalterns, ſeven inferior Officers, a Cadet, 16 Cannoneers and Drummers, and 78 Soldiers, were made Priſoners of War. The Fort of Pennamunde is blocked up, but not taken, as publiſhed prematurely ſome Time ago. Our Army is actually taking Quarters round Straſſund, and the Swediſh Army has thrown itſelf into this City, except the Cavalry, which has retired into the Iſland of Rugen: Their Troops already begin to be in Want of Neceſſaries.

Vienna, Jan. 21. The following Paragraph, dated from Cologn, is publiſhed in our Gazette, 'We hear that the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel has ſent to his Miniſter at the Hague, a Reſcript, importing, That the Reaſon why his Serene Highneſs had not adhered to the Convention of Cloſter-Seven was, becauſe they wanted to diſarm his Troops, which was not ſtipulated by that Convention: That, beſides, he was forced to act, as he had done, becauſe his Troops were in the Pay of England, whoſe Miniſtry would not approve of the ſaid Convention; and conſequently would have withdrawn the Subſidies they had agreed to pay him, and even kept back conſiderable Arrears which were due to him; which would have rendered him unable to defray the Charge of his Troops; his own Country being occupied by the French: That, therefore his Serene Highneſs hoped, from the Magnanimity of the King of France, that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would hinder the Threatnings of his Generals from being put into Execution, &c.

Hague, Jan. 25. This Morning the Count D'Affry, the French Ambaſſador, preſented to the States-General the following Memorial.

High and Mighty Lords,

Your High Mightineſſes were informed in the Month of July laſt, that the King my Maſter and the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, had agreed to put French Garriſons into Oſtend and Nieuport.

Their Majeſties, in order to give your Republic

public a fresh Proof of their Friendship and Confidence, were pleased at that Time to command their respective Ministers to communicate to your High Mightinesses by the President of your Assembly, their just Reasons for taking this Resolution. Accordingly, I waited on him the 18th of July, with Baron Reischach, and we declared to him,

That the Empress Queen, being under an absolute Necessity of employing all her Forces to defend her Hereditary Dominions in Germany, was obliged to withdraw her Troops from Ostend and Nieuport.

That is was of the more Importance to provide for the Safety of those two Places, as there was great Reason to believe, that the Court of London, which sought only to spread the War, and perpetuate it, had formed a Design to seize them; and as the Port of Ostend was even blocked up by several English Men of War and Frigates.

That in these Circumstances the Empress Queen applied to the King, as her Ally nearest at Hand, to furnish Troops which might be substituted at Ostend and Nieuport, in the Room of the Empress Queen's, there to remain only whilst it should be judged necessary and convenient for their reciprocal Interests.

That the Empress Queen had reserved to herself in those two Towns, the free and entire Exercise of all the Rights of Property and Sovereignty, such as the Administration of Justice, the collecting of the Revenue and Taxes, and the Disposition even of the Artillery and Stores of all Sorts. (Your High Mightinesses know that accordingly the Count de la Mothe d'Hugues, who commands the King's Troops at Ostend and Nieuport, took an Oath to the Empress Queen, before the Count d'Cobentzel, her Minister Plenipotentiary.)

'That the Friendship of the King, and the Empress, for your High Mightinesses, was a full Security for their Majesty's constant Attention to maintain the best Understanding with your Republic, and to prevent the Regulation in Question from doing it any Prejudice, or giving it the least Uneasiness.

That the French Garrisons, admitted into Ostend and Nieuport, should have Orders not only to favour the Navigation and Commerce of the Subjects of your Republic, but likewise that they should be employed as well as all the Rest of the King's Forces, for the Defence of the United Provinces, if, in Resentment of the Engagement your High Mightinesses have made with his Majesty to observe the strictest Neutrality, the Enemies of the public Peace should make an Attempt upon the Liberty and Tranquility of your Republic.

This Declaration, High and Mighty Lords, which I made jointly with Baron de Reischach, appeared to be received with those Sentiments of Equity and Confidence which the King and Empress deserve of your High Mightinesses; and six Months are since elapsed, in which your High Mightinesses have manifested no Umbrage taken, or Apprehension conceived, from the Introduction of French Troops into Ostend and Nieuport.

Not but the Court of London has endeavoured to alarm your High Mightinesses, and make you suspicious of the preventive Measures which the King and the Empress Queen have been obliged to take in this Matter; but your High Mightinesses, consulting only that Knowledge and Wisdom which direct all your Deliberations, have doubtless done Justice to their Majesties Intentions, and have perceived the Necessity and Utility of this Regulation.

Nevertheless, High and Mighty Lords, the King is desirous not to leave England any Pretext to stir up fresh Suspicions and Distrust on this Head; and though no One has a Right to call his Majesty to an Account for Engagements he may think proper to take, especially when they are not contracted to the Detriment of a third Party, he hath authorised me to come to a farther categorical Explanation with you, in regard to the Point which the Court of London studies to represent as so dangerous in its Principle and Consequences.

It is therefore by express Command of the King my Master, that I declare to your High Mightinesses, that the Introduction of French Garrisons into Ostend and Nieuport had no other Motive than what I have just mentioned in this Memorial: That his Majesty's Troops shall remain there only to the End of the present War: And that they shall even march out sooner if the Empress Queen desire it, and they shall march out the very Moment that she shall intrust the Guard of those two Places to her own Troops.

The Necessity of attending to their Preservation is the more indispensable, as your High Mightinesses cannot, doubtless, be ignorant, that if the Low Countries have any Thing to apprehend for their Safety and Quiet, it is against England alone that the Powers interested therein ought to take Precautions. It is needless to enter into Particulars on this Head. It is sufficient to apprize your High Mightinesses, that one of the Projects of that Crown is to carry the War into the Neighbourhood of your Republic; and it is but too probable that the Neutrality and Territory of your High Mightinesses would perhaps be no more regarded on this Occasion, than the Law of Na-

tions, Treaties, and Paroles of Honour have been hitherto.

The King perſuades himſelf, that after a Declaration ſo preciſe, which his Majeſty has been induced to make only by his Affection for your Republic, your High Mightineſſes will form a juſt Notion of the Methods which the Court of London is inceſſantly employing to make your High Mightineſſes ſhare in the Calamities and Dangers of a War, which his Majeſty undertook with Regret, and not till he was forced thereto by the moſt unjuſt and unexpected Aggreſſion; and which he continues only from his Fidelity to his Engagements, and to fulfil the Duty impoſed upon him by his Quality of Guarantee of the Laws and Liberties of the Germanic Body.

Your High Mightineſſes will doubtleſs form the ſame Judgment of the chimerical Imputations that are induſtriouſly ſpread in Germany, and even in the Heart of your Republic, with regard to the pretended Deſigns of the King and the Empreſs Queen againſt the Proteſtant Religion.

Let any one reflect but on the Obligations laid upon their Majeſties by the Treaties of Weſtphalia; on their Attention to renew and confirm thoſe Treaties by that of Verſailles, May 1, 1756; on the authentic and repeated Declarations made by them on that Subject to the Diet and to the different States of the Empire; on the Liberty with which the Proteſtants exerciſe their Religion in thoſe Parts which are occupied by the King's Troops; and on the Protection which they grant equally to the three Religions tolerated in Germany; and the Falſity of thoſe Stories, by which the Credulity of the Public is abuſed, will appear moſt manifeſt.

Every Body knows who broke the Peace, and by whom the principal Proteſtant States of the Germanic Body are oppreſſed; to all of whom, the King and Empreſs Queen offered the moſt advantageous Terms, to fix them in that Syſtem of Neutrality which your High Mightineſſes have embraced; and thoſe who make ſuch exaggerated Complaints, of Contributions raiſed agreeable to the Law of Arms, ought to aſcribe their Misfortunes to the Reſolution they took to join their Forces to thoſe of the Enemies of the King and his Allies.

His Majeſty's Conduct is a neceſſary Conſequence of his Engagements. His Intentions are honeſt, and his Love of Peace has been demonſtrated by indiſputable Proofs. He will invariably continue deſirous of a Reconciliation, and will readily concur, in Concert with his Allies, in every Plan of accommodation that ſhall have for its Baſis a juſt Reparation for what is paſt, and ſufficient Security for the Time to come.

It is always with Pleaſure, High and Mighty Lords, that the King lays before you the invariable Sentiments of his Heart. Your High Mightineſſes have too much Equity and Diſcernment not to know the Value of his Majeſty's Confidence, and of the hearty Concern he takes in the Welfare and Glory of your Republic."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Jan. 19.

'The Aſſurances given by the Count of Peterſburgh to the allied Courts, have not entirely diſſipated the Uneaſineſs and Suſpicions which the Retreat of the Ruſſian Army gave Riſe to at Vienna, at Verſailles, and at Stockholm. The Miniſters of theſe three Powers are often in Conference with Count Beſtuchef, and uſe every Argument to prove the Neceſſity and Expediency of beginning again the Operations againſt Pruſſia with the utmoſt Vigour. The Reaſon aſſigned for the Delay is, that the Seaſon is too far advanced, but that Orders are given to be in the Field early in the Spring. It is however much queſtioned whether the Court will act efficacioufly in favour of the Allies, in as much as ſome of the Miniſtry are led by Inclination to favour England. Theſe Gentlemen repreſent, that it is the Intereſt of Ruſſia to fulfil the Engagements it contracted with the Court of London in 1755, becauſe the Subſidies ſhe would receive would be much more conſiderable and better paid. They alſo endeavour to ſhew, that the Apprehenſions of the King of Pruſſia, with which the French and Auſtrians labour to inſpire this Court, have no juſt Foundation.

'Another Circumſtance, which not a little contributes to ſtrengthen the Engliſh and Pruſſian Party is, that all the Advices from Stockholm agree, that a grand Change at that Court is not very diſtant, and that perhaps we ſhall ſoon ſee Sweden unite its Forces with thoſe of the King of Pruſſia. All theſe Things added to the tickliſh State of the Empreſs's Health will probably induce Ruſſia to ſtand neuter.'

Breſlau, Jan. 24. The King having received an Expreſs with Advice, that the Ruſſians were in Motions to enter Pruſſia, his Majeſty has ſent Orders to the Commanders of the Regular Forces, and the Militia of that Kingdom to take Poſſeſſion of certain Poſts, 'till they receive a Reinforcement.

LONDON.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Cotes to Mr. Cleveland, dated on Board his Majesty's Ship the Marlborough, the 9th of November 1757, in Port-Royal Harbour.

'The 25th of last Month, Capt. Forrest, in his Majesty's Ship the Augusta, with the Dreadnought and Edinburgh under his Command, returned from their Cruize off Cape Francois. Captain Forrest gives me the following Account of an Action that happened the 21st, between the Ships under his Command, and seven French Ships of War.

'At Seven in the Morning the Dreadnought made the Signal for seeing the Enemy's Fleet coming out of Cape Francois; we made Sail to discover them plain; and at Half past Eight made seven Sail of large Ships, a Schooner, and a Pilot Boat. I then made the Signal for the Line a-head, and shortned Sail, to let the Enemy come up, and to preserve the Weather-gage. At Noon saw with great Certainty they were four Ships of the Line, and three large Frigates. I then made the Signal for the Captains Suckling and Langdon, who agreed with me to engage them: Accordingly we bore down, and about twenty Minutes after Three the Action began with great Briskness on both Sides, and continued for two Hours and an Half, when the French Commodore made a Signal, and one of the Frigates immediately came to tow him out of the Line, and the rest of the French Ships followed him. Our Ships had suffered so much in their Masts, Sails and Rigging, that we were in no Condition to pursue them. Both Officers and Seamen behaved with the greatest Resolution the whole Time of the Action, and were unhappy at the Conclusion of it, that the Ships were not in a Condition to follow the French, who had Frigates to tow them off. I am informed the French, on this Occasion, had put on Board the Sceptre her full Complement of Guns, either from the Shore, or out of the India Ship; and had also mounted the Outarde Storeship with her full Proportion of Guns; and had taken not only the Men out of the Merchant Ships, but Soldiers from the Garrison, in Hopes their Appearance would frighten our small Squadron, and oblige them to leave their Coast clear for them to carry out their large Convoy of Merchant Ships; but our Captains were too gallant to be terrified at their formidable Appearance; and so far from avoiding them, that they bore down, and engaged with the greatest Resolution and good Conduct. And I have the Pleasure to acquaint their Lordships, that the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, have done their Duty on this Occasion, much to their Honour; and I hope their good Behaviour will be approved by their Lordships.'

[A private Letter from Port-Royal intimates, that a Sloop dispatched by Capt. Forrest to Admiral Coates (with Advice of the Enemy's being daily expected to come out of Cape Francois with their large Convoy of Merchant Ships, and requesting an additional Force) fell into the Hands of the French, which is thought to have occasioned their coming out to intimidate our inferior Force.]

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Elliot of his Majesty's Ship the Hussar, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Kinsale the 12th of Jan. 1758.

'Upon the 8th, in Latitude of 49 and a Half, and about 45 Leagues to the Westward of the Lizard, I saw a French Privateer, at Day-break, within about two or three Gun-shot: I chased him till about three in the Evening, before I could come up with him, when he brought to; and we engaged for an Hour and three Quarters, before he struck, with eight Feet Water in his Hold, five Guns dismounted, 52 Men killed, 37 wounded, Main and Mizen-masts gone, and the Foremast so much damaged, that it went away the next Morning. She is called the Vengeance, belonging to St. Malo's, is pierced for 32 Guns, but has mounted only 24 twelve and nine-pounders, about 20 Swivels, and had 349 Men on the Rolle de l'Equipage.

'I had six Men killed, and 15 wounded; the Lieutenant of Marines is the only Officer I have wounded. I have the Pleasure to acquaint their Lordships, that the Officers and Seamen, under my Command, behaved with the greatest Bravery.

St. James's, Jan. 27. 'This Day Lord George Sackville, and Lord Viscount Dupplin, were by his Majesty's Command, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly.

'His Majesty in Council was this Day pleased to appoint the following Persons to be Governors and Lieutenant Governors in America, viz.

'George Haldane, Esq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's

fty's Iſland of Jamaica, in the Room of Cha. Knowles, Eſq, who hath reſigned.

'Francis Bernard, Eſq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's Province of New Jerſey, in the Room of Jonathan Belcher, Eſq; deceaſed.

'Francis Fauquier, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Governor of his Majeſty's Colony of Virginia, in the Room of Robert Dinwiddie, Eſq; who hath reſigned. And,

'Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Governor of his Majeſty's Province of the Maſſachuſet's Bay, in the Room of Spencer Phipps, Eſq; deceaſed.'

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 10. Capt. Man, of his Majeſty's Ship the Penguin, gives an Account, in his Letter of the 6th Inſt. that on the 3d, between the Bemyhead and Deadman, he took a Snow Privateer belonging to Havre de Grace, called the Fidelle, mounting 8 Carriage Guns Four-pounders, and eight Swivels, and 48 Men. She had been out nine Days, and taken nothing.

His Majeſty's Sloop the Diſpatch is arrived in the Downs with a Cutter Privateer of 6 Carriage Guns and 50 Men, taken by her off Shoreham.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 13.

"Yeſterday arrived here, with a Meſſenger belonging to the Admiralty, in the greateſt Haſte, a Perſon who was immediately introduced, by Orders from above, to Admiral Boſcawen. The following Particulars concerning him have tranſpired.

"He was ſome Time ſince Maſter of an Engliſh Veſſel, trading from Port to Port in North America, particularly up the River St. Lawrence; but being taken by the Enemy, has been Priſoner with the General Moncalm, and others, near three Years, who would not admit of any Exchange for him, on Account of his extenſive Knowledge of all the Coaſt, more particularly the Strength and Soundings of Quebec and Louiſbourg. They therefore came to a Reſolution to ſend him to Old France, in the next Pacquet-boat, there to be confined till the End of the War. He was accordingly embarked, (the only Engliſhman) and the Pacquet put on board. In their Voyage he was admitted to the Cabin, where he took Notice one Day, that they bundled up the Pacquet, and put it into a Canvas Bag, having previouſly made it ready to be thrown overboard, upon any Danger of being taken.

"They were conſtrained to put into Vigo for ſome Proviſions, as alſo to gain ſome Intelligence of the Strength of the Engliſh in thoſe Seas; there they found one or more Engliſh Men of War at Anchor. The Priſoner thought this a proper Opportunity of putting the following ſcheme in Execution. One Night, taking the Opportunity of all, but the Watch, being in a ſound Sleep, he took the Pacquet out of the Bag; and having fixed it in his Mouth, he ſilently let himſelf down into the Bay; and to prevent Noiſe by Swimming, floated upon his Back into the Wake of the Engliſh Man of War, where he ſecured himſelf by the Hawſer, and upon calling out for Aſſiſtance, was immediately taken on board with the Pacquet. The Captain examined him, treated him with great Humanity, gave him a Suit of his own Cloaths, Scarlet trimmed with black Velvet, which he appeared in; tranſcribed the Pacquet, which is ſaid to be of the utmoſt Importance in Regard to our Succeſs in North-America, and then ſent him Poſt over Land with the Copy of the Pacquet, to Liſbon; from whence he was brought to Falmouth in a Sloop of War, and immediately ſet out Poſt for London. Upon his Arrival in Town, he was examined by proper Perſons in the Adminiſtration, and rewarded with a preſent Supply; and, by his own Deſire, was immediately ſent to Portſmouth, to go out on board Admiral Boſcawen's own Ship, upon the preſent Expedition to North America.

"He was juſt four Days going from Falmouth to London, and from London to Portſmouth."

Feb. 19. Between Four and Five o'Clock this Morning, Admiral Boſcawen, with the Fleet under his Command, ſailed from Spithead, with a fair Wind, and were ſoon out of Sight. It is ſaid, this Fleet is going to America.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majeſty in Council, for Year 1758.

Berkſhire, Samuel Bowes, of Binfield, Eſq;
Bedfordſhire, William Cole, of Sundon, Eſq;
Buckinghamſhire, John Anſell, of Great Miſſenden, Eſq;
Cumberland, John Senhouſe, of Calder-Abbey, Eſq;
Cheſhire, John Egerton, of Broxton, Eſq;
Camb' & Hunt' John Jackſon, of Godmanchester, Eſq;
Cornwall, Swete Nicholas Archer, of Truro, Eſq;
Devonſhire, Peter Comyns, of Morchard Biſhop, Eſq;
Dorſetſhire, Nicholas Gould, of Weſt-Stafford, Eſq;
Derbyſhire, Hugo Meynell, of Bradley, Eſq;
Eſſex, John Henniker, of Newton-hall, Eſq;
Glouceſterſhire, Thomas Jones, of South Cerney, Eſq;

Hertford-

Hertfordſhire, John Robinſon Lytton, of Knebworth, Eſq;
Herefordſhire, William Cope Gregory, Eſq;
Kent, Thomas Whitaker, of Trottiſcliff, Eſq;
Leiceſterſhire, Shuckburgh Aſhby, of Blaby, Eſq;
Lincolnſhire, Jervaſe Scrope, of Lincoln, Eſq;
Monmouthſhire, Rowland Pytt, Eſq;
Northumb. William Wilkinſon, of Clennell, Eſq;
Northamp. Joſeph Clarke, of Welton, Eſq;
Norfolk, Hamond Alpe, of Little Franſham, Eſq;
Nottinghamſhire, Sir George Smith, of Eaſt Stoke, Bart.
Oxfordſhire, Robert Fettyplace, of Pudlicott, Eſq;
Rutlandſhire, Thomas Hotchkins, of Preſton, Eſq;
Shropſhire, John Amler, of Ford, Eſq;
Somerſetſhire, Philip Stephens, of Camerton, Eſq;
Staffordſhire, Richard Whitworth, of Batchacre, Eſq;
Suffolk, Robert May, of Sutton, Eſq;
Southampton, Henry Compton, of Biſtern, Eſq;
Surry, Edmund Shallett, of Sheere, Eſq;
Suſſex, James Goble, of Petworth, Eſq;
Warwickſhire, William Dilk, of Maxtock-Caſtle, Eſq;
Worceſterſhire, Ch. Trubſhaw Withers, of Worceſter, Eſq;
Wiltſhire, Thomas Bennett, of Pithouſe, Eſq;
Yorkſhire, Jeremiah Dixon, of Leeds, Eſq;

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, Henry Mitchell, of Battel, Eſq;
Carmarthen, Rees Prytherch, of Kelycoomb, Eſq;
Cardigan, Abel Griffiths, of Pantybettws, Eſq;
Glamorgan, Edward Matthew, of Aberammon, Eſq;
Pembroke, John Adams, of Whitland, Eſq;
Radnor, Daniel Davies, of Llanbadarn Vawr, Eſq;

NORTH WALES.

Angleſey, John Griffith, of Garreg-lwyd, Eſq;
Carnarvon, Zacheus Jones, of Aberly Pwll, Eſq;
Denbigh, Robert Wynde, of Duffrin Aled, Eſq;
Flint, William Davies, of Henfryn, Eſq;
Merioneth, William Wynne, of Maeſquenodd, Eſq;
Montgomery, John Lloyd, of Trowelſcoed, Eſq;

Jan. 26. The Judges met in the Lord Mansfield's Chamber, in Weſtminſter-hall, and choſe their Circuits for the Lent Aſſizes.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Denifon, Mr. Juſtice Foſter.

Hertford, Wedneſday March 8, at Hertford.
Eſſex, Monday 13, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday 20, at Rocheſter.
Suſſex, Monday 27, at Eaſt Grinſtead.
Surry, Thurſday the 30th, at Kingſton upon Thames.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Juſtice Clive.

Bucks, Monday March 6, at Aylesbury.
Bedford, Thurſday 9, at Bedford.
Huntingdon, Saturday 11, at Huntingdon.
Cambridge, Monday 13, at Cambridge.
Norfolk, Thurſday 16, at Thetford.
Suffolk, Monday 20, at Bury St. Edmund's.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Barburſt, Mr. Juſtice Noel.

Berks, Tueſday February 28, at Reading.
Oxon, Thurſday March 2, at Oxford.
Glouceſterſhire, Monday 6, at Glouceſter.
City and County of Glouceſter, the ſame Day at the City.
Monmouthſhire, Thurſday 9, at Monmouth.
Herefordſhire, Saturday 11, at Hereford.
Shrewſbury, Friday 17, at Shrewſbury.
Staffordſhire, Wedneſday 22, at Stafford.
Worceſterſhire, Saturday 25, at Worceſter.
City of Worceſter and County, the ſame Day.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, and the Hon. Baron Legge.

Rutland, Friday March 3, at Okeham.
Lincolnſhire, Monday 6, at the Caſtle of Lincoln.
City of Lincoln, the ſame Day at the City of Lincoln.
Nottinghamſhire, Friday 10, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, Saturday 11, at the Town.
Derbyſhire, Tueſday 14, at Derby.
Leiceſterſhire, Friday 17, at the Caſtle of Leiceſter.
Borough of Leiceſter, Saturday 18, at the Borough.
Northamptonſhire, Tueſday 21, at Northampton.
City of Coventry, Saturday 25, at the City.
Warwickſhire, Monday 27, at Warwick.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Adams, and Mr. Juſtice Wilmot.

Southampton, Tueſday February 28, at Winchester.
Wilts, Saturday March 4, at New-Sarum.
Dorſet, Thurſday 9, at Dorcheſter.

Exeter,

Exeter, Monday 13, at the Guildhall.
Devon, ſame Day at the Caſtle of Exeter.
Cornwall, Monday 20, at Launceſton.
Somerſet, Monday 27, at Taunton.

SOUTH-WALES.

Hon. John Williams, & John Hervey, Eſqrs.
At Preſteign for Radnorſhire, Saturday, March 18.
At Brecon for Brecknockſhire, Friday 24.
At Cardiff for Glamorganſhire, Thurſday 30.

NORTH-WALES.

Mr. Juſtice Noel, Taylor White, Eſq;
Montgomeryſh. Wedneſd. Mar. 15, at Pool.
Denbighſhire, Tueſday 21, at Ruthin.
Flintſhire, Monday 27, at Flint.
Cheſhire, Saturday Apr. 1, Aſſis at Cheſter.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page 728.*

A French Ship and Snow from St. Domingo taken by the Tartar, Capt. Lockhart, and Magnamine.

Two other Prizes, one from St. Domingo, and the other from Cape Breton, by the Brilliant and Coventry.

The La Ferme of 450 Tons from St. Domingo.

A Privateer of 20 Guns from Bourdeaux.

The Amphitrite from St. Domingo, by the Alcide, Vanguard, and Dolphin.

The Renald, Gerand, from Rochefort with Proviſions for Cape Breton; and the Lovely Suſan, Bertran, from Port Louis to St. Domingo, are taken by the Dunkirk Man of War.

The Actiff Privateer, Capt. Morell, of 12 Guns, and 120 Men, belonging to Dunkirk, taken by the Chicheſter Man of War.

A French Polacco, richly laden, taken by the King of Pruſſia Privateer off the Iſland of Candia.

A Frigate of 36 Guns, by the Huſſar Man of War.

A large Sloop from St. Domingo, by the Mars, Dolman, a Letter of Marque belonging to Briſtol.

A rich Martinico Man, by the Charming Jenny of Dublin.

A light Sloop from the Southward, off Aſemouth (and carried her out to Sea) by a ſmall Cutter Privateer of Sunderland.

The Marſhal Richelieu of Bourdeaux, from Martinico, by the Harlequin Privateer.

The Angelique, from Rochelle to Louiſburgh.

A large Ship (name unknown) from St. Domingo, by the Oliver Cromwell Privateer or New York.

A French Privateer by the Diſpatch Sloop, and brought to Portſmouth.

The Margaret of St Domingo, laden with Sugar, by the Mars Privateer of Briſtol, and ſent into Corke.

The Raton Privateer of Dunkirk, by the William and Ann arm'd Ship, and brought to Spithead.

A ſmall French Privateer brought into the Downs, by the Savage Sloop of War.

A French Privateer of 14 Guns, by the Tyger Privateer, Capt. Nicholſon, who after Manning her with ſome of his own Crew, took her out as a Conſort with him.

The Father of the Family, from St. Domingo, taken by the Defiance Privateer, and carried into Jerſey.

The Hull Merchant, Dobbins, is retaken and carried in there.

The Count d'Argenſon Privateer of Calais, of 12 Carriage Guns, and 80 Men, by the William and Ann arm'd Ship, Capt. Gordon, and brought into the Downs.

A Veſſel of 100 Tons Burthen, laden with Furs and Train-oil, by the Charming Nancy Privateer, and carried into Jerſey.

The Heſter, from Malaga, is retaken by the Free-maſon Privateer, and carried into Jerſey.

A Privateer of Boulogne, of 4 Carriage and 4 Swivel Guns, brought into Portſmouth, by the Peregrine Man of War.

The Solide, from St. Domingo, laſt from Weymouth, is brought into Jerſey.

The Phaeton, Nicholſon, from Louiſbourgh, to Cape Francois, is taken by the King of Pruſſia Privateer.

A Snow Privateer, by the Richmond and Flamborough, and ſent into the Downs.

A Cutter Privateer of 6 Guns, and 25 Men, by the Savage Sloop.

The Le Provoſt Privateer of 14 Guns, taken by the Tyger Privateer.

The Spitfire, retaken by the St. James, a Letter of Marque Ship.

La Fidelle, a French Privateer of Hauvre de Grace, taken by the Penguin Man of War.

A French Ship, laden with Wines, Brandy, &c. by the Norfolk private Ship of War, and carried into Liſbon.

The Roſtram Frigate, from Bourdeaux, of 26 Guns, 18 12 Pounders, beſides Swivels, is taken by the Torbay Man of War, and carried to Spithead.

The Kilmer, from St. Kits, is retaken by a Letter of Marque of Liverpool.

Capt. Reid, in a Privateer of St ——— has taken a Dutch Ship laden with Naval Stores for Martinico.

A French Privateer of 12 Guns, by the Amazon Man of War, and carried into Antigua.

The

The Reſton, a French Privateer of 38 Guns, taken by the Torbay Man of War, and brought to Spithead.

The Mercury, Robinſon, from Philadelphia, is retaken by the Chicheſter Man of War.

A Ship from St. Domingo, with 350 Hogſheads of Sugar, taken off Colleredo, by his Majeſty's Ship Wager.

A French Privateer Sloop, by the Antigua Privateer, in Company with the Sturdy Beggar, Oliver Cromwell and Hibernia Privateers.

A French Letter of Marque Sloop, of 6 Carriage Guns; and the grand-Chump of 12 Carriage, 24 Swivels and 8 Men, are taken by the Amazon and Antigua Privateers; and carried into Antigua.

Le Lorade, a French Privateer, by the Antigua and Sturdy Beggar Privateers, and carried into Antigua.

The Amſterdam, a Dutch Ship, from Cork, with 1100 Barrels of Beef and Candles, taken off Guardaloupe by the Sturdy Beggar Privateer.

The Cæſar Privateer, of Briſtol, has retaken a Brig for Liverpool.

The Thomas, Whiteſides, from Montſerrat to London, is retaken by the Dunkirk Man of War, and brought into Plymouth.

A Dutch Snow, from Marſeilles to St. Vallery, laden with Soap, is taken by the Hunter Cutter, and brought into Plymouth.

The Dorothy and Sophia, Mills, from Cherante for Hamburgh, taken by the Prince George Privateer, and ſent into Dover; and a ſmall Veſſel, from St. Vallery for Bologne, ſent into that Port by the Fly Privateer.

A French Frigate, and nine Sail of Merchant-men, taken by Adm. Cotes off Cape Nichola, who ſent them into Port-Royal: He likewiſe ſunk another, and one made her Eſcape.

A large Ship from St. Domingo for Marſeilles, by the Antelope Privateer, of London, and carried into Gibralter.

The Bacchus, Trump, from London, is retaken, and carried to Jamaica.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 729.

The Rotterdam, Wallare, from Yarmouth to Ancona, carried into Calais.

The Blakeney, Baker, from Dublin for Philadelphia, taken by a Cape Breton Privateer.

The John and Elizabeth, Roberts, from London for Plymouth.

The Chalenburgh, Chambers, from London to America, carried into Honfleur.

The Jevan, Heyſham, from New York, for London, by a Privateer of 20 Guns of Granville.

The Frederickſburgh, Downes, from Peterſburgh to Cork, carried to Norway.

The Faro Packer, Clapp, from Yarmouth to Leghorn, taken by three Row-galleys, and carried into Ceuta.

The Mary, Atkins, from Honduras for Amſterdam, carried into Miſſiſipi.

The Perfect Union, Moulton, from Rhode Iſland to London, is taken and carried into St. Malo's.

The Suſan, Hepburn, from Cork to Antigua, carried into Dominico.

The Lovely ———, from Philadelphia for Barbadoes; and a Schooner, Nicholſon, from Liverpool, are taken and carried into Martinico.

The Kent, Warren, from London to Vera Cruz, carried into Vigo.

The Flying-fiſh, Dixon, from North Carolina to Barbadoes, is taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

The Magdalene, Bocland, from London; the Whidah, Hamel; and the Saliſbury, Kays, taken by the Marſhal Privateer, and carried into Granville.

The Europa, Taylor, taken, and ranſomed for 400 l.

A Schooner, Henderickſon, from Liverpool; the Jenny, Broughton, from Virginia; the Swift, Strange, from Cork; the ———, Hays, from Barbadoes; the Anne, Tartem, from Virginia; the Sally, Nichols, from Belfaſt; and the Molly, Allen, from Cape Anne for Antigua, are taken by French Privateers in the Weſt-Indies.

The Molly, Doran, from Virginia to Barbadoes, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Little John, from Briſtol and Corke, carried into Port Prince.

The Prince William, Hyndman; the Jeſſe, Cunningham; and the Douglas, from Glaſgow, taken in the Weſt-Indies by the French.

The Lark, Harriſon, from London for Newcaſtle, carried into Calais.

The Lyon, James, from North-Carolina to Newcaſtle, is taken and carried into Corunna.

The Roſs, Brown, from New-England to Jamaica, taken by two French Frigates, and carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Lawſon, from Dublin, ranſomed for 550 l.

The William and Anne, alſo taken and ranſomed.

A large Ship from Briſtol for the Weſt-Indies, by the Revenge Privateer of Dunkirk.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 25. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Duncannon was safely delivered of a Son.

Feb. 1. The Countess of Ashburnham, of a Son and Heir.

3. The Countess of Grandy, of a Son.

4. The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, of a Son and Heir.

13. The Lady of John Pitt, Esq; Member of Parliament for Dorchester, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

John Upton, Esq; of Upton-place, to Miss Sally Neeve, of Cornwall.

Capt. Hamilton, of the third Regiment of Foot Guards, to Miss Barlow of Clarges-street.

Capt. John Bleach, to Miss Blanket, of Rotherhithe,

Feb. 1. Richd. Oliver, jun. Esq; of Low-Layton, to Miss Oliver, of the same Place.

3. Richard Pickerton, Esq; to Miss Hussey, at Chelsea.

Thomas Willard, Esq; of Eastborne, to Miss Harriot Davis, of Norfolk-street.

Philip Nicholas, Esq; of Grosvenor-square, to Miss Banks.

7. William Johnson, Esq; of Birmingham, to Miss Needham, of Sutton-Coln.

Christopher Raine, Esq; of St. Kitt's, to Miss Sally Mortimer, of Great-Russel-street.

11. Capt. William Wyndham, Esq; to Miss St. Leger, of King-street, St. James's.

13. George Jordon, Esq; of Albemarle-street, to Miss Amy Huntingdon, of Hill-street.

DEATHS.

Jan. 23. Mrs. Cope, Sister to Sir John Cope.

28. ——Mendez, Esq; an Author of great Repute.

Capt. Cockburn, in the 94th Year of his Age; who lost his Leg in the Battle of Blenheim.

Edward Wyatt, Esq; Solliciter of the Customs for the Northern Ports.

30. Miss Molesworth, Daughter of Lord Molesworth.

Feb 2. The Hon. Col. Metcalf Graham, formerly Adjutant General to the Duke of Marlborough.

5. Lieut. Col. Geo. Crawford, of Whitmore's Regiment, at Gibraltar.

8. Tho. Gerrard, Esq; Common Serjeant of this City, and Recorder of the Corporation of St. Albans.

10. Thomas Ripley, Esq; Comptroller of his Majesty's Board of Works.

13. Sir John Worden, at his Seat at Hollyport in Berks.

Civil and Military Preferments.

John Brettell, Esq; Secretary to the Commissioners of Stamp Duties.

Sidney Medows, Esq; appointed Knight Marshall, in the room of his Father, deceased.

John Tilson, Esq; to be Sollicitor of the Customs for the Northern Ports.

The Hon. Capt. Brudenell, appointed Col. of a Company, in the room of Col. Haldane, going to Jamaica.

Samuel Bonamy, Esq; to be Bailiff of his Majesty's Island of Guernsey.

Thomas Bullock, is to hold the Office of Judge Advocate, in the Island of Jamaica.

Major Will. Arnot, Lieut. Col. in Whitmore's Regiment at Gibraltar.

Capt. John Lindesey, to succeed Major Arnot, in the same Regiment.

Capt. Kinner, of the Viper Sloop of War, to be Capt. of the Biddeford Man of War.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Robert Lawson, Cl. M. A. to the Rectory of Fishborne, Sussex.

Rev. Mr. Richard Packinson, Cl. to the Rectory of Coleby, Norfolk.

Rev. Sandford Tatham, A. M. to the Rectory of Hutton, in the County of Cumberland; together with the Rectory of St. Lawrence, in Appleby.

Rev. Mr. Edward Hamlet, A. B. to the Rectory of Baconthorpe, Lincolnshire.

B——KR——TS.

Jan. 28. Jos. Wetton, of St. Andrew-Holborn, Brewer.

William Jefferson, of Scarborough, Grocer.

31. John Walmsley, of Bread-street, Warehouseman.

James Starkey, of Stratford in Essex, Callico Printer.

Samuel Garret, of Weekly in Northamptonshire, Miller.

Feb. 4. Thomas Noake, of Green-Lettice-lane, Merchant.

Richard Edoe, of St. James's, Westminster, Butcher.

Levi Isaacs, of the Strand, Embroiderer.

Charles Lowndes, and Thomas Bathurst, of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, Button-makers.

Thomas Bedward, of St. Clement-Danes, Broker.

Parke Hoporee, of Norwich, Worsted-Weaver.

Thomas Chalmer, of Liverpool, Merchant.

John Swinton, of Syston in Leicestershire, Hosier.

7. John Frost, of Cornhill, Silversmith.

John Cooper, of Gorton, Lancashire, Carrier.

William Jefferys, of Twickenham, Apothecary.

Richard

Richard Turner, of King-street, Westminster, Victualler.

11. Abra. Johns, of Cheapside, London, Linnen-draper.

Matt. Dove, and Timothy Goodwin, of Wapping, Brewers.

Richard Smith, of Wood-street, Victualler,

Matt. Dove, of St. Mary-Hill, Dealer and Chapman.

John Bates, of Endfield, Maltman and Brewer.

Thomas Dyson, of Leicester, Wool combar.

John Fisher, of Bristol, Merchant.

14. Christopher Cooper, of Stoke, Suffolk, Grocer.

James Whiteley, of Leeds, Yorkshire, Stuff-maker.

French Nettleton, of Horncastle, Lincolnshire, Brewer.

John Griffiths, of Bristol, Dealer and Chapman.

18. Robert Hole, of Nether Stowey, Somersetshire, Mercer.

Edward Robinson, of Colchester, Essex, Innholder.

John Stevenson, of Bristol, Merchant.

Thomas Popplewell, of Chimney street, Hosier.

Daniel Bradley, of Chelsea, Victualler.

21. Nathaniel Ford, of St. Thomas the Apostle in Devon, and Nicholas Brooke of Exon, Merchants and Partners.

John Warner, of Froxfield, Wilts, Hop-merchant.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, February 24, 1758.

Amsterdam,	35 3
Ditto at Sight,	35 1
Rotterdam,	35 4
Antwerp,	no Price
Hamburgh,	35 6 ½ Uſ.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30 1/8
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30 1/8
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30 1/8
Cadiz,	38 ¾
Madrid,	38 ¾
Bilboa,	38 ¾
Leghorn,	48 ¾
Naples,	no Price
Genoa,	47 ¾
Venice,	50 ½
Liſbon,	5s. 4d. ¾
Porto,	5s. 4d. ¾
Dublin,	7 ¼

BILL of *Mortality from Jan. 24. to Feb. 21,*

Buried		Christened	
Males 753 / Females 725	1478	Males 567 / Females 568	1135
Under 2 years old	474	Buried,	
Between 2 and 5	139	Within the walls	154
5 and 10	60	Without	813
10 and 20	67	*Mid.* and *Surry*	706
20 and 30	130	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	807
30 and 40	169		
40 and 50	144		1478
50 and 60	123		
60 and 70	90	Weekly *Jan.* 31.	370
70 and 80	71	*Feb.* 7.	393
80 and 90	21	14.	358
90 and 100	1	21.	357
200 and 209	0	74.	351
	1478		1478

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Jan.	28	30 : 0	12	0 : 0	40 D.
	29	32 : 0	11	0 : 0	30
	30	29 : 0	10	0 : 0	40
	31	30 : 0	9	0 : 0	20
Feb.	1	28 : 5	10	0 : 0	18
	2	30 : 6	11	0 : 0	20
	3	31 : 0	9	0 : 0	40
	4	29 : 9	10	0 : 0	40
	5	29 : 3	11	0 : 0	50
	6	29 : 4	8	0 : 0	20
	7	29 : 9	12	0 : 0	0
	8	29 : 5	10	0 : 0	0
	9	29 : 6	11	0 : 0	30
	10	29 : 7	9	0 : 0	30
	11	30 : 0	7	0 : 0	40
	12	30 : 1	10	0 : 0	40
	13	29 : 6	9¼	5 : 0	30 M.
	14	29 : 5	10	9 : 0	30
	15	29 : 0	11¾	16 : 0	40
	16	29 : 7	10½	0 : 0	20
	17	30 : 0	11	2 : 0	31
	18	29 : 9	10	0 : 0	10
	19	29 : 6	9	0 : 0	19 D.
	20	29 : 8	11	0 : 0	20
	21	30 : 0	10	0 : 0	29
	22	29 : 0	10	16 : 0	31 M.
	23	30 : 0	10	0 : 0	20
	24	31 : 0	9	0 : 0	30
	25	29 : 4	13	0 : 0	20

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, in FEBRUARY 1758.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

	Bank Stock.	E. India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3½ per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bon. præm.	B. Clr. l. s. d.
26	119	139	———	91	90⅛	———	———	90⅞	90⅞	90⅜	90	90	97¼	52s	2 10 0
27	118¾	Do	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	90⅞	Do	89¾	Do	Do	Do	Do
28	Do	Do	———	Do	90⅞	———	———	Do	Do	Do	90	89⅞	Do	53s	Do
29	Sunday.														
30	119	Do	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	Do	Do	Do	90	98	52s	Do
31	118¾	138¾	———	Do	Do	———	———	91	90⅞	90⅛	90⅜	Do	Do	Do	Do
1	Do	Do	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	90⅞	97⅞	53s	Do
2	Do	139	———	91⅛	91	———	———	92⅜	Do	90⅛	90⅜	90⅞	98	Do	Do
3	118½	Do	———	Do	Do	———	———	91⅝	91	90⅜	90⅞	90⅜	Do	Do	2 12 6
4	119	Do	———	91⅜	91¼	———	———	Do	91⅛	Do	90⅞	Do	Do	Do	Do
5	Sunday.														
6	119	139¼	102⅞	91¼	91⅜	———	———	91¼	91⅛	91	91⅛	90⅞	Do	Do	2 15 0
7	Do	140	102⅞	91⅜	91½	———	———	91⅜	91¼	91⅛	Do	91¼	98⅛	54s	2 17 6
8	Do	Do	Do	92	91⅜	———	———	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	55s	Do
9	119⅛	140¼	Do	Do	Do	———	———	Do	Do	91¼	Do	Do	98¼	Do	Do
10	119¼	140¼	Do	92⅛	92¼	———	———	92¼	92⅛	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛	Do	56s	Do
11	120	140⅜	Do	Do	92⅛	———	———	Do	Do	91¼	Do	90⅞	Do	Do	Do
12	Sunday.														
13	120	140¾	Do	92⅜	92½	———	———	92⅜	92¼	Do	92⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do
14	120¾	144	Do	93⅛	92⅛	92⅜	———	92¼	92⅛	82¼	92	91⅜	89¼	Do	3 0 0
15	Do	146¾	103	93	Do	Do	———	Do	Do	92¼	Do	92	98⅜	57s	Do
16	121	146	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	———	92⅛	Do	92⅞	Do	Do	89⅞	Do	3 2 6
17	Fast-day														
18	121	146¾	No Price.	Do	Do	92⅜	———	Do	Do	92	Do	91	98¾	58s	3 0 9
19	Sunday.														
20	122	147	104	92⅜	Do	92	———	Do	92¼	Do	91¾	91⅞	Do	58s	3 2 6
21	121¼	147⅜	Do	92⅜	92⅜	Do	———	Do	Do	92⅛	91⅞	Do	99	Do	Do
22	Do	148	Do	Do	92⅜	92⅜	———	92¼	92⅜	91⅛	92	Do	Do	59s	Do
23	Do	Do	104¼	93	92¼	92¼	———	Do	92¼	92¼	92¼	Do	Do	60s	3 5 0
24	121⅛	147	104	Do	Do	92⅜	———	92⅜	92⅜	92½	92⅜	Do	Do	58s	Do

London: The Peck Loaf to weigh 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. Wheaten, to be sold for 2 s. 5 d. Houſhold, 1 s. 9 d. ¼

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *MARCH*, 1758.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 164, *anſwered by Mr.* R. Terry, *of* Ouſefleet.

PUT $x =$ Sine of the required Latitude, $t =$ Tangent of 60° (Radius $= 1$ or) $1 =$ Tangent of 45°. (*i. e.* Tangent of the Degrees from Noon.) Then *per* Trigonometry, $1 : x :: 1 : x =$ Tangent of the Arch, which Shade will deſcribe between 12 o'Clock and Three; alſo, $1 : x :: t : tx =$ Tangent of the Arch deſcribed between Twelve and Four. Hence $\frac{tx - x}{t + tx^2} =$ Tangent of their Difference, (or Tangent of the Arch deſcribed between Three and Four), which, *per* Queſtion, is a Maximum, therefore $\dot{tx} - \dot{x} \times 1 + tx^2 - 2txx \times \overline{tx - x} = 0$. Whence $x = \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t^2-t}} = .7603538$, the Latitude $= 49° 29' 43''$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. W. Eaton, *Mr.* R. Langley, *Mr.* J. Rennard, *Mr.* E. Johnſon, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *and Mr.* J. Dodſon.

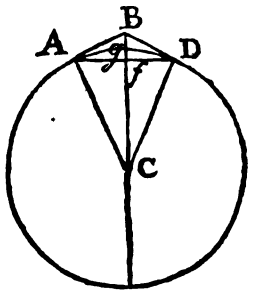
Queſtion 165, *anſwered by Mr.* W. Eaton, *at* Sutton on the Hill.

PUT $a = 12 =$ CD, $d = 3.1416$, $x =$ CE; then, by two known Theorems, $d\,ax =$ the Curve Superficies ACB, and $3\overline{a - x}x \times \frac{dx^2}{6} =$ its Solidity, and *per* Queſt. then $d\,ax = 3\overline{a - 2x} \times \frac{dx^2}{6}$ $\therefore ax - \frac{2}{3}ax = -3a$.

Solved $x = 9 \mp \sqrt{81 - 36} = 2.2918$, and the Diameter of the Segment's Baſe $= 9.4428$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Turner Boſton, *Mr.* R. Langley, *Mr.* J. Rennard, *Mr.* E. Johnſon, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* J. Dodſon, *Mr.* Tho. Barker, *Mr.* R. Terry, *Mr.* T. Sims, *Mr.* G. Hicks, *Mr.* E. Ellis *at* Rendmaſe School, *Mr.* J. Dawſon, *and Mr.* J. Hammond.

Queſtion 166, *anſwered by Mr.* Turner Boſton, *of* Biggleſwade *in* Bedfordſhire.



LET $a = 3982$ Miles $= AC = gC$, &c. $Bg =$ five Feet $= .000947$ Mile $= b$, $c = 3.1416$, then (*per* 36 and 37 *E.* 3.) $\overline{b \times 2a + b}|^{\frac{1}{2}} = AB$, and $a + b : a :: \overline{2ab+b^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}} : \frac{a}{a+b} \times \overline{2ab+b^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}} = Af : a : \frac{aa}{a+b} = fC$, and $a - \frac{aa}{a+b} = fg$; whence, $2ac \times \overline{a - \frac{aa}{a+b}}| = 23.6936$ Miles $=$ Superficies required.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. W. Reeves, *Mr.* Eaton, *Mr.* R. Langley, *Mr.* T. Smith, *Mr.* J. Rennard, *Mr.* E. Johnſon, *Mr.* Argyle, *Mr.* R. Turner, *Mr.* J. Dodſon, *Mr.* R. Terry, *Mr.* W. Marſhal, *Mr.* T. Sims, *and Mr.* J. Hammond.

Queſtion 167, *anſwered by Mr.* T. Sims, *of* Louth, Lincolnſhire.

PUT $x+y$, x, and $x-y$ to repreſent the three Sides reſpectively, and $a = 2\frac{1}{9}\frac{9}{7}$. Then *per* 47 *E.* 1. $4xy = x^2$; $\therefore 4y = x$. Alſo, by Queſtions 157, and 133 of this *Miſcellaneous Correſpondence*, $\frac{x^2 - yx}{2x-y}$ = the Side of the inſcribed Square, and $x - 2y$ = the Diameter of the inſcribed Circle: Hence, *per* Queſtion, $\frac{x^3 - 3x^2y + 2y^2x}{2x-y} = a$. $\therefore$ by writing $4y$ for x, in the laſt Equation, we get $\frac{64y^3 - 48y^3 + 8y^3}{7y} = \frac{24y^2}{7} = a$. whence $y = \sqrt{\frac{7a}{24}}| = 8$. Therefore the Sides 24, 32, and 40 Poles reſpectively.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* Turner Boſton, *Mr.* W. Eaton, *Mr.* R. Langley, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* R. Terry, *Mr.* G. Hicks, *Mr.* C. Pagiſter, *Mr.* J. Hammond, *and Mr.* J. Rennard.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 180.

By Mr. T. Todd, *of* Smithfield.

A Gentleman has lent £.41.992248567 at 4 *per Cent. per Ann.* Compound Intereſt; which is to be diſcharged by paying One Pound at the End of the firſt Quarter; Two at the End of the Second; Three the End of the Third, &c. Query, the exact Time when the Debt will be paid off?

Queſtion 181.

By Mr. J. Dawſon, *at* Leeds.

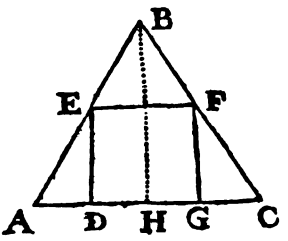
QUery, the leaſt ſuperficial Content, of an upright Cone, whoſe Diameter is $= x$, and the ſlant Side $= a$?

Queſtion

Queſtion 182.

By Mr. J. Scott, *of* Cawthorne.

IN the Iſoſceles Triangle A B C, there is given the Difference between the Area of the greateſt inſcribed Square D E F G; and the Area of the whole Triangle, equal to 604.16; and the Angle at A or C = 53° 7′ 2″. Query, the Area of the inſcribed Square, and the Triangle?



A Calculation *of an Eclipſe of the Moon that will happen in the Year* 1759, *(from Mr.* Dunthorne's *Tables.)*

By Mr. R. Langley, *of* Orlingbury.

January 13*th, in the Morning, the Moon will be eclipſed in* ♋, 22° 57′.

Apparent Time, at *Orlingbury*, in *Northamptonſhire*, of the

	h	′	″
Beginning	6	27	47
Middle	7	49	43
Ecliptic Oppoſition	7	57	41
End of the Eclipſe	9	11	39
Whole Duration	2	43	52
Digits eclipſed	6°	35′	32″

Moon ſets eclipſed.

A Calculation *of an* Occultation *of the Planet* Mars, *by the Moon, made for the Meridian of* Gibraltar; *from Dr.* Halley's *Tables.*

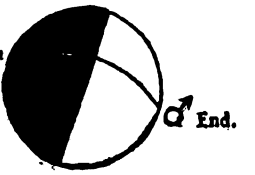
By Mr. J. Mason, *of* Stretton, Staffordſhire.

	h	′	″
Firſt Contact of the Moon's Limb and Mars's Periphery	6	36	21¼
Central Contact	6	36	39
Mars's total Immerſion	6	36	56
Middle of the Eclipſe	7	24	53½
Viſible Conjunction	7	25	45
Emerſion	8	10	43
Central Egreſs	8	10	58¾
Total Emerſion of Mars from the Moon	8	11	16
And for the Space of	1	33	47

Apparent Time, the 14th of *May*, 1758. P. M.

the Moon will cover the Planet Mars.

At *London*, on *May* 14, in the Evening, the Moon's upper Limb paſſes nearly 1′¾ below the Planet Mars; and conſequently no Occultation there.



The Immerſions *of* Jupiter's *firſt Satellite, according to apparent Time,* 1758, N. S. *By Mr.* E. ARDELL, *of* Chicheſter.

Immerſions, *April.*				Immerſions, *May.*			
d	h	′	″	d	h	′	″
2	11	16	35	2	13	26	04
4	05	45	31	4	07	54	46
6	00	14	16	6	02	23	17
7	18	43	13	7	20	51	57
9	13	12	10	9	15	20	33
11	07	40	56	11	09	49	02
13	02	09	52	13	04	17	33
14	20	38	34	14	22	45	54
16	15	07	20	16	17	14	26
18	09	36	22	18	11	42	53
20	04	05	08	20	06	11	20
21	22	33	57	22	00	39	47
23	17	02	40	23	19	08	04
25	11	31	27	25	13	36	26
27	06	00	04	27	08	04	50
29	00	28	50	29	02	33	05
30	18	57	33	30	21	01	27

PROLOGUE to AGIS.

Written by a Friend.

Spoken by Mr. Garrick.

IF, in theſe Days of Luxury and Eaſe,
A Tale from *Sparta*'s rigid ſtate can pleaſe;
If patriot Plans a *Britiſh* Breaſt can warm;
If Kings aſſerting Liberty can charm;
If Virtue ſtill a grateful Aſpect wear;
Check not at *Agis*' Fall the gen'rous Tear.
He view'd his Subjects with a Parent's Love;
With Zeal to ſave a ſinking People ſtrove;
Strove their chang'd Hearts with Glory to inflame;
To mend their Morals; and reſtore their Name:
'Till Faction roſe, with Murder at her Side;
Then mourn'd his Country; perſever'd, and dy'd,
That Country, once, for Virtue was rever'd;
Admir'd by *Greece*; by haughty *Aſia* fear'd.
Then Citizens and Soldiers were the ſame;
And Soldiers Heroes; for their Wealth was Fame,
Then for the Brave the Fair reſerv'd her Charms;
And ſcorn'd to claſp a Coward in her Arms.
The Trumpet call'd; ſhe ſeiz'd the Sword and Shield;
Array'd in Haſte her Huſband for the Field;
And ſighing, whiſper'd, in a fond Embrace,
'Remember! Death is better than Diſgrace.'
The widow'd Mother ſhew'd her parting Son
The Race of Glory which his Sire had run.
'My Son, thy Flight alone I ſhall deplore:
'Return victorious! or return no more!'
While Beauty cites with patriot Zeal combin'd,
And found the laurel'd Head her Myrtle twin'd:
Whilſt all conſeſt the Virtuous were the Great;
Fame, Valor, Conqueſt, grac'd the *Spartan* State.
Her Pow'r, congenial with her Virtue grew,
And Freedom's Banner o'er her Rhetian flew.
But ſoon as Virtue dropt her ſick'ning Head,
Fame, Valor, Conqueſt, Pow'r, and Freedom fled.
May this ſad Scene improve each *Briton*'s Heart!
Rouſe him, with Warmth, to act a *Briton*'s Part!
Prompt him with *Sparta*'s nobleſt Sons to vie;
To live in Glory; and in Freedom die!

EPILOGUE,

Spoken by Mrs. PRITCHARD.

A King, in Bloom of Youth, for Freedom die!——
Our Bard, tho' bold, durſt not have ſoar'd ſo high.——
This is no credulous, admiring Age;
But ſacred ſure, the Faith of *Plutarch*'s Page.
In ſimple Style that ancient Sage relates
The Tale of *Sparta*, chief of *Grecian* States:
Eight hundred Years it flouriſh'd, great in Arms,
On Dangers roſe, and grew amidſt Alarms.
Of *Sparta*'s Triumph you have heard the Cauſe,
More ſtrong, more noble, than *Lycurgus*' Laws:
How

How *Spartan* Dames, by Glory's Charms inspir'd,
The Son, the Lover, and the Husband fir'd.
Ye Fair of *Britain*'s Isle, which justly claims
The *Grecian* Title, Land of lovely Dames,
In *Britain*'s Cause exert your matchless Charms,
And rouse your Lovers to the Love of Arms.
Hild, not extinct, the Spark of Valour lies;
Your Breath shall raise it flaming to the Skies.
Now *Mars* his bloody Banner hangs in Air,
And bids *Britannia*'s Sons for War prepare.
Let each lov'd Maid, each Mother bring the Shield, [Field.
And arm their Country's Champions for the
Arm'd and inflam'd each *British* Breast shall burn:
No Youth unlaurel'd shall to you return.
Thus shall we cease t' exult at Trophies won,
In Glory's Field, by Heroes — not our own.
France yet shall tremble at the *British* Sword,
And dread the Vengeance of her antient Lord.

An ODE *on the King of* PRUSSIA.

TO *Fred'rick*'s Deeds, to *Fred'rick*'s Praise,
The Muse exults her Voice to raise,
And sweeps the willing Lyre;
And as the dancing Cords she plies,
She feels a gen'rous Rapture rise,
And glows with martial Fire.

'Tis her's, to fix divine Abodes
For Heroes, emulating Gods,
Who Justice join to Pow'r:
Her's, to record their gen'rous Strife,
Thro' all the busy Scenes of Life;
And gild their natal Hour.

With Joy she sees her fav'rite Son
His rapid Course of Glory run,
Tho' Elements oppose:
Tho' from the icy-fetter'd North,
Ambition pours her Millions forth;
And all are *Fred'rick*'s Foes.

Virtue, unknowing to recede,
The Rest, nor iron-handed Swede,
Nor *Austrian* can appall:
Nor, tho' associate of their League,
And deeply studied in Intrigue,
They boast the wily *Gaul*.

All, all combin'd, can ne'er controul
The steady Purpose of his Soul,
Nor damp th' heroic Flame;
With which, prophetic of his Worth,
The mighty Mother* at his Birth,
Inform'd his infant Frame.

That Particle of Air divine,
Which taught the *Julian* Star to shine,
And *Ammon*'s Son to soar;

* *Nature.*

Each Year shall multiply its Rays,
And shine with undiminish'd Blaze,
'Till Tyrants are no more. *Verus.*

Psalm CIV. *paraphrased.*

EXert thyself, and bless the Lord, my Soul!
Let fervent Thanks each Day repeated roll,
To celebrate his Name,
Fir'd with a *Seraph*'s Voice devoutly raise,
Symphonious with the Saints, a Song of Praise,
And burn with equal Flame. [God!

How great thou art! thou most tremendous
The guilty Sons of Earth behold thy Rod,
And tremble at thy Pow'r.
Honour and Majesty upon thee wait,
To crown the radiant Splendor of thy State,
While prostrate Souls adore.

Thy royal Robe, which glorious flows around,
With which the Loins of *Israel*'s God are bound,
Is all pervading Light!
The spacious Heav'ns their Canopy display,
And hide thy keen, unsufferable Ray,
From our contracted Sight!

But, when I leave Mortality below,
My Soul to yonder Paradise will go,
And feel Devotion's Flame;
With Millions more, with equal Ardor trace
The mild, expressive Glory of thy Face,
And magnify thy Name.

Sublime in Air, amidst the watry Store,
Whence Floods descend, and mission'd Tempests, roar,
Is fix'd thy grand Abode.
Swift thro' the heav'nly Plain thy Chariot rolls,
Quick Light'nings dart, while Thunders rock the Poles,
Expressive of their God!

E'er infant Time, progressive, learn'd to flow,
And the Completion of thy *Fiat* know,
A dreadful *Chaos* reign'd; [rung,
Loud, thro' the formless Mass thy Mandate
Then ev'ry Blessing in bright Order sprung,
And Form, and Beauty gain'd.

This pendant Earth, on firm Foundations laid,
The Force of thy mechanic Hand display'd,
While drowsy Waters fled; [more,
At thy Rebuke, they mix'd with Earth no
But murm'ring kept their new appointed Shore,
And form'd old Ocean's Bed.

Stedfast is thy immutable Decree,
Man shall no more a gen'ral Deluge see,
Such is thy wond'rous Love!

Tho'

Tho' Tempeſts rage, and Waves aſſault the Sky,
Secure we baſk beneath thy melting Eye,
And great Protection prove.

From thee deſcend the pearly Drops of Rain,
The Hills their liquid Stores pour on the Plain,
And mollify for Uſe;
Thy central *Sun* beams forth maturing Rays,
While *Nature* round attunes a Song of Praiſe,
For Plenty ſo profuſe.

Thy Aſſes, wild, which thro' the Foreſt roam,
Nor know from whence their daily Bleſſings come,
Quaff at the limpid Stream. [away,
The wood-land *Choirs*, that chant their Time
The Current of the gurgling Spring ſurvey,
And triumph in the Theme. [riſe,
Green grows the Graſs, ſweet Herbs diverſely
And ſpread their balmy Odours to the Skies;
The Herds unite their Voices;
The golden Grain is plenteous bid to grow,
While cluſt'ring Grapes oppreſs the bending Bough
To make the Heart rejoice.

Thy Cedars, which the Mountain's Top adorn,
Receive Refreſhment ev'ry Eve and Morn,
And ſcale the Heights of Air;
Their Branches, with unerring Wiſdom made,
Neſts to the Birds impart, to Beaſts a Shade,
To which the Tribes repair.

The rugged Rocks hear thy almighty Word,
And Safety to the tim'rous Goats afford;
The Rabbits know their Holes;
The Moon performs her ſtated monthly Courſe;
The vig'rous Sun directs his genial Force,
Far as the diſtant Poles. [round,
When Night prevails, and Darkneſs ſpreads a-
Creation ſleeps, bereft of Voice and Sound,
Except the Beaſts of Prey;
Who, rous'd by Hunger and by Nature's Laws,
Find deſtin'd Food for their voracious Jaws,
Before the Dawn of Day.

Now Light returns, the vocal Woods no more
Reverberate the Lions dreadful Roar,
Who to their Dens repair;
Triumphing in the Riches of their Spoil,
Stretch'd at their Eaſe, far baniſh ev'ry Toil,
Inſenſible of Care.

Man, well refreſh'd with *Nature*'s ſoft Repoſe,
Elate with Joy, to recent Labour goes,
Nor fears impending Harm;
No rav'nous Beaſt accoſts him on his Way;
He ſmiles to ſee the Sun's reſtoring Ray,
And mocks at each Alarm.

O Lord! how various is thy Pow'r diſplay'd!
Thy Works in juſteſt Harmony convey'd,
Attract our raviſh'd Eyes! [o'er,
The fertile Earth with Wonders teems all
And Bleſſings heap'd on Bleſſings, ample Store,
In bright Succeſſion riſe!

The twinkling Stars, that gild the vaſt Expanſe,
And join concordant in the myſtic Dance,
Their Sov'reign's Skill declare;
Yet whereſoe'er the raptur'd Mortal roves,
Thro' Flower-enamall'd Meads, or ſpicy Groves,
Thy Wiſdom triumphs there!

What ſkilful Artiſt, trembling, ſhall deſcribe
The Secrets of the vegetable Tribe,
Their diff'rent Virtues tell?
Throughout the Whole a Symmetry is ſeen,
Array'd in various Hues, and lively Green,
Where ſtriking Beauties dwell.

The Sea feels likewiſe thy creative Pow'r,
And Myriads leap to Life each happy Hour;
Endow'd with countleſs Forms;
There great *Leviathan* delights to play,
Who thro' the foaming Billows marks his Way,
Unmindful of the Storms. [Food,
With him, unnumber'd Kinds expect their
Such as is wholeſome, nutritive, and good,
From THEE the *Friend* of all!
Thy bounteous Hand is open'd to beſtow,
And forth the crouding, cordial Favours flow,
To anſwer ev'ry Call! [Face,
When thou, JEHOVAH! hid'ſt thy chearful
All Nature mourns her miſerable Caſe,
And charms, alas, no more! [play,
But when thy Smiles their healing Balm diſ-
Alone they chaſe the hov'ring Gloom away,
And Happineſs reſtore. [Breath,
Thouſands, each Day, reſign their tranſient
And feel the Stroke of unrelenting Death,
Their native Duſt regain;
While *Thou*, begirt with all-ſufficient Might,
Call'ſt Numbers more to view the Joys of Light,
And ornament the Plain.

To future Times thy Glory ſhall ſurvive,
And conſtant Praiſes keep thy worth alive,
Thou mighty KING of KINGS!
Thy Pow'r's as great as when Creation ſprang,
And *Moſes* with thy ſacred Inſ'pence ſung,
The ſecret Growth of Things.

When crying Sins demand thy ſov'reign Ire,
Thy Countenance abounds with vengeful Fire,
While hideous Earthquakes play;
The tow'ring Hills their *God*'s Diſpleaſure dread,
And each, abaſh'd, abſconds his lofty Head,
Before the Flaſh of Day! While

While nervous Strength thro' all my Frame remains,
Long as the vital Warmth ſupplies my Veins,
My Soul ſhall laud the *Lord*;
Since by thy Might alone, all Things began,
Thro' *Time*'s progreſſive, rapid Current ran,
And live beneath thy Word.

Reading,
Oct. 26, 1757. *Marcus.*

An ODE *to* PHOEBUS.

GREAT *Phœbus*, aid my humble Lay;
For thee I tune the Lyre;
Life-giving Pow'r, great *God* of *Day*,
Thy Vot'ry now inſpire!

To ſing thy Charms diffus'd around
The Earth, the Air, and Sea,
With radiant Light and Glory crown'd,
Creative Deity!

That doſt illumine all the Skies
With thy exhauſtleſs Rays;
And with unfading Splendor flies,
Great *Nature*'s Life to raiſe.

Where'er Creation's endleſs Space
In beauteous Order rolls,
Thy Influence chears each varied Race;
Thy Power all controuls.

Thou bidſt the Morn, and Eve ariſe,
And with ſuperior Force
The Seaſons of the Year ſupplies,
And lights the Planets' Courſe.

Beneath the Gleamings of thy Ray
The Hills and Vales expand
With Light; thou gilds the golden Day,
And glads the ſick'ning Land.

The Meads, the Plains, and ſhelly Shore,
Embrace thy genial Beam;
As does each Tree, each Plant, and Flower,
Each River, Rill, and Stream.

To Worlds unſeen by mortal Eye
Thy chearing Power's known;
Thy Grandeur's great, and Luſtre high,
All, all thy Influence own.

Malling. *Sylvanus.*

An EPIGRAM.

MUſick, ſays *Colin*'s, my greateſt Delight,
And, by *Jove!* he like *Orpheus* plays;
The Woods and the Groves both move with the Fright,
And the Beaſts are aſtound at his Lays.

Malling.

A SONG.

To the Tune, On e'ry Hill, &c.

TO *Damon*'s Cot young *Molly* came,
Soon as *Aurora* bluſhing roſe;
And vented Love's Almighty Flame;
That long had hinder'd her Repoſe,
And thus to *Damon* ſung the Maid,
Beneath a Woodbine's tearful Shade.

Riſe, *Phœbus!* glitter o'er the Plain,
Chaſe Silence from the dewy Grove;
Each Warb'ler tune his ſweeteſt Strain,
With Muſic wake my drowſy Love!
Ye Breezes, at his Windows play,
Ruffle the Vine, and whiſper Day.

Ope, charming Youth, thy ſparkling Eyes,
And give my clouded Heart relief;
My Soul is gloomy as the Skies,
When Nature's clad in nightly Grief.
The Fields drop Tears 'till *Phœbus* glow,
For *Damon*'s Eyes do *Molly*'s flow.

How often ſhall my weary'd Feet
My daily wand'ring Love purſue?
While crowded Flocks before him bleat,
To ſip the Morning's pearly Dew,
E'er *Damon* ſhall my Doubts remove,
And gratify me with his Love.

Ariſe, my Love, forſake thy Reſt,
The gaudy-riſing Sun appears,
The Ocean ſhines, in Glory dreſt,
And Night forſakes her glowing Tears.
Sol kiſſes *Nature*, *Nature*'s gay,
Kiſs, Shepherd, kiſs my Tears away.

His ſooty Lodge the Swallow leaves,
And prat'ling calls my Shepherd Swain;
The Sparrows on the gilded Caves,
Chirp for thy Pity to my Pain.
Thy winged Lodgers all unite,
With me, to wake my Soul's delight.

Young *Damon*, hearing, left his Bed,
His Heart rejoicing *Molly* found,
Beneath the Honey-ſuckle Shade,
Her Head with ſilver Willows bound:
He dry'd her Tears at *Cupid*'s Fire;
Lit in his Breaſt by fond Deſire.

Sylvander.

To CLOE.

ON *Cloe*'s Face I ſaw a Tear,
What means this Drop, ſweet Nymph, I cry'd?
Look in, ſhe ſaid, what ſee'ſt thou there?
When in the Drop MYSELF I ſpy'd.

Sylvander.

An

An Acroſtic on Miſs

I mpuls'd by winning Charms, my Pen eſſays
E xalted Strains to ſing in *Jenny*'s Praiſe.
N ot *Windſor*'s Shades, where fair *Ladona* ſtray'd,
N or *Richmond*'s Groves incloſe a lovelier Maid.
Y oung, yet diſcreet; adorn'd with ev'ry Grace,
With Health, with Beauty, and Chaſtis Face:
R eplete with Senſe, Good-nature, Wit refin'd,
I nchanting Form! inchanting, too, her Mind!
G entility and Mirth in her's mix'd.
H ail! Fortune, fickle of thy golden Store!
T his, lovely Maid, give me, I'll aſk no more.

Of Wakefield. *N. Eglew.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *MARCH*, 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Ratiſbon, February 7.

THE Duke of Mecklenburgh has ſent a Memorial to the Dyet of the Empire, ſetting forth the miſerable Condition to which his Country is reduced, by the Invaſion of the Pruſſians, and the great Quantity of Proviſions and Money exacted by them; and deſiring the States of the Empire to afford him the Relief due to an oppreſſed Member of the Germanic Body: His Serene Highneſs alſo expreſſes his Surprize at ſeeing himſelf and his Dominions treated in this Manner, as they have taken no Part in the War, nor received any Foreign Troops amongſt them, but have kept exactly within the Bounds which the Laws of the Empire proſcribe to the Members of that Body, whenever any Differences ariſe between the Head and the Members thereof, &c.

But the Pruſſian Miniſter at this Place ſays, in Anſwer to all this, that the ſaid Duke did give his Vote in the Dyet for raiſing the Army of Execution, and would have furniſhed his Contingent towards it, had he known which Way to march it: That if he received no Foreign Troops in his Country, it was only owing to their not having been able to get into it: That if his Pruſſian Majeſty had not gained two ſuch ſignal Victories as he did at Roſbach and Liſſa, on the 5th of November and 5th of December, Marſhal Richelieu would have croſſed the Elb with a formidable Corps; and then the Troops of Mecklenburgh would have been put in Motion, in order to join either the French or Swedes, as ſhould be judged moſt convenient: And that the Duke's Allegation of keeping within the Bounds preſcribed by the Laws of the Empire in the preſent Troubles, is falſe and frivolous, the Court of Berlin having full Proof of the Contrary.

Dreſden, Jan. 10. Since the Terms propoſed by the King of Pruſſia for an Accommodation have been rejected on all Sides, his Subjects in the City and Neighbourhood of Koningſberg compelled to ſwear Allegiance to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the Inſult offered to him by the French at Halberſtadt, we have remarked an unuſual Auſterity in the Orders iſſued by that Monarch, which has appeared particularly in the Demoliſhing and Deſtruction of the two Palaces of Count Bruhl.

Wolfenbuttle, Feb. 12. On the 9th Prince Henry of Pruſſia, at the Head of 15,000 Men took Poſſeſſion of Horneburgh. The French had retired at his Approach. All the Out-poſts being called in, the French Garriſon of this Place conſiſts at preſent of 10,000 Men, who work Day and Night in augmenting our Fortifications, under Appehenſion of being beſieged by the Pruſſians.

Hamburg, Feb. 17. According to the freſheſt Advices from Lunenburgh, 400 black Huſſars, and a Squadron of blue Huſſars, Pruſſians, had arrived there.

A large Body of the allied Army marched the 13th, to drive the French out of Caſſel: Another Corps was to march to reinforce the Troops in the Neighbourhood of Bremen; which only is in a Manner blocked up. It is expected that the Hanoverians will ſoon begin to bombard it.

It is reported, that the Court of Denmark has reſolved to ſend 25,000 Men into Holſtein in the Spring, which occaſions much Speculation.

Berlin, Feb. 14. All Things are preparing in the King's Armies for opening the Campaign in the firſt Week of March. The Regiments that began to recruit in the Month of December, are all complete, and the reſt will

will be ſo in a Fortnight at fartheſt. All the Horſes wanted for the Cavalry and the Artillery, are already found. The new Uniforms, which we began to work upon in the Winter, are finiſhed; and the King's Armies will appear again in the Field, numerous and in fine Order, ſtrengthened by veteran Bands that have not yet been employed in this War.

The Court has publiſhed the Memorial, lately preſented to the Baron de Luce, Intendant to the French Army, by the States of the Duchy of Cleves, County of Meurs, and the Country of Marck; and has added thereto the following Remarks:

'It appears by this Memorial, that the Enemy exact above five Millions of Crowns from a Country that uſed to yield but ſix Hundred Thouſand to its Sovereign. They have already extorted near half of this Sum, and they demand the other half, menacing to throw the Magiſtrates into Dungeons, and feed them with nothing but Bread and Water. The Public know, that the ſmall Province of Halberſtadt has been obliged to pay near two Millions of Crowns in the Space of four Months; and it would be eaſy to prove the ſame, with regard to the Countries of Minden, Ravenſberg, Eaſt Frizeland, &c.

'Let theſe Exactions be compared with the Demands made by the King in Saxony, which do not abſorb the ordinary Revenues of the Sovereign, as we are always able to prove, or, at leaſt, do not exceed the Faculties of the Country. Let this Reflection be made along with it; that the King's Troops ſpend in Saxony one half of his Majeſty's Revenues; that they pay ready Money for every Thing, and are not in Want of Shoes and Stockings, like thoſe of a certain Power; and then every impartial Man will be obliged to confeſs, that the King, in making War, wages it againſt his Enemies, and for his juſt Defence; whereas, his Enemies make War upon the poor Subjects, upon human Nature, &c.'

Hanover, Feb. 24. We are at the Eve of ſome great Change. The preſent Situation of the French will not permit them to ſtay here much longer. Yeſterday a large Train of heavy Cannon, which was brought from Brunſwick, was ſent away to Nienbourg. The French have this Day demanded 100,000 Crowns of this City.

28. In the Night, between the 24th and 25th Inſt. an Expreſs arrived, whoſe Diſpatches cauſed a great Ferment among the French. He brought Word, that the Luneburg Troops had attacked Hoya on the 23d, defeated the two beſt Regiments France had in this Electorate, and opened a Paſſage over the Weſer. As ſoon as it was Day, the French began to pack up their Baggage. All Sunday was ſpent in preparing for a Retreat. The ſame Day arrived the miſerable Remains of the Regiment of Polereſki's Huſſars, which the Pruſſian Black Huſſars had reduced almoſt to nothing. The ſame Day a Train of Artillery was ſent to Einbeck and Gottengue, that it might not embarraſs on the Road that which was ſent to Hameleri. The Roads are almoſt impracticable.

March 3. Things are ſo much changed, that we hardly know where we are. The French have left us; and we have great Reaſon to bleſs our good Fortune that they behaved ſo well, eſpecially as we every Moment hear of Ravages made by them in divers Places. Incredible Havock was made at Born, a village about three Miles from this City, in the Night between the 27th and 28th of laſt Month. Beſides burning the Incloſures, they pillaged moſt of the Houſes, the Owners of which were employed with their Horſes in carrying the Baggage of the French Army. Linden would certainly have ſhared the ſame Fate, had not the Marquis d'Armentieres, a French General, happened to lodge at Count Oyenhauſen's, where he could ſee from his Windows what paſſed in the Village.

It was pleaſant to ſee how cautiouſly the French marched off. The Day after their Departure, many Deſerters came in. Theſe Fellows, having no farther Uſe for their Muſkets, ſell them for a Trifle to the Peaſants, who bring them to this City, and get a Crown a-piece for them.

Though the Pruſſian Huſſars did not arrive till four and twenty Hours after the Retreat of the French, they went immediately in Purſuit of them, and have already ſent in ſome Booty, and ſixty Pioneers; theſe Men have excellent Noſes; they diſcovered and appropriated to themſelves many Things which the French left behind them here.

The Hanoverians and Pruſſians, in purſuing the French, have not only taken their Military Cheſt, and the greateſt Part of their Baggage, but have alſo taken the Prince of Clermont Priſoner.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Tranſlation of the Extract of a Report from a Hanoverian Officer to Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. Hoya, Feb. 24.

In Purſuance of your Orders, the Prince Hereditary of Brunſwick began to march to Doevern, Yeſterday the 23d, at ſeven o'Clock in the Morning: It was Eleven when we arrived there, being obliged to wait for the Huſſars and Dragoons. From thence we

marched towards Bremen, where, as we were informed, there were ſome Floats of Timber: We found but one, and two or three ſmall Boats, which might ſerve to carry about eight Men each. We were too far advanced to think of retiring; and, beſides, the Intelligence we had endeavoured to procure about the Place, and the Diſpoſitions made by the Enemy for its Security, gave us ſome Proſpect of Succeſs.

We then detached 30 Huſſars upon our Left to Haſſel, and Lieutenant Engel with ten Men for the Van. Lieutenant Luckner paſſed the Weſer with 30 more, in order to cover our Right. The Battalion of Oberg's, and the Squadron of Dragoons, were deſtined to make a feint Attack on the left Side of the Weſer. The three other Battalions were to paſs the River, and enter the back Part of the Town. As we had but one Float, the Paſſage of the Troops over the River took up much Time; and the Wind roſe ſo high, that after one half of the firſt Battalion of Brunſwick Guards had paſſed, the other Half was ſeparated by it. Upon this, it was reſolved to leave the reſt on the other Side, viz. one Battalion of Oberg's, the ſecond Battalion of the Brunſwick Guards, the Remainder of the firſt Battalion of that Regiment, and the Heſſian Squadron. Between four and five o'Clock we marched with the Regiment of Hauſs, a Part of the firſt Battalion, and a Haubitzer. When we were got upon the Cauſe-way, about a Mile and a Half from the Town, through ſome Miſtake, which might have coſt us very dear, our Detachment fired upon four of the Enemy's Dragoons, that were patrolling. This Firing was caught from one to another, and at laſt became general. This unlucky Accident was more than ſufficient to diſcover us, and bring us into the greateſt Diſtreſs. However, a bold Countenance upon the Occaſion became neceſſary; and we marched on, with the utmoſt Diligence to the Town. We met, at firſt, with no Oppoſition, and advanced as far as the Bridge. There the Fire grew exceeding ſmart; yet we never gave Ground, though we were ſo hard puſhed. But as the whole Detachment could not equally be brought up, the Prince Hereditary formed the Deſign of turning the Enemy; and accordingly marched with that Part of his firſt Battalion that croſſed the River with him. It was neceſſary, for that Purpoſe, to go round the Town, and to paſs thro' a Garden and a Houſe, and ſo attack the Enemy in the Rear. This ſucceeded; and the Bayonet fixed was chiefly uſed on this Occaſion; ſo that it muſt be ſaid, Humanity ſuffered for the Slaughter that then happened. The Enemy abandoned the Bridge; and the Prince joined the Hanoverians again.

The Regiment of Britanny, and ſome Parties of Dragoons, were upon their March; and as we did not find ourſelves abſolutely ſure of keeping this Poſt, the Capitulation hereafter mentioned was granted. The Lorraine Guards are demoliſhed. I cannot yet exactly tell their Loſs, but it is very great. On our Side Major Kropf is mortally wounded. Capt. Koppelow has a ſlight Wound in his Thigh. There are two Men killed, and ten wounded, among the Subalterns and private Men. The Regiment of Hauſs had twelve Men killed, and ſixty wounded.

Tranſlation of a Letter from a French Officer at Oſnabrug, dated March 3.

I was going to write to you from Bremen, when, on the 24th paſt in the Morning, we were informed that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick had ſtormed and taken Hoya, which was bravely defended by M. de Chabot, with the Regiment of Gardes Lorraines, two Companies of Grenadiers, ſome Piquets of the Regiment of Bretagne, and a Detachment of the Regiment of Meſtre de Camp Dragoons. Finding himſelf ſurrounded on all Sides, and upon the Point of being forced, after a conſiderable Loſs of Men, he retired into the Old Caſtle, where he capitulated, and obtained the Liberty to withdraw to the next French Poſt with all the Troops he had with him, except ſuch as were intercepted and which have been made Priſoners of War. This happened on the 23d in the Evening, and followed the taking of Verden; which M. de St. Chamans found himſelf obliged to abandon on the 20th, and to retire towards Bremen, on accout of the great Floods. It was then, on the 24th in the Morning, that we heard at Bremen of the Fate of Hoya; and M. de St. Germain judging that he could not be of any Uſe in this Poſt to Count Clermont, immediately reſolved to abandon it, after he had ſent Orders to all the Regiments, as well Foot as Horſe and Dragoons, to repair, that ſame Evening, to Baſſum. He left Bremen, and charged me with the Care of evacuating it; as ſoon as the Artillery and the Baggage of the Garriſon ſhould have been ſent away; which I executed about Two of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Hoſpital and Magazines were left at Bremen for Want of Carriages and Time; and having no particular Charge of them, I happily rejoined M. de St. Germain in the Night at Baſſum. We paſſed the Night under Arms, becauſe we were not far from Hoya, and uninformed of the Deſigns of the Enemy. On the 25th we paſſed the Hunte, and quartered at Wildhuſen, which Place we quitted

quitted on the 26th at ten in the Morning, in order to proceed to Vecht.

We tarried the 27th at Vecht, and, upon Intelligence that a Colonel of Foot, whoſe Force we were ignorant of, had croſſed the Hunte, we came and paſſed the Night of the 28th at Vorde, and arrived the Day before Yeſterday at this place, where we found the Reziment of Champagne, the Regiment of Colonel General Dragoons, and two Regiments of Horſe. The Remains of the Gardes Lorraines, who are but 200 Men; for the broken Companies, which capitulated with M. de Chabot at Hoya, were gone with a like Number to Nienburg, joined us two Days ago by the Route of Quakenbrugge, and were ſent Yeſterday to eſcort our heavy Baggage to Munſter, becauſe there was not ſufficient Forage here for their Subſiſtence. As there is a great Want of Diſcipline, and the Spirit of moroding is not eaſily rooted out, we had many Stragglers in our March, that either are already, or will be, made Priſoners. At Hoya were taken the Baggage of the Prince de Beauveau, Comte de Laval, and Duc de Coigny; and likewiſe thoſe of M. de Lille-Boune and of the Regiment of Harcourt. M. de Lavalette has alſo loſt ſome Things; and ſome Peaſants Waggons, laden with the Effects of M. de St. Germain, fell into the Hands of the Hanoverians at Wildhuſen. We are ignorant of what has paſſed at Nienbourg ſince Sunday; but by a Letter from Minden, of the Day before Yeſterday, we learn, that it is reſolved to defend that Place. We have no direct News of the Comte de Clermont; we have only juſt learnt by an Officer who quitted Hanover on the 26th, that the General was acquainted with the abandoning of Bremen, which he had much approved of. Our Corps here actually conſiſts of 19 Battalions, 12 Squadrons of Dragoons, and as many Horſe, without including the Corps under M. de Chabot. Yeſterday we fixed upon a Poſition here to wait for and fight the Enemy if they arrive, unleſs we receive Orders to the contrary.

Hague, March 10. Letters arrived Yeſterday from Francfort, of the 4th Inſtant, mention, That the French were tranſporting their Magazines from Caſſel to Paderborn; and that there was a Talk of their forming a Camp of 20 or 30,000 Men near Ham. The ſame Letters ſay, that 6000 of the French Militia had paſſed by Mayence, and that the famous Partizan Meyer had beat up ſome of the Quarters of the Army of the Empire, particularly thoſe of a Party of the Darmſtadt Regiment, and 700 Men of Treves.

It is confidently believed here, that the French, who have left the Electorate of Hanover, will march towards Weſel, and that they have begun to throw ſeveral Bridges, both there and at Neuſs and Duſſeldorp, over the Rhine.

11. The Head Quarters of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick were, the 6th Inſtant, at Stadhagen, and he was ſuppoſed to have been the 7th at Frille, on the Side of Minden; which laſt Place has been inveſted ſince the 5th. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick having ſummoned the Town to ſurrender, the French Commandant, (who is of the Rank of Lieutenant General) returned for Anſwer, That as he had a good Store of all Neceſſaries, he ſhould endeavour, by his Defence, to deſerve the Eſteem of a Prince equally diſtinguiſhed by his Birth and his Bravery. Whereupon General Oberg, who has the Command of a conſiderable Corps on the other Side of the Weſer, and of which the Hereditary Prince commands the Van Guard, has approached the Town, in order to begin the Siege, whilſt General Sporcke has advanced towards it with another Corps on this Side the Weſer. The ſame Morning, 7th Inſtant, the Bombardment of the Town was to begin.

On the 3d Inſtant, there happned an Action near Lauenau, between 600 Pruſſian Dragoons and Huſſars, and 600 French Horſe and 300 Foot, in which the latter were defeated; 300 of them were killed, and 176 taken Priſoners.

Prince Henry of Pruſſia is ſtill in the Biſhoprick of Hildeſheim; and on 5th had his Head Quarters at Liebenburg: It is ſaid, he will ſoon join the Allied Army. Great Part of the Enemy's Artillery, we are informed, has been left at Hallerſpringe, for Want of Horſes to bring it along with them.

The French have evacuated all that Part of the Country about Wilhauſen, at which Place it was ſaid they propoſed retiring towards Munſter, in order to aſſemble in a Body at Weſel, and wait there for their Reinforcements. It was farther reported, that Part of the Allied Army had already entered the Country of Heſſe, in order to drive the French out of it.

IRELAND.

Galway, Feb. 13.

THE Succeſs of Tinmouth, George Jeffreys, Maſter, arrived here on Wedneſday laſt, having been taken by the Hazard Brig, a Letter of Marque, from St. Domingo, to Nantz, who put on board ſix of her Hands to carry her into that Port, but the Wind blowing hard at SSW for ſeveral Days, the Hazard in the Night loſt her Prize; the Engliſhmen who were left on board, took the Advantage of Monſieurs Indiſpoſition, they having three Sick and one waſhed over-board, ſo that there were hardly Hands enough to work the Veſſel, to bring her into this Place.

25. Died at his Houſe, on St. Stephens Green, near Dublin, the Rt. Rev Dr. Rob. Clayton, Biſhop of Clogher, Member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Garnet, Biſhop of Ferne, will be tranſlated to that See.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Durham, February 10.

LAST Week, Thomas Taylor, Eſq; had a conſiderable Fall of Trees, one an Oak of extraordinary Dimenſions, valued at 50l. at the Root of it, in a ſmall Iron Box, was a Grant of that extenſive Manor, from King John to that Family; it is ſuppoſed to have been buried there about the Time of the Invaſion, by David King of Scots, in the Year 1347.

16. The high Beach Tree, on Epping-Foreſt, which has ſtood there more than 100 Years, which was a Sort of Mark to all that travelled the Northern-road, was blown down. It ſtood in the Middle of High Beach-fair, where many a Lad and Laſs has annually danced round it.

LONDON.

Jan. 24. ABout two o'Clock in the Morning, at the Time of the Total Eclipſe, an Earthquake was felt in the Pariſhes of Worth and Eaſt Grinſtead, in the County of Suſſex, Lingfield in Surry, and Edenbridge in Kent, which greatly alarmed the Inhabitants, but did no Damage.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 7. His Majeſty was pleaſed to promote Charles Knowles, Eſq; the Hon. John Forbes, and the Hon. Edw. Boſcawen, Admirals of the Blue.

Cha. Watſon, Eſq; and Geo. Pococke, Vice-admirals of the Red.

Hon. Geo. Townſheld, and Francis Holbourne, Eſqrs; Vice admirals of the White.

Henry Harriſon, and Tho. Cotes, Eſqrs; Vice-admirals of the Blue.

Rt. Hon. Lord Harry Powlett, Rear-admiral of the Red.

Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. Rear-admiral of the White.

Advice was received, that Onſlow Burriſh, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter to the Court of Batavia, and the Diet of the Empire, died at Munich, aged 60, his Body is to be interred at Augſbourgh.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put the Active, a new Man of War at Deptford, into Commiſſion, and given the Command to Capt. Richard Hughes.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 14. *Letters from Vice-Admiral Pocock, dated, Tyger off Calcutta, in the River Hugley,* 20 *Auguſt,* 1757, *bring an Account of the Death of Vice-Admiral Watſon, by a Fever, on the* 16*th of the ſame Month, and an incloſed Copy of a Letter from the ſaid Vice-Admiral Watſon, dated, Kent off Calcutta,* 16 *July,* 1757, *containing the following Advices.*

By Capt. Toby, of the King's Fiſher Sloop, I informed you, in a Letter dated 14th of April, of the Surrender of the Fort and Town of Chandernagore; and, in the ſame Letter, I took Notice of the great Reluctance the Nabob Suraja Dowla ſhewed to comply with the Articles of the Peace, on which Subject many Letters paſſed between us. In moſt of them, he never failed to be very liberal in his Promiſes; but that was all that could be obtained from him. Theſe Delays to the final Execution of the Peace was in Effect the ſame to the Commerce of the Kingdom, as if none had been concluded: And the leading Men at the Nabob's Court, knowing his faithleſs Diſpoſition, and perceiving no Probability of an eſtabliſhed Peace in their Country, while he continued

nued in the Government, began to murmur, and entered into a Confederacy to diveſt him of it. Among theſe was Jaffier Ally Cawn, who was one of his principal Generals, and held ſeveral other conſiderable Employments; but he having been greatly diſguſted at the Nabob's repeated ill Treatment, became very zealous in the Confederacy againſt him, and communicated the Deſign to Mr. Watts, the Second in Council of this Place; by whoſe Letters of the 26th and 28th of April, the Committee was informed of this Affair, which was debated with all the Attention and Circumſpection that was poſſible; and after maturely examining into the Behaviour of the Nabob, who was ſo far from complying with the Articles of the Peace, he had ſo ſolemnly ſworn to obſerve, that he would not permit us to put a Garriſon into Coſſimbuzar, and had given ſtrict Orders not to ſuffer even a Pound of Powder or Ball to paſs up the River. Theſe Meaſures, added to the certain Accounts we received of his having invited M. Buſſey, the French commanding Officer in the Province of Golconda, to join him with all the Troops he could bring, gave us very little Reaſon to believe he had any Intention to continue even on peaceable Terms with us, longer than he thought himſelf unable to engage in a War againſt us. It was therefore judged moſt adviſeable to join Jaffier Ally Cawn with our Troops, ſuch a Step appearing the moſt effectual Way of eſtabliſhing a Peace in the Country, and ſettling the Engliſh on a good and ſolid Foundation. This being reſolved on, and the following Articles agreed to, our Army marched the 13th of laſt Month from Chandernagore towards Coſſimbuzar; and in order that Colonel Clive ſhould have as many Europeans with him as poſſible, I agreed to garriſon Chandernagore; and to ſend up with him on the Expedition, a Lieutenant, ſeven Midſhipmen, and fifty Seamen, to ſerve as Gunners. I alſo ordered the twenty Gun-ſhip to anchor above Hugley, to keep the Communication open with the Colonel.

On the 19th of June, Cutwa Fort and Town, ſituated on this Side the River, which forms the Iſland of Caſſimbuzar, was taken by a Party detached for that Purpoſe. There the Army remained two or three Days, for Intelligence from Jaffier Ally Cawn, who, it was agreed by all in the Confederacy, ſhould ſucceed to the Nabobſhip, he being a Man of Family, and held in great Eſteem by all Ranks of People. The 22d they croſſed the River, and the next Day had a deciſive Battle with Suraja Dowla, over whom our Troops obtained a complete Victory, put his Army to flight, and took Poſſeſſion of his Camp, with upwards of fifty Pieces of Cannon, with all his Baggage. He was joined by fifty French Troops, who worked his Artillery; and, by the moſt authentic Accounts, his Army conſiſted of about twenty Thouſand fighting Men, excluſive of thoſe under the Command of Jaffier Ally Cawn, and Roy Dowlub, who did not act againſt us. The Number killed in the Enemy's Camp were few, as they only ſtood a Cannonading. We had about nineteen Europeans killed and wounded, and thirty Seapoys.

Suraja Dowla, after his Defeat, withdrew privately; as did Montroll, his Prime Miniſter; and Monick Chaund, one of his Generals.

On the 26th of June, Jaffier Ally Cawn entered the City of Muxadavad; and, by a Letter from the Colonel, of the 30th, we were informed of his having placed Jaffier Ally Cawn in the ancient Seat of the Nabobs of this Province; and that the uſual Homage had been paid him by all Ranks of People, as Subah of the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa.

The 30th, late at Night, a Letter came from the Colonel, adviſing that Suraja Dowla was taken Priſoner: And, on the 4th Inſtant, he acquainted the Committee of his being put privately to Death by Jaffier Ally Cawn's Son, and his Party. The Nabob's Treaſury, upon Examination, was found very ſhort of Expectation; however the Colonel has already ſent down one third of the Sum ſtipulated in the Agreement; and it is ſaid as much more will ſoon follow as will make up Half. The other Half is to be paid in three Years, at three annual and equal Payments.

Mr. Law, who was the French Chief at Coſſimbuzar, and who had collected near two Hundred French European Troops, was coming to the Aſſiſtance of the late Nabob, and was within a few Hours March of him when he was taken Priſoner; which Mr. Law hearing of, he advanced no farther. Soon after the Colonel detached a Party in ſearch of Law, under the Command of Capt. Coote, of Colonel Adlercron's Regiment, conſiſting of two Hundred Europeans, and five Hundred Seapoys, joined by two Thouſand of Jaffier Ally Cawn's Horſe. We cannot yet expect to hear any Thing of the Event of this Detachment's being ſent out; as it is uncertain how far Captain Coote may be led after the French Party.

A few Days ago the Marlborough Indiaman arrived here from Vizagapatam, with an Account of the Surrender of that Settlement to the French the 26th of June. The Garriſon conſiſted of one Hundred and thirty

ty Europeans, and two Hundred Seapoys; and the French ſet down before it with eight Hundred and fifty Europeans, and ſix Thouſand Seapoys, beſides a ſmall Body of Horſe.

A Tranſlation of the Treaty executed by Jaffier Ally Cawn Bahadar.

In his own Hand.

In the Preſence of God and his Prophet, I ſwear to abide by the Terms of this Agreement while I have Life.

Meer Mahmud Jaffier Cawn Bahadar, the Slave of Allum Geer Mogul.

Treaty made with Admiral Watſon, Col. Clive, Governor Drake, Mr. Watts, and the Committee.

I. The Agreement and Treaty made with Nabob Surajud Dowla, I agree to, and admit of.

II. The Enemies of the Engliſh are my Enemies, whether Europeans or others.

III. Whatever Goods and Factories belong to the French in the Province of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, ſhall be delivered to the Engliſh, and the French never permitted to have Factories or Settlements any more in theſe Provinces.

IV. To indemnify the Company for their Loſſes by the Capture of Calcutta, and the Charges they have been at to repoſſeſs their Factories I will give one Crore of Rupees.

V. To indemnify the Engliſh Inhabitants, who ſuffered by the Capture of Calcutta, I will give fifty Lack of Rupees.

VI. To indemnify the Loſſes ſuffered by Jentoes, Moormen, &c. I will give twenty Lack of Rupees.

VII. To Inhabitants, the Armenian Peotts of Calcutta, who ſuffered by the Capture, I will give ſeven Lack of Rupees.

The Diviſion of theſe Donations to be left to the Admiral, the Colonel, and Committee.

VIII. The Lands within the Moratta-ditch all round Calcutta (which are now poſſeſſed by other Zemidars) and ſix Hundred Yards all round without the Ditch, I will give up entirely to the Company.

IX. The Zemidary of the Lands to the Southward of Calcutta, as low as Culpee, ſhall be in the Hands of the Engliſh Company, and under their Government and Orders. The cuſtomary Rents of every Diſtrict within that Tract to be paid by the Engliſh into the King's Treaſury.

X. Whenever I ſend for the Aſſiſtance of the Engliſh Troops, their Pay and Charges ſhall be diſburſed by me.

XI. From Hugley downwards, I will build no new Forts near the River.

XII. As ſoon as I am eſtabliſhed Subah of the three Provinces, I will immediately perform the abovementioned Articles.

Dated the 15th of the Moon Ramazen, in the fourth Year of the preſent Reign.

N. B. The new Nabob, Jaffier Ally Cawn, has given to the Sea Squadron and Troops, fifty Lack of Rupees, beſides the Sums ſtipulated by the Treaty for other Services.

One Crore is a hundred Lack, and one Lack is about 12,500l.

Vice Admiral Watſon was buried the 17th of Auguſt, and his Corps was attended to the Grave by all the Inhabitants of the Place, and they deſign to erect a handſome Monument to his Memory.

[*See our Mag. Page* 584.]

14. The Chatham Man of War was put in Commiſſion, and the Command of her given to Capt. Lockhart.

By Letters from Jamaica, of December, we have Advice, that ſeveral Dutch Ships, with French Property on board, have been brought in there by our Men of War.

His Majeſty's Ship the Aſſiſtance, Capt. Weller, has deſtroyed ſeveral French Privateers belonging to Hiſpaniola, particularly the famous Monſ. Palanqui, in a Privateer Snow, late the Duke Packet, Capt. Philips.

It is ſaid in ſome Accounts from Bengal, that the new Nabob would not ſuffer himſelf to be crowned by any other Hand but that of Colonel Clive himſelf; adding, that he ſhould then only think himſelf the Repreſentative and Ally of the King of England.

The late Nabob, after he was taken Priſoner, got away by means of a Bribe to the Guard he was committed to the Care of; but he was afterwards retaken by a Party, Friends to the preſent Nabob, and put to Death.

Part of a Letter from a Jeſuit at Madrid, to his Correſpondent at Francfort.

"The Death of Sir Benjamin Keen ſeems to have given riſe to freſh Intrigues. The French and Auſtrian Miniſters employ every poſſible Method to bring this Crown into the Views of their Courts; ſtill their Endeavours were ineffectual, till the Death of the Engliſh Ambaſſador. But thoſe Lords have availed themſelves of this Event, and of ſome others in Germany, to make the Balance lean towards their Courts. We cannot as yet pretend to ſay, what Part this Court will take. But the vaſt warlike Preparations in all the Ports of the Kingdom, give Room to think that

that it will not long remain Neuter, but declare in Favour of Vienna and Verſailles, eſpecially as the latter engages to procure Gibralter, as well as Minorca, to be reſtored to Spain.

"The Viſcount d'Aubeterre has preſented ſeveral Memorials relative to this Subject; which ſeem to have made an Impreſſion. This Conjecture is the better founded, that it is looked upon as a thing certain that Mr. Wall keeps his places only becauſe he has entered into the Views of France."

By the Groyne Mail, there is Advice of the Arrival of the Montague Man of War at Gibralter, with the Trade under her Convoy.

The King of Pruſſia Privateer, is alſo arrived there with her rich Prize from Malta, a French Turkey-man.

16. It is now confirmed, that Admiral Cotes has taken, and ſent into Port-Royal Harbour, eight Ships, and a Brigantine, and a Sloop loaden with Indigo, Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton; and two Privateers; and alſo burnt a large Ship in one of the French Ports, and ſunk a Snow of 12 Guns and 100 Men. The French on board ſay, theſe Prizes are the richeſt that ever ſailed from Port au Prince for Europe. There was only Eleven of them, of which one was ſunk, nine taken, and one eſcaped.

18. Mr. Clive, Father of Col. Clive, who was introduced to his Majeſty, was graciouſly received, and had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

Col. Clive has remitted 180,000 l. to England by Bills on the Dutch Eaſt-India Company. And, we hear, he is appointed Governor of Bengal.

Letters from Jamaica mention the Death of Henry Neadeham, Eſq; who, beſides ſeveral conſiderable Legacies to Relations, has left 40,000 l. to the Foundling Hoſpital.

22. Was launched at Deptford, a new 74 Gun Ship, called the Shrewſbury.

Marſhal Richelieu, a few Days before his Departure from Hanover, publiſhed a Mandate, enjoining, that no Inhabitant of the newly conquered Countries ſhould leave the Territory occupied by the French Army without a Paſs-port, on Pain of being ſent to the Gallies; that the Magiſtrates ſhould deliver in a true Liſt of all the married and unmarried Men in the Country, on Pain of being ſeverely puniſhed. That no Recruits ſhould be raiſed for the Service of the Enemy, on Pain of Death, and that the Magiſtrates ſhould hinder the clandeſtine Removal of the Inhabitants, on Pain of being made anſwerable for them, Body for Body.

They write from Hanover, that Prince Ferdinand's Army has been reinforced with 6 or 7000 Pruſſian Horſe, brought from Pomerania by the Prince of Holſtein-Gott That the French were preparing to giv Army a warm Reception, in Caſe they ſ Attempt to paſs the Aller; and tha French Governor of Bremen has lai Neighbourhood under Water.

28. Our laſt Letters from Spain lea Room to doubt, that the Court is deter ed to obſerve a Neutrality.

Mar. 4. It is now confidently reported tho' his Majeſty, the King of Pruſſia, di ſire a Supply of 12,000 Britiſh Troop has now accepted an Equivalent in M in Lieu thereof.

Our Land Forces conſiſt of 5141 Ho Great Britain, and 2134 in Ireland; we of Foot Soldiers, in Great-Britain 21 in Ireland 14,400, at Gibralter 7910, a America 15,710: In all, 7275 Horſe, 60,000 Foot, excluſive of 13,000 Mari

5. The Lords of the Admiralty hav the Princeſs Royal Man of War into C miſſion, and given the Command to Edward Barber.

Whitehall, Mar. 6. This Morning, at o'Clock, arrived here, by the Way of land, a Courier, diſpatched from Ha on Wedneſday the 1ſt Inſtant, who b the following Account.

That after Prince Ferdinand of Brunſ had diſlodged the French from Rottenb Ottersberg, and Verden, and approa with his advanced Guard, the City of men, the French had left it on the 2 February, and his Serene Highneſs had en Poſſeſſion of it with his Troops. Prince, upon receiving Intelligence tha French General Comte de Chabot was ed with a conſiderable Detachment at upon the Weſer, gave Orders to the H ditary Prince of Brunſwick to repair th with two Battalions of Hanoverians, two of the Brunſwick Troops, together a few Hundred Chaſſeurs, Huſſars and Troops, in order to diſlodge the French that Poſt. The Hereditary Prince ac ingly made ſo brave an Attack upon there, that, after a vigorous Defence, the Loſs of a Number of Men, on their he forced them, with Bayonets fixe ſurrender, and made between fourtee fifteen Hundred Men Priſoners of Hereupon the Comte de Chabot threw ſelf, with two other Battalions, int Caſtle, with an Intent to ſupport hi there; and the Hereditary Prince, not ing been hitherto able, on Account o overflowing of the Rivers, and the Ba of the Roads, to receive the Artille quired for forcing the French General likewiſe, granted him a Capitulation out of the Place with his two Battalions

upon Condition of leaving behind him all their Baggage and Magazines. The Loſs on our Side is inconſiderable, and does not amount, upon the Whole, both of the killed and wounded, to an hundred Men.

The Pruſſian Huſſars of the advanced Guard having received Information, that a great Number of French Huſſars of Poleretſky's Regiment was at Nord Drebber, determined to drive them from thence; which Reſolution they executed ſo ſucceſsfully, that after the Slaughter of three Officers and fifty Huſſars, they made the Colonel Poleretſky, (who is dangerouſly wounded) with two Captains, two Lieutenants, and 130 Huſſars, Priſoners of War; and took beſides ten Standards, a Pair of Kettle-drums, and 300 Horſes.

The two Generals, the Marquis D'Armentieres, and the Marquis de Rochepine, together with the Garriſon, evacuated the Town of Zell, on the 26th of February; as the Prince de Clermont, and the Duke de Randan, did Hanover on the 28th, obſerving good Diſcipline, and without the leaſt Plunder.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Mar. 10. Orders for the Change of the Mourning for her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Caroline, on Sunday the 16th Inſtant.

The Men to continue in Black, full trimmed, plain, or fringed Linnen, black Swords and Buckles.

Undreſs Grey Frocks.

The Ladies to wear black Silk, fringed or plain Linnen, white Gloves, black and white Shoes, Fans and Tippets, white Necklaces, and Ear-rings; no Diamonds.

Undreſs. White or grey Luſtrings, Tabbies, or Damaſks.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Mar. 13.

"Yeſterday Morning at 7 o'Clock Sir Edward Hawke, in his Majeſty's Ship Ramillies, got under Sail at Spithead, with the following Ships under his Command, viz. Newark of 80 Guns; Torbay of 80; Alcide of 74; Intrepid of 64; and Union of 64. The Admiral did not come too at St. Helen's, but, having a fair Wind, kept on his Courſe, and in a few Hours was out of Sight. It is ſaid he will call at Plymouth for more Ships; and that his Fleet is in all to conſiſt of 17 Sail of the Line, and ſeven Frigates, &c."

N. B. *As one of our Correſpondents has obliged us with an Alphabetical Liſt of the ſeveral Places mentioned in the Map of* Germany, *publiſhed in our laſt Magazine, with their Diſtances and Bearings, from the City of* Leipzig, *as we judge it will be of conſiderable Uſe to our Readers, we propoſe to give it in our next, as it came too late for the Magazine of this Month.*

A List *of* Ships, *taken by the* English, *continued from Page* 749.

A French Privateer of 16 Guns and 145 Men, is taken and brought into Gibraltar, by the Monmouth Man of War.

A French Privateer, by the Badger Sloop, and brought into Portſmouth.

La Moreſſe de la Rochelle, a French Ship of 200 Tons, laden with Sugar, Indigo, and Coffee, from Port Francois, by the Falmouth Man of War, and brought into Plymouth.

A Dutch Ship of 400 Tons, from St. Domingo, for France, is taken by the Aldborough Man of War, and ſent to Hambro.

A French Brigantine, by the Johnſon, Gwaith, from Liverpool to Virginia.

The Zuyt Schawonde Pietre, from Hauvre to Breſt, with Timber, by the St. Martin Privateer of London, and ſent into Portſmouth.

A French Privateer ſunk by the Endeavour of Yarmouth.

The St. Tropes, Martain, from Smyrna, to Tunis, by the Royal George Privateer, and ranſomed.

A French Ship, from Smyrna, to Marſeilles, by the Enterpriſe Privateer of Briſtol, and carried into Meſſina.

The St. Evangeliſt, ——— from Salonica, for Marſeilles, is taken by the Leopard Privateer of Briſtol.

The Union, Jambert; the Arundel, Ginner; the Magdelina, ——— and the St. Thomas, Xavier; all from Smyrna, to Marſeilles, are all taken by the Royal George Privateer of London, and carried into Meſſina.

The Names of the Ships taken by Admiral Cotes, are as follow: The Maurice le Grand; le Theodore, Frolleau; le Solide, Davian; le Mars le Ray; le Margueritte, Broffard; le St. Pierre, Texico; le Flore, Brunea; le Manette, Dutoſta; and le Billant, Jodouin.

A French Privateer of 50 Men, by the Hound Sloop of War, and carried into Berwick.

A Brigantine of 150 Tons, off and for Cape Francois, is taken by the Phœnix Pri-

Privateer of Jerſey, and carried into Falmouth.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 749.

The King George, Baſtard, from Fowey, to Venice, carried into Vigo.

The Vernon Privateer of London, is taken by a French Man of War of 20 Guns, and carried into Dunkirk.

The Neptune, Roſe, from Newfoundland, carried into St. John de Luz.

The Friendſhip, Mahoney, from Cadiz, Cork, and Dublin, is taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Fortune, Wren, from London, for Waterford, carried into Morlaix.

The Baurel, Robins, from Briſtol, for St. Kits, was taken the 24th Ult. but not carried in.

The Samuel, Turner, from St. Kits, for London, is taken and carried into St. Maloes.

The Fantyn, Gordon, from Jamaica, to Briſtol, is taken by a French Privateer.

The following Ships taken and ranſomed. The Sally, Riſby, of Whitby, for 208l. the John and Alice, Murray, for 65l. the Succeſs, of Graveſend, for 86l. and the Owners Endeavour, for 26l.

The Queſtor, Potter, and the Cavendiſh, Hamilton, from Africa, to America, are both taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

The Helen, of Montroſe; the George, of Jerſey; the Providence, of Ditto; and a Ship with Oil, Cotton and Raiſons, are taken by French Privateers.

The Sainthill, from Gibralter, to England, is taken and carried into Granville.

The George, Bliſſen, from Guernſey, to Southampton, is taken by a French Privateer.

The Love, ——— by a French Privateer, and ranſomed.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 18. The Lady of Sir Charles Dudley, was brought to Bed of a Son and Heir.

21. The Lady of Sir Edw. Blackett, of Matfin, in Northumberland, was ſafely delivered of a Son and a Daughter.

March 3. The Lady of the Hon. James Hobart, of a Son.

The Wife of Mr. —— Bowman, in St. Andrew's Pariſh, Cambridge, of 3 Daughters.

The Wife of Mr. Tho. Loudon, in Marigold-court, in the Strand, Friday the 3d, delivered of a Boy, and next Evening of two more, all likely to live.

9. The Lady of ——— Obrian, Eſq; of a Daughter.

11. The Counteſs of Orkney, was ſafely delivered of a Daughter.

12. Lady Monſon, was ſafely delivered of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 18. Wm. Pearcehall, of Downton, in the County of Salop, to Miſs Comyn, of Lincoln's-Inn.

Mr. John Goodchild, Merchant, to Miſs Nancy Green, of New Broad-ſtreet.

21. Sam. Tichbone, Eſq; of Jamaica, to Miſs Betſey James, of Mitcham.

Charles Gould, Eſq; of Ealing, Middleſex, to Miſs Morgan, in Glamorganſhire.

Mr. Tho. Hurſt, of Thames-ſtreet, to Mrs. Anne Langley, of Epping.

Mr. James de L'Eſpine, of Gun-ſtreet, to Miſs Sally Morley, of the ſame Place.

Mr. Hemming, Surgeon, at Kingſton, to Miſs Elliſon, in the Strand.

26. Mr. Jeremiah Curteis, of Wye, to Miſs Righton, of Tenterden.

Major Barlow, of the Old Buffs, to Miſs Gauntlet, Daughter of Alderman Gauntlet, of Wincheſter.

Mr. Wm. Heathfield, Silkman, to Miſs Olivia Peters, Daughter of Peter Peters, Eſq;

March 4. Mr. John Craven, Linnen-Draper, of York-ſtreet, to Miſs Heath, of Arundel-ſtreet.

7. Geo. Thornley, Eſq; at Stockport, Mayor of that Place, to Miſs Bowker, a Lady of great Merit, and 3000l. Fortune.

8. At the Quaker's Meeting-houſe, in Grace-Church-ſtreet, Mr. Saunders of Tottenham, to Miſs Bell, of Leadenhall-ſtreet.

9. The Rev. Mr. Fiſher, to Miſs Merriſt, Daughter of the late John Merriſt, Eſq; Clerk of the Houſe of Lords.

John Day, Eſq; to Miſs Polly Dennis, of Goſwell-ſtreet.

John Levens, Eſq; of Croydon in Surry, to Miſs Hannah Reding, of Birmingham.

13. Mr. Rob. Bryant, of Illminſter, in Somerſet, to Miſs Jeane, of Kinnington, in Kent, an agreeable young Lady with 8000l. Fortune.

15. Capt. Howe, of the Magnanime Man of War, to Miſs Hartopp.

DEATHS.

Feb. 16. Mr. Channing, a wholeſale Linnen Draper in Cheapſide.

Mr. Tomms, an eminent Apothecary, without Biſhopſgate.

18. Tho. Levett, Eſq; formerly Exempt in the Horſe-guards, and Agent to ſeveral Regiments.

Rev. Mr. Cleveland, Canon of Worceſter.

ry Kitchen, Eſq; who has left his
to charitable Uſes.
Tho. Higgiſſons, Eſq; of Southamp-

Prowſe, aged 16, Daughter of Tho.
:, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the
of Somerſet.
Malton Lambert, at Seven-oaks in
Lieut. Governor, under Lord Cado-
f the Forts of Tilbury and Graveſend.
Lovett, Eſq; of Mortlake, in Surry,
ain in his Majeſty's Navy.
hael Tilbourne, Eſq; of Warwick-

Sam. Hill, Eſq; Principal Regiſter
High Court of Admiralty and Dele-
having left more than 300,000 l. to
phew, Samuel Egerton, Eſq;
Mark Batt, of Muttonham, in Corn-
Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of
ice.
rles Narin, Eſq; an eminent Merchant
City.
Hollinkee, Eſq; Houſe-ſteward to
yal Highneſs the Duke of Cumber-

Bantom, in the 96th Year of his Age,
as been Clerk in the Pariſh of Chelſea
nce 1703.
Trowell, an eminent Surgeon and
ecary, very ſuddenly, at Soham, in
idgſhire. He attended the Funeral of
ethercoat, his Nephew, the Night
, to whom he had, by Will, bequeath-
000 l.
Lady of the Rev. Mr. Strothard

n Dale, Eſq; in the 84th Year of his

Feb 1. Francis George Ayerſt, Eſq;
The Right Hon. Henry Vane, Earl of
gton, &c.
Rev. Dr. Newcomb, Dean of Glou-
aged 84.
The Lady of Sir Rob. Long, Bart.
t of the Shire for the County of Wilts.
Capt. Rob. Wilkinſon, Eſq; a Vo-
under the Duke of Marlborough, in
Action he loſt both his Legs.
. Baker, Eſq; aged 70, formerly a
daſher of Hats.
The Rev. Dr. Clarke, Rector of Long
in Surry, in the 90th Year of his Age.
Miſs Penelope Hammond in the 16th
of her Age.
The moſt Rev. Father in God, Mat-
Hutton, D. D. and Arch-biſhop of
bury, of a Mortification in his Bowels.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Tolcher, appointed Coaſt Surveyor,
mouth.
Litchfield, Eſq; to the Rank of Ma-
the 7th Regiment of Dragoons.

Alſo, John Brown, and Ruſſel Manners,
to be Captains in the ſaid Regiment.

——— Townſhend, Eſq; is appointed a
Deputy Teller of his Majeſty's Exchequer,
under the Hon. Tho. Townſhend, Eſq;

Mr. Joſeph Dean, late Lieutenant of the
Hoſſar, to be Capt. of his Majeſty's Ship
Veſſuvius.

John Walſh, Eſq; to be Cornet in the
Royal Regiment of Horſe-guards.

Tho. Cox, Eſq; to the Rank of a Cap-
tain in the firſt Regiment of Foot-guards.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto
John Lade, of Warbleton, in the County of
Suſſex, Eſq; and his Heirs Male, the Dig-
nity of a Baronet.

John Bridger, Eſq; kiſs'd his Majeſty's
Hand, on being appointed Standard-bearer
to the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

Richard Neale, of Enfield, Eſq; is ap-
pointed principal Surveyor of the Cuſtoms
at Pill, in Somerſetſhire, worth 400l. per
Annum.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Wm. Probert, L. L. D. to the Rectory of
Bridell, in the County of Pembroke.

Mr. Geo. Dowdſwell, to the Rectory of
Strumpſhaw and Bradeſton, in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. John Hebblethwaite, to
the Rectory of Oldton, in Suffolk.

Mr. Guiſe, of Windſor, appointed Gen-
tleman of the Choir of his Majeſty's Chapel
Royal.

Mr. Cooper, appointed a Gentleman of
the Choir of Weſtminſter-abbey.

The Rev. John Chaffy, M. A. to the Rec-
tory of Broadchalk and Aluſton, conſolida-
ted in Wilts, and alſo the Rectory of Candle
Purſe, in Dorſetſhire.

The Rev. Wm. Burton, B. A. to the Rec-
tory of Bradenby.

The Rev. John Gibbons, M. A. inſtalled
a Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

The Rev. Doctor Thomas, is by his Ma-
jeſty appointed Dean of Ely.

The Rev. Sam. Willis, M. A. to the Rec-
tory of Stawby, Somerſetſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Jackſon, to the Rectory of
Carlton St. Mary, in Norfolk.

The Rev. Rd. Monins, to the Rectory of
Ringwold, in Kent.

The Rev. John Cooth, A. M. to the Rec-
tory of Portland, in the Iſland of Portland,
and to the Vicarage of Blandford, in the
County of Dorſet.

The Rev. Sam. Toring, to the Rectory of
Burſtock, in the County of Somerſet.

BANKRUPTS.

Feb. 25. Rob. Sloper, the Younger, of
the Devizes, Clothier.

28. George Cox, of Aylſham, Norfolk,
Grocer.

Michael

Michael Crisfield, of Bath, Coachmaker.
William Watkins, of Hereford, Vintner.
Joseph Read, of Hosier lane, London, Cloth-worker.
James Suidre, of St. Anne's, Westminster, Apothecary.

Mar. 4. Edward Hill, of Watling-street, Merchant.
Wm. Rastrick, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, Merchant.

7. Richard Creese, of Newington Butts, Carpenter.
Jacob Hancock, of Hanover-square, Painter.
William Stuart, of Northampton, Ironmonger.

11. Rob. Ramsay, of Wooburn, in Bedfordshire, Dealer and Chapman.

14. William Charlwood, of Walton upon Thames, Shop-keeper, Dealer and Chapman.
Allan Davison, of Budge-row, Dealer and Chapman.
John Marsden, of Pontifract, Yorkshire, Linnen-draper.

21. Wm. Hyatt, of David-street, Hanover-square, Brewer.
Henry Ray, of Saffron-Walden, in Essex, Draper.
John Corlefs, of Warrington, Lancashire, Grocer.
John Lambert, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, Linnen-draper.
Jonathan Parker, and Jos. Forster, of St. Mary, Whitechapel, Chymists and Druggest.

25. William Edwards, of Bristol, Salesman.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, March 24, 1758.

Amsterdam,	35	2 Usf.
Ditto at Sight,	34	10
Rotterdam,	35	2½ Usf.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35	6 2½ Usf.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	31	
Ditto, 2 Usance,	30	1/16
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	1/8
Cadiz,	39	1/4
Madrid,	39	1/8
Bilboa,	38	5/8
Leghorn,	48	3/4
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	48	
Venice,	50	1/2
Lisbon,	5s.	5d. 1/2
Porto,	5s.	4d. 3/4
Dublin,	7	1/4

BILL *of Mortality from Feb.* 21. *to Mar.* 21.

Buried			Christened		
Males	668	1312	Males	582	1108
Females	644		Females	526	
Under 2 years old		421	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		116	Within the walls		106
5 and 10		52	Without		316
10 and 20		34	*Mid.* and *Surry*		639
20 and 30		131	City & Sub. *West.*		251
30 and 40		124			1312
40 and 50		116			
50 and 60		111			
60 and 70		97	Weekly *Feb.* 28.		343
70 and 80		69	*Mar.* 7.		348
80 and 90		36	14.		320
90 and 100		5	21.		301
100 and 109		0			1312
		1312			

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Feb. 26	29 : 5	14½	3 : 0	30M.
27	29 : 4	14	0 : 0	30
28	29 : 5	14	0 : 0	30
Mar. 1	29 : 2	14½	3 : 0	10
2	29 : 3	14	0 : 0	10D.
3	29 : 2	14	3 : 0	20
4	29 : 5	13½	0 : 0	10M.
5	29 : 2	16	2 : 0	40
6	29 : 4	14	0 : 0	30
7	29 : 7	12	4 : 0	30D.
8	29 : 6	12	0 : 0	20
9	29 : 5	11	2 : 0	10M.
10	29 : 5	12	3 : 0	20
11	29 : 4	11	2 : 0	30D.
12	29 : 7	11	8 : 0	10
13	29 : 6	12	0 : 0	20
14	29 : 5	12	0 : 0	30
15	29 : 4	13	5 : 0	10M.
16	29 : 8	11	0 : 0	10
17	29 : 9	12	0 : 0	20
18	29 : 8	13	0 : 0	30
19	30 : 0	14	10 : 0	46
20	29 : 1	13	10 : 0	40
21	29 : 2	13	0 : 0	50
22	29 : 3	13	2 : 0	10D.
23	29 : 5	13	3 : 0	20
24	29 : 6	13	0 : 0	10
25	30 : 0	13	0 : 0	20M.

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* MARCH 1758. ☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

'758	BANK Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	3½ Ba. An. 1st Subſc.	3 Ba. An. 2d Subſc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1726.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	India Bon prem.	S. Ctr. l. s. d.
25	121⅞	147	104	93	92¼	92¼	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	91¼	92⅞	91¼	99	58s	3 5 0
26	Sunday.														
27	121¼	Do	Do	Do	92⅞	Do	92⅝	Do	92½	91⅝	Do	92	Do	Do	Do
28	120¾	149	104⅛	93¼	93⅛	Do	Do	92¾	Do	91¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	3 7 6
1	121	148	104¼	Do	93	Do	93	92⅞	Do	Do	92⅜	Do	Do	59s	Do
2	Do	146¼	Do	93¼	93⅜	92⅝	93¼	93	92⅝	91⅝	92¼	Do	99⅛	Do	Do
3	121¼	———	104	Do	93⅜	Do	Do	93⅛	Do	Do	92⅜	92¼	Do	Do	Do
4	121¼	———	No Price.	Do	93⅜	Do	Do	Do	Do	91⅜	Do	Do	Do	60s	Do
5	Sunday.														
6	122	———	104	93⅞	93⅝	92⅜	93¼	93⅜	93	92	92⅞	———	99¼	Do	3 10 0
7	121⅛	———	104¼	Do	93¼	93¼	Do	93¼	93¼	92⅝	93	———	Par.	Do	Do
8	Do	———	104¼	93⅝	93¼	92⅜	93¼	93¼	93	92	92¼	———	99¼	58s	Do
9	———	———	Do	93⅜	93¼	93	Do	93¼	Do	91¾	92⅞	———	Do	Do	Do
10	———	———	Do	93⅜	93¼	92⅞	93⅛	Do	92⅞	91¼	92¼	———	99⅞	56s	Do
11	———	———	Do	Do	93⅜	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	92⅜	———	99¼	57s	Do
12	Sunday.														
13	———	———	Do	93¼	Do	92¼	93¼	93⅜	92¼	91¼	92¼	———	Do	Do	3 12 6
14	———	———	Do	93⅜	93⅛	92⅞	Do	Do	93	Do	Do	———	Do	59s	Do
15	———	———	Do	———	93⅜	Do	93⅜	93¼	93¼	91⅞	92⅞	———	Do	Do	Do
16	———	———	104⅛	———	———	93	———	93½	Do	92	93	———	99⅞	60s	Do
17	———	147¼	105¼	———	———	93¼	———	———	93⅜	92¼	93¼	———	100	Do	3 15 0
18	———	———	Do	———	———	93⅜	———	———	Do	92¼	93⅜	———	Do	Do	Do
19	Sunday.														
20	———	———	Do	———	———	Do	———	———	93¼	Do	Do	———	Do	Do	Do
21	———	———	106¼	———	———	Do	———	———	93⅜	Do	Do	———	99⅞	Do	Do
22	———	147¾	106¼	———	———	93⅛	———	———	93⅜	92⅛	93¼	———	Par.	61s	3 17 6
23	———	———	106¼	———	———	93⅜	———	———	93¼	Do	93¼	———	100¼	62s	Do
24	———	148¼	Do	———	———	Do	94⅛	94⅛	93⅜	Do	Do	———	Do	61s	Do
25	———	———	No Price.	———	———	Do	———	———	Do	Do	Do	———	Do	Do	Do
26	Sunday.														

London: The Peck Loaf to weigh 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. Wheaten, to be ſold for 2 s. 6 d. Houſhold, 1 s. 10 d. ½

West View of LONDON BRIDGE, shewing the Chasms occasion'd by the burning of the Temporary Bridge, by which it was rendered impassable.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *APRIL*, 1758.

AS the burning the late *Temporary-bridge* muſt naturally raiſe the Curioſity of many of our Readers, both with Reſpect to the Form and Situation of the ſaid Temporary-bridge, the Injury it ſuſtained by the Fire, and other Circumſtances preceding, and conſequent thereto, we have thought it expedient to gratify them with a Copper-plate Print of the Bridge as it now is, illuſtrating, by proper References, how far the Temporary-bridge extended, the Deſtruction of it by Fire, with a Proſpect of its Ruins, *&c.* to which we ſhall now add ſome other Particulars.

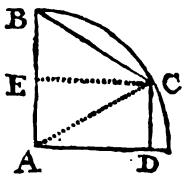
In our Account of *London-bridge*, in the Magazine for *February*, 1757, we took Notice of the Time when the Bridge was firſt built, by whom, its Dimenſions, *&c.* In Page 218, we mentioned that the Decays it had ſuffered by Time, *&c.* had, of late, merited the Attention of the Legiſlature, inſomuch, that in the Year 1756, an Act of Parliament paſſed, for pulling down the Houſes which ſtood on the Bridge, (and were not only decayed and ready to fall, but was thought injurious to the Bridge itſelf;) and to widen and repair it in ſuch Manner as the Committee, appointed for that Purpoſe, ſhould think proper and neceſſary. Purſuant to which, a Toll was appointed to be gathered, and the Affair began to be expedited; and in order the better to accompliſh the Repair in a more effectual, and convenient Manner, it was judged neceſſary by the Committee, that a Temporary-bridge, of Wood, ſhould be erected for Paſſengers, Coaches, Carts, *&c.* to paſs without incommoding the Workmen. This was happily accompliſhed, and rendered fit for the intended Purpoſe on, or about the 21ſt of *October*.

But notwithſtanding its manifeſt Subſervience to the Conveniencies, and Emolument of many Perſons, ſuch was the baſe, wicked, and almoſt unparallelled Villainy of ſome Perſon or Perſons, not yet diſcovered, to perpetrate the Deſtruction of this uſeful Structure; and on the 11th of *April*, about 11 o'Clock at Night, by Ways and Means artfully contrived (it is ſaid, in ſeveral Places at once) this Bridge was ſet on Fire, and abſolutely deſtroyed; and ſo great was the Rage of the Flames, that beſides conſuming the Bridge, it ſpread itſelf to the Trunks intended for Conveyance of Water into the *Borough*, for Supply of the Inhabitants, and to ſome of the Timbers, *&c.* ſupporting the Draw-bridge; ſo that the next Day, about 12 o'Clock, the Draw-bridge fell in;

but, very happily, it was ſtopped here by the timely Aſſiſtance of proper Perſons, animated by the Preſence of the Lord Mayor, ſeveral of the Aldermen of the City, and of the acting Committee; to which we ought alſo to add, that by a favourable Providence, the Wind was very calm, and did not ſet to drive the Flames upon thoſe Houſes that were as yet ſtanding on the Bridge, which in ſuch Caſe muſt probably not only have conſumed the Water-works (from whence great Part of the City are ſupplied with Water) but have communicated the Flames to many Dwelling-houſes, Ships, Wharfs, and Store-houſes, and No-body knows where it might have ſtopped. Immediately after this Misfortune had happened, whereby a Communication from the City to the *Borough* was intirely obſtructed, the Committee for Repairs of the old Bridge delay'd no Time to come to proper Concluſions, as to the Manner of repairing the ſame, ſo as to render it paſſable, (for at this Time it was quite open); this they intimated to the Public, would be accompliſhed in three Weeks, but by cloſe Application, Work-men alternately working Day and Night, it was ſo far compleated as to be paſſable, for Foot-paſſengers, on *Friday* the 21ſt of *April*, and on the 24th for Coaches, Carts, *&c.* 'Tis ſomewhat conjectured, that there will not now be the ſame effectual Repair of *London-bridge*; others imagine, another *Temporary-bridge* will be erected for the ſame Purpoſes, which Time muſt diſcover; others ſuppoſe, one Conſequence, the burning this Bridge will haſten the Building of the Bridge over the *Thames* from *Black-Friars*; for which we humbly propoſed a Plan, exhibited in the Print of a Bridge, conſtructed Philoſophically, *viz.* on *Catenarian* Arches, together with an Eſſay thereon. [*See our Magazine*, N°. XX. p. 325.] In the mean Time, his Majeſty has promiſed his moſt gracious Pardon to any of the Accomplices, that ſhall diſcover the Perſon who actually ſet the ſame on Fire; and the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, *&c.* of *London*, have alſo promiſed a Reward of 200 *l.* for Diſcovery of ſuch Perſon, or Perſons, ſo as he, ſhe, or they, may be convicted thereof. — Whatever may further occur of an entertaining or intereſting Nature, relative hereto, will from Time to Time have a Place in our Magazine.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 168, *anſwered by Mr.* Joſ. Rennard, *of* Hull.



PUT $a = 14 = AB = AC$, and $2x = AD = EC$; then $\sqrt{a^2 - 4x^2} = DC$, *per E.* 47, 1. and $x\sqrt{a^2 - 4x^2} + ax =$ the Area ABCD, a Maximum, per Queſtion. In Fluxions, and reduced gives $x = a\sqrt{\frac{4}{\sqrt{1}}}$. Whence AD = 12.124, DC = 7, and the Area = 137.3.

This Queſtion was likewiſe anſwered by Mr. J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Turner Boſton, *Mr.* W. Eaton, *Mr.* R. Langley, *Mr.* Terry, *Mr.* T. White, *Mr.* W. Hutchinſon, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* J. Dawſon, *and Mr.* Steph. Hartley. *N. B.* The Areas of the Cloſe are very different in the ſeveral Solutions.

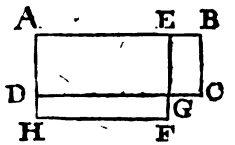
Queſtion

Queſtion 169, *anſwered by Mr.* T. White, *of* Corby, *in* Northamptonſhire.

IT is plain, the Piece of Wood muſt be in the Form of a Cylinder, the Diameter of whoſe Baſe is juſt equal to its Length; wherefore, if it be cut by a Plane, parallel to its Baſe, the Plane of that Section will be a Circle; and if it be cut by an indefinitely thin Plane, exactly a-long its Axis, dividing it into two equal Parts, the Plane of that Section will be a Square; and laſtly, if it be cut by a Plane, inclined to its Baſe, the Plane of that Section will be an Oval.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* C. Pagiſter, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* R. Terry, *Mr.* W. Marſhall, *Mr.* R. Eling, *and Mr.* G. Stapley.

Queſtion 170, *anſwered by Mr.* Steph. Hartley, *at* Sowerbridge.

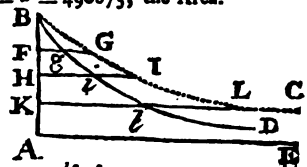


LET $m = 60$ Acres $= 600$ Chains, and $x = AB$, then will $\frac{m}{x} = BC$. Let $BE = b = 10$ Chains, and $FG = a = 2$ Chains, then will $\frac{m}{x} + a = EF$, and $x - b = FH$. But (*per* Queſtion) $m = ax - \frac{mb}{x} - ba = m$. $\therefore mb = ax^2 - abx$, reduced $x = 60$ and $\frac{m}{x} = 10$ Chains. *Q.E.I.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. A. Horſefall, *Mr.* J. Dawſon, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* J. Rennard, *Mr.* J. Dodſon, *Mr.* W. Brown, *Mr.* Turner Boſton, *Mr.* W. Eaton, *Mr.* R. Langley, *Mr.* T. Cuſtance, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* R. Terry, *Mr.* T. Simms, *Mr.* T. Jackſon, *Mr* W. Mathewſon, *Mr.* W. Reeves, *Mr.* D. Haſtings, *Mr.* W. Reynolds, *Mr.* R. Eling, *Mr.* J. Naſmith, *Mr.* G. Stapley, *and Mr.* T. Walker.

Queſtion 171, *by Mr.* W. Hutchinſon, *at Mr.* Allen's *School at* Spalding.

FROM the given Equation of the Curve we have $y = \frac{a x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{b^2 a - b^2 x}}$. Whence $\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}} \dot{x}}{\sqrt{a - x}}$ is the Fluxion of the Area; whoſe Fluent is $\frac{a}{b}$ into the Area of the Ciſſoid of Diocles, the Diameter of whoſe generating Semicircle $= a = 490875$, the Area.



Conſtruction. Let B G I L C be the above Ciſſoid, A B the Diameter of the generating Semicircle, and A E its Aſymptote. Make the Ordinates, F G to F *g*, H I to H *i*, K L to K *l*, *&c.* each in the conſtant Ratio of *a* to *b*; then the required Curve will paſs through the Points B *g i l* D, *&c.* For, writing $\frac{by}{a}$ for y in the Equation of the Ciſſoid, $ay^2 - xy^2 = x^3$, gives $b^2 y^2 - \frac{x b^2 y^2}{a} = ax^3$ the given Equation of the Curve. *Q.E.D.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 183.

By Mr. W. Fowler, *at* Harpſwell-ſchool.

THE Diſtance of the Hour-line of Four from the Meridian of a certain horizontal Dial, is equal to five Times the Hour-line of One from the Meridian, *minus* 6° 23′. What Latitude was this Dial made for?

Queſtion 184.

By Mr. T. Dade, *at Mr.* Harvey's *School, in* Bungay *in* Suffolk.

A Gentleman having a triangular Incloſure, deſires to ſet out juſt one Acre at one of the Angles, which is included by two Fences, making an Angle of 25° 30′. Query, how far muſt be taken againſt each Fence?

Queſtion 185.

By Mr. W. Reeves, *at* Bourton on the Water.

A Maltſter at *Bourton* having a Ciſtern, in the Form of Parallelopipedon, which coſt (at the rate of three Pence for every ſquare Foot of its internal Superficies) 27 Shillings. Now by ſundry Examples, I have found that the Dimenſions of the ſaid Ciſtern was ſuch, that it held the greateſt Quantity it poſſibly could within the above given Superficies. Required, the Dimenſions and Content of the Ciſtern in Corn Buſhels?

Queſtion 186.

By Mr. C. Wilkinſon, *at* Spalding.

IT is required to determine the longeſt ſtraight Pole that can be put up a Chimney, (of a given Breadth) whoſe Mantle-tree is Cylindrical, of a given Height, and Diameter.

SPRING. *A POEM.*

——— *Nunc formoſiſſimus Annus.* VIRG.

CEleſtial *Clio*, now elate my ſong,
Illume my numbers, and my lays prolong!
While I attempt, in artleſs verſe, to ſing
The blooming beauties of th' genial *Spring*;
Which, lo! with mildneſs wakes the teeming earth,
And gladdens nature, by a recent birth;
Returns, attended by the gentle breeze,
And rouſes verdure to inveſt the trees;
Who riſes ſtrait, and with unbounded flush,
In verdant liv'ries, cloaths each tree and buſh:
With vivid beauty decks the ſwelling mead,
While tepid gales cold, wintry winds ſucceed.
The warbling birds once more frequent the grove,
Renew their ſonnets, and renew their love.
Unhurt by ſouthern winds, or northern ſtorms,
The ſpreading vine her curling tendrils forms.
With genial moiſture, ſee, the plants abound,
While vernal ſhow'rs refreſh the pregnant ground.
In brighteſt yellow, now the cowſlips ſmile,
Diffuſing odours o'er the gleby ſoil.
How verdant riſes yon late wither'd hill!
How gently glides the late moleſted rill!
Now od'rous zephyrs pant along the glades;
And tuneful ſongſters wake the ſolemn ſhades.
How clear the ſprings, how cryſtal are the floods!
How ſmile the meadows, and rejoice the woods!
Both hills and dales with rural muſic ring;
The thruſhes whiſtle, and the black-birds ſing.
On airy pinions, gentle breezes play,
And ſweetly ſcent the vernal breath of day.
Behold! fair *Flora* paints the rural bow'rs,
And crowns the gardens with unnumber'd flow'rs.
All-o'er the country ſpreads her gay domain,
The mead enamels, and bedecks the plain.
And firſt, the ſnow-drop, of her flow'ry train,
In white array'd, aſſumes her ſhort-liv'd reign;
With her the golden crocus riſes too,
And ventures to unfold her yellow hue;
The daiſy, primroſe, vi'let, and jonquil,
With gradual bloom, the fields and gardens fill.
The polianthus, with her varied dye,
Diſplays her beauties to the ling'ring eye.
Lo! the chaſte lily too unveils her breaſt,
The faireſt of the flow'ry train conteſt,
The ſweet carnation, and the baſhful roſe,
Their infant bluſhes to the ſight diſcloſe.
Here yellow flow'rs their grateful odours ſhed,
And there auricula's their beauties ſpread.

Here

Here hyacinths of various tints are found;
There laviſh ſtocks perfume the garden round.
The vernal breezes riſe now unconfin'd,
Awaken nature, and the earth unbind.
The whitening hawthorns, and th' umbragious groves,
The warbling ſongſters, and the cooing doves;
The hills, the vales, the foreſt, and the field,
Alternate bliſs, and vernal pleaſure yield.
Th' unclouded ſkies are dreſs'd in lucid blue,
And gladſome nature wears a ſmiling hue:
While freſhneſs breaths all o'er the rural ſcene,
And fragrance riſes from the blue-ey'd bean.
What ſweet retreats are by the woodlands made,
Where light pervading mixes with the ſhade!
How ſweet the birds within their foliage ſing,
And ſwell their throats in praiſes of the ſpring!
With warbling lays ſalute the riſing day,
And full of joy reſume the budding ſpray!
In concert wild, with muſic fill the grove,
And ſweetly chaunt their artleſs ſtrains of love!
Each morn the lark ariſes from the plain,
And joys to ſing her long-forgotten ſtrain.
Each eve the nightingale renews her lay,
And ſtrives to make the night exceed the day.
Her plaintive ditties all the night ſhe ſings,
'Till ruddy morn the fair *Aurora* brings.
Behold the ſower now, with lib'ral hand,
Gives up the grain unto the grateful land,
And then with pray'rs intreats the heav'nly pow'rs
To heal the glebe with ſoft deſcending ſhow'rs:
And lo! the clouds deſcend in genial rains,
And chear the hills, the vallies, and the plains:
Each landſcape ſmiles, the groves with muſic ſound,
And bleating lambkins o'er the meadows bound:
The cloſing woods a friendly ſhade beſtow,
And pebbled rills with murm'ring muſic flow.
The bleating flocks their milky fleeces ſhew,
And op'ning flow'rs with beauties greet the view.
Lo! the ſweet month, fair *May* proceeds apace,
And full-blown ſpring unboſoms ev'ry grace:
The dancing *Hours* are by the *Graces* led,
And warbling *Naïds* leave their oozy bed.
The green-clad woods in foliage denſe appear;
Their courſes now the ſtreams in quiet ſteer,
And wanton *Satyrs* hail the vernal year.
One boundleſs bluſh of mingled bloſſoms ſee,
While muſic iſſues from each copſe and tree.
The lowing vallies, and the bleating hills,
In artleſs concert join the babbling rills.
See! the plum'd tenants of the breezy grove,
Replete with joy, from ſpray to ſpray remove,
And ſweetly warbling taſte of mutual love.
While love thus harmleſs reigns with gentle ſway,
Come, *Daphnis*, come, and hail the riſing *May!*
All nature ſmiles, then come my lovely fair,
And with your ſhepherd rural pleaſures ſhare:
With chaplets crown'd, an altar let us rear
To chearful *Spring*, the beauty of the year.
Contentment ſweet! ſhall crown our happy hours,
And ev'ry bliſs, and vernal joy be ours.
— With me, ye pow'rs, let no ambition dwell,
And crown with virtue my ſequeſter'd cell!
Let *Nature*'s charms my humble muſe poſſeſs,
And rural bleſſings crown my happineſs!
Let guiltleſs innocence my boſom fill,
Whilſt I contemplate by the winding rill,
In ſhady vales, where airy *Zephyrs* ſport,
Or in green woods, where warbling birds reſort!
While joys my *Muſe* to ſing of ſylvan ſhades,
Of bubbling fountains, and of painted glades,
Of daiſied plains, where herds hoarſe-lowing feed,
Of ſteamleſs fountains, and the flow'ry mead;
It glads her too to trace the winding vales,
And taſte the fragrance of the vernal gales:
To view the lambkins 'mid their ſportive glee,
Light friſk around in artleſs jollity: —
To ſee the rilly brook run chiding down,
In courſe meand'ring, and with murm'ring ſound:
While downy ſwans in ſtiff, majeſtic pride,
With oary feet upon its ſurface glide:
High-arch their necks, and with themſelves elate,
Bear forward fierce, and ſail along in ſtate.
While *Nature* charms me, THOU, great *Nature*'s king,
I'll view aſtoniſh'd, and aſtoniſh'd ſing!
With pleaſing dreads, thy works my mind controul,
Inſpire my thoughts, and elevate my ſoul.
My humble voice to thee, O LORD, I'll raiſe,
Adore thy mercy, and thy goodneſs praiſe,
Who doſt conſpicuous in thy works appear,
Thro' ev'ry ſeaſon of the changing year.
Hail, firſt great cauſe! Thou univerſal ſoul,
Bleſt pow'r creative, great without controul,
Both heav'n and earth obey thy awful nod,
And varying ſeaſons ſpeak the varied god.
Let all the earth with me HOSANNAH's ſing,
And praiſe their Saviour, Father, God, and King!

Malling, April 1, 1758. *Muſarum Amicus.*

Pſalm XXXVII. *paraphraſed.*

David perſuadeth to patience and confidence in GOD, *by the different eſtate of the godly and wicked.*

NO more let troubles thy fond mind employ,
Nor envy thou, the wicked's ſhort liv'd joy:
For as the graſs which flouriſheth at noon,
But e're the ev'ning by the ſcythe's cut down;
Or greeneſt herbs whoſe verdure ſoon decays,
Juſt ſo, the wicked, live not half their days!

But

But thou, my ſoul, ſtill on thy God rely;
He knows thy wants, and hears each humble
figh.
Thy cares on him, with ev'ry burden lay,
On him depend; commit to him your way:
To good ſucceſs each needful wiſh he'll bring,
And fill thy cravings, from an endleſs ſpring.
Pleas'd, his rich goodneſs evermore ſurvey;
So ſhall thy wiſdom beam like blaze of day!
Nor let impatience e'er invade thy reſt,
Or move reliance from thy watchful breaſt;
But wait in quiet the appointed hour,
And dew prolific on thy heart ſhall ſhow'r.
Nor e'er let earth-born worldlings bad increaſe,
Excite thy anger, nor diſturb thy peace;
Of his vain boaſtings be not once afraid,
Whoſe life's a vapour, and his ſubſtance ſhade!
A little while, and he, who juſt before
Could loudly vaunt it o'er the helpleſs poor,
Shall change this trans'ent, for an endleſs ſcene,
And be to men as tho' he ne'er had been!
His ſhort race run, and brighteſt ſun-ſhine o'er,
His lofty *Babel* knows his name no more!
While lo! the humble happineſs enjoy,
In ſettl'd comfort far from rude annoy:
The earth's the Lord's, which they his ſons
poſſeſs,
Free flows his bounty them with joys to bleſs!
If thro' frail nature they offend their god,
Their faults he'll viſit with his gentle rod;
Them from their fall his ſaving hand ſhall raiſe,
And guide their footſteps through each thorny
maze:
Be their ſupport in ev'ry time of need,
'Though famine reigns their ſouls with plenty
feed!
Ne'er did I ſee, within my circl'ing years,
(From early manhood unto ſilver hairs)
The juſt forſaken; nor his ſeed ſo poor,
To beg ſubſiſtance at another's door!
No; gracious mercy e'er his temper ſways,
And bleſſings crown the ev'ning of his days.
Tranſmitted farther, bleſs his hopeful race,
And children's children own their parents grace!
Ceaſe then, ye ſcorners, learn, unjuſt, to know
The path that leads from everlaſting woe!
Your kind compaſſion to the poor extend;
A parent's ear unto the orphan lend,
And claim this title, *the poor widow's friend.*
So ſhall ye move from this vain world of care,
A bleſſed immortality to ſhare!
Sweeter than incenſe from the ſpicy grove
Is truth and mercy to compaſs'nate *Jove:*
The ſimple-hearted he will ne'er forſake,
Nor with his people his firm promiſe break.
In each their hearts the laws of God appear,
Their ſentences like muſic charm the ear;
As well tun'd harps, in perfect concord ſtrung,
Truth, wiſdom, judgment, e'er employ their
tongue.
But the licentious, whom no charm can tame,
Or quench the ardor of their lawleſs flame,
With the ungodly, to their coſt ſhall know,
There is a *God*, that rules this world below!
As verdant bays that flouriſhing appear
Throughout each ſeaſon of the rolling year,
Ev'n ſo I've ſeen the wealthy wicked riſe,
And ſhooting upwards ſeem'd to dare the ſkies!
But lo! on whom proſperity thus ſhone,
E'er long I look'd for, they, alas! were gone;
Gone to dark ſhades, the gloomy realms of
death;
And, fled, their joys, when fled their mortal
breath!
But mark! the upright, and behold the man,
Whoſe words and actions, ſhap'd by wiſdom's
plan,
Declare he dwells, where dwells each virtue true,
That's loſt to many; found to very few!
His end is peace!—Vain mortals ſtrife and
noiſe
He gladly changes for celeſtial joys!
How bleſt is he whoſe humble mind thus ſoars!
Who knows no pleaſure ſave what heaven pours;
His ſoul ſhall live in everlaſting day,
"When arts, arms, kings, and kingdoms,
melt away!"

Chatham, March 4, 1758. *Tirhanah.*

A CONGRATULATORY POEM.

Reſpectfully addreſſed to the ingenious Mrs. HIGHMORE *(author of a poem intituled* Ambition,*) on her wedding-day.*

LOng have you ſhone conſpicuous, long diſplay'd
The various virtues that adorn the maid;
Long learnt the riſing beauties of the age,
Graceful to enter life's important ſtage;
And with ſelected precepts form'd the fair,
To ſhine the nymph, or eaſe the ſpouſe's care:
Yours was a finiſh'd part, from blemiſh free,
In the nice ſtation of celibacy.
But now 'tis yours t' exemplify in life,
That group of graces that complete the wife;
Hence, then, blaze forth with undiminiſh'd
glare,
Live! and inſtruct, in ev'ry ſtate, the fair:
It can't be otherwiſe; you come prepar'd,
Can that rich mind, by vice be e'er enſnar'd,
Whoſe ev'ry paſſion's diſciplin'd, and taught
To yield to reaſon, wherefoe'er it ought?
Your fix'd direction to *ambition's* giv'n;
What? Tread the glorious path that leads to
heav'n,
To ſhine in virtue, like the orbs above,
And ſpurn the treach'rous arts the faithleſs love.
To fear, to make its conſtant object pride,
The root of almoſt ev'ry vice beſide,
And wont ſo oft t'allure the ſex aſide,
To love, to fix on virtue's radiant train,
And ſpurn at objects, abject, vicious, vain.

To

To Anger, quite to quit the realm within,
Or make, invariably, its object ſin.
To joy, to ſtoop to nought beneath the throne
Of him, who's perfect bliſs and joy alone.
All hail! thrice happy *Oakley!* form'd to pleaſe
The fair, who owns accompliſhments like theſe;
'Tis thine, bleſt man! 'tis thine to boaſt a bride,
In purity to angels near ally'd;
And thine, accompliſh'd fair! 'tis thine, to be
Poſſeſs'd of him! who worthy is of thee;
Whoſe genuine love, religion; all his pow'rs,
Will ever ſweeten life's intruding ſours,
Thrice hail! ye eminently virtuous pair,
Be ye as bleſt, as ever couple were!

A SONG.

WHEN *Phœbus* aroſe yeſter-morn,
And ſhone on my *Cloe* and *me*,
I look'd upon grandeur with ſcorn;
For who were ſo happy as we?
But, ah! could I think, with the light,
To bid ev'ry pleaſure farewel!
Alas! could I think, that ere night,
They would ring my beloved-one's knell!

Ah, luckleſs, ah, ſorrowful day!
No more ſhall my *Cloe* be ſeen;
No more ſhall ſhe chant the ſweet lay,
Or dance on the ſmooth-ſhaven green.
Her ſong drew the ſwains all-around,
The nymphs too delighted would hear;
E'en envy applauded the ſound,
Which charm'd, while it wounded her ear,

But envy no more on theſe plains
Shall rear her deteſtable head;
For they've left my poor *Cloe*'s remains
In the ſad, ſilent vaults of the dead.
At midnight, unheard and unſeen,
I'll ſteal to the grave of my fair,
Think how happy we two might have been,
Then ſigh out my ſoul in deſpair. *J. H.*

Pſalm VIII. *paraphraſed.*

O Lord! how thy tranſcending name
Thro' *Nature* rings around;
Our hearts engag'd in holy flame
Beats to the charming ſound!

But not upon this globe alone
Is ſeen thy ſov'reign pow'r;
The ſaints, who bow before thy throne,
Atteſt it ev'ry hour.

The heav'nly *choirs* unite their lays,
One great, and grateful ſong;
The balmy gales accept the praiſe,
And bear the notes along.

Tho' thou art plac'd above all height,
Yet o'er thy ſacred head,
Scenes, yet unknown to angels' ſight,
With boundleſs glory ſpread.

The babes who lately ſprung to birth
Their maker's ſkill record;
And liſp the wiſdom, and the worth
Of their almighty lord.

While rapt in wonder I ſurvey
Thy firmament on high,
The moon, and planets wheel their way,
And glory ſtrikes mine eye!

Their diff'rent orbits all require,
On diff'rent errands ſent,
Thy *Comets* glare with furious fire,
Fraught with a dire portent!

Far ſtray'd in contemplation's field
Theſe mental ardors roll:
Lord! what is man, that thou ſhould'ſt yield
Such tranſports to his ſoul?

Why are thy bleſſings pour'd around,
To him ungrateful giv'n?
Which in ſucceſſion deck the ground,
Munificence of heav'n!

Not far inferior does he ſhine
To thy celeſtial train;
With form erect, and ſoul divine,
He lords it o'er the plain.

Earth, ſea, and air, confeſs his might,
And conſtant tribute pay;
By *inſtinct* taught, and *Nature*'s light,
To honour and obey.

But thee, ſupreme, thy works proclaim,
And venerate thy nod;
Thou'rt from eternity the ſame,
Both *Nature*'s *guide*, and *God*.

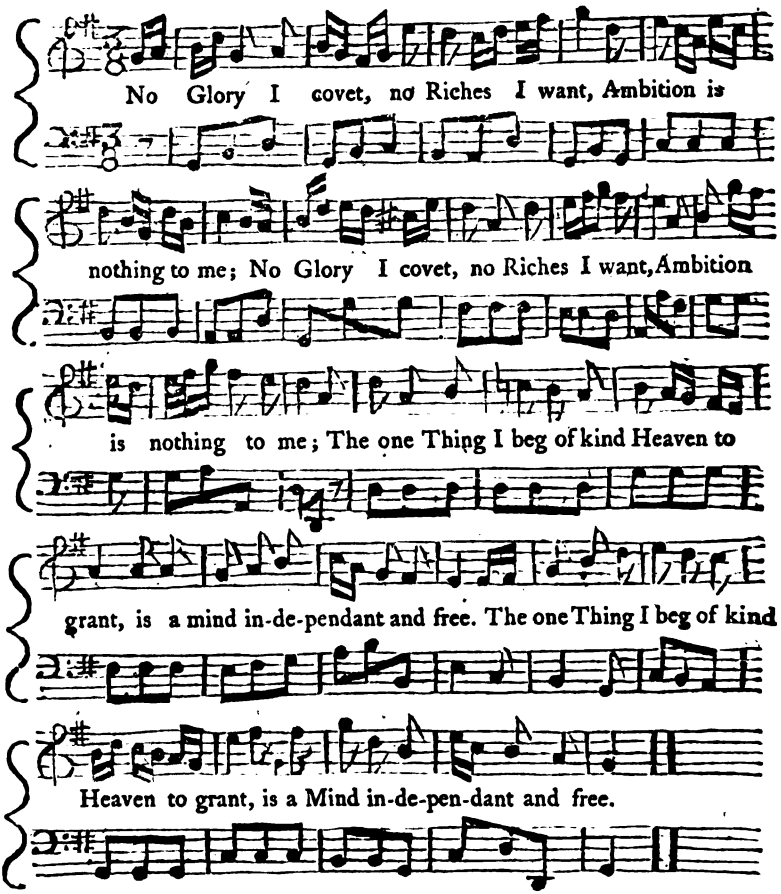
Reading, Nov. 8. *Sucram.*

Lib. 2. *Epig.* LIII. *of* MARTIAL.

JACK, when I meet you, without ceaſing,
You pray the *Gods* for freedom's bleſſing:
By great men daily haul'd from home,
Among your friends you cannot come.
Alas! 'tis true, yet men in trade,
T' affront the great ſhould be afraid.
Thus *Jack*'s a ſlave: — yet well I ſee,
For many pounds you'd not be free.
But if you'll learn, as you're my friend,
By theſe few rules you'll gain that end.
— Ceaſe great men's houſes to frequent;
Strive by thy ſhop to pay thy rent:
Ne'er ſup abroad throughout the year,
And quench thy thirſt with common beer.
No *French-paſte* rings, or buckles keep,
Plain be thy cloaths, thy ſtockings cheap!
Nay more; our wives and daughters ſpare,
And trade with truls for common fare:
In ſhort — live like thyſelf — and then,
Thou'lt be as free as other men.

Carbonarius.

A New SONG.


No Glory I covet, no Riches I want, Ambition is
nothing to me; No Glory I covet, no Riches I want, Ambition
is nothing to me; The one Thing I beg of kind Heaven to
grant, is a mind in-de-pendant and free. The one Thing I beg of kind
Heaven to grant, is a Mind in-de-pen-dant and free.

II.

With paſſion unruffl'd, untainted with pride,
By reaſon my life let me ſquare:
The wants of my nature are chiefly ſupply'd,
And the reſt is but folly and care.

III.

The bleſſings which providence freely has lent,
I'll juſtly, and gratefully prize;
Whilſt ſweet meditation and chearful content,
Shall make me both chearful and wiſe.

IV.

In the pleaſures the great man's poſſeſſion diſplay,
Unenvy'd I'll challenge my part;
For ev'ry fair object my eyes can ſurvey,
It ſerves but to gladden my heart.

V.

How vainly through infinite troubles and ſtrife,
The many their labour employ;
Since all that is truly delightful in life,
Is what all, if they will, may enjoy.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *APRIL*, 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, March 18.

LEtters from Hanover of the 14th Inſtant, mention, that a Courier was juſt arrived there from Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick's Head Quarters at Hille, with the News, that the Town of Minden had ſurrendered by Capitulation, and that the Garriſon, conſiſting of 3516 Men, had been made Priſoners of War; and that it was believed the March of the Army would forthwith be directed towards Hamelen. There are Letters from Wilſhauſen which ſay, that the French, who are ſtill at Munden and Caſſel, intend to intrench themſelves ſtrongly there; and they had alſo Advice, that the French in Eaſt-Friſeland had received counter Orders, and were conveying all their Magazines to Embden. According to the laſt Accounts received at Hanover from Prince Henry of Pruſſia, that Prince's Head Quarters were at Flachs-Stocken, three Leagues from Wolfenbuttel.

Hanover, 21. On Saturday laſt was conducted hither, a Body of 1100 French, Part of thoſe who were made Priſoners of War at Minden, by a Detachment of Buſche's Dragoons, under the Command of Col. Lixfield, and quartered in this City.

This Morning four Companies of Col. Scheither's Regiment marched towards Hamelen to take Poſſeſſion of that Place, which the French evacuated on the 18th Inſtant in good Order, after having deſtroyed all the warlike Stores.

Munden, near Caſſel, is now the only Place in this Electorate, remaining in the Poſſeſſion of the French; but it is hoped, that Prince Henry's Army, will ſoon oblige them to leave that Place, as well as the other Heſſian Country.

27. We had Advice Yeſterday, by the Way of Francfort, that the French had evacuated Caſſel on the 21ſt, after ſending all their Sick, Artillery, and Baggage to Hanau and Mentz. That they propoſed forming a Camp at Lan Gouſs, near Gieſſen, and were conveying thither a Quantity of Forage, and particularly of Straw. And that upon their leaving Caſſel a Pruſſian Party entered the City and took Poſt there.

By Letters from Cologn of the 24th Inſtant, the French Army is in a very miſerable Condition, the Soldiers having neither Cloaths to their Backs, nor Shoes to their Feet. Sickneſs and Deſertion reign amongſt them, and have greatly increaſed ſince their taking the Field.

Hague, March 28. Letters from Hanover of the 24th Inſtant, mention, that on the 18th an Auſtrian Detatchment of 70 Men had entered Duderſtadt, which the Pruſſians had quitted; but that on the Approach of another Pruſſian Detachment, they had retired from thence with great Precipitation in the Night of the 19th and 20th. That the Auſtrians had been purſued by 100 Pruſſian Huſſars of Wunſch's Corps, who had made a Subaltern and 50 private Men Priſoners of War. That on the 20th the French had evacuated the Town of Munden, without committing the leaſt Diſorder. That a Courier had paſſed through Hanover, in his Way to Hamburg, with the News that the French had likewiſe evacuated Caſſel, without doing much Damage. That they had left the Arſenal in pretty good Condition, and even ſome Proviſions, which they had ſold to the Inhabitants, for the Payment whereof they had carried Hoſtages along with them.

That on the 20th Prince Ferdinand had detached Major Eſtorff, of Breidenbach's Dragoons, with ſome Hundred Horſe, to take Poſt at Oſnabrug, and ſeize upon ſome Magazines which the French had left there.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Mar. 31.

Letters of the 28th Inſtant from Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Vrekenhorſt in the County of Munſter, bring the following Accounts; That the Enemy had been forced, by his Highneſs's March to Saffenberg, to abandon the Town of Munſter, and were actually retreating, with Expedition, towards the Rhine in three Columns; that the Troops from Heſſe compoſed the Left Column; that M. de Clermont was in the Middle one, which came from Paderborn; and M. de Villemur in that upon the Right, which came out of Munſter; and that the Duc de Broglio was the leaſt advanced of the Whole; That the Prince of Holſtein was

detached with a large Body of Horſe and Foot to purſue the Enemy, and to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to break in upon them: That the Country of Heſſe was at preſent evacuated: That the Enemy had left at Paderborn an Hoſpital of more than eight Hundred Men, and leſs conſiderable ones at Lipſtadt and Munſter: And that in all theſe Places had been found Quantities of Proviſion and Forage.

Hague, April 7. Letters from Venlo of the 8th Inſtant ſay, That the French had thrown two Bridges over the Meuſe near Ruremonde; that Troops paſs there ſucceſſively; and that upwards of two thouſand Waggons, loaded with Baggage, from their Army, had already paſſed. This makes it believed that their preſent Plan is to go either with their whole Force, or at leaſt in a very conſiderable Body, behind the Meuſe.

They write from Emerick, that the advanced Guard of the allied Army had been the 8th at Dulmen.

From Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Munſter, April 8.

The Caſtle of Vechte has ſurrendered by Capitulation within theſe few Days. It was beſieged by a Captain, with a Detachment of 150 Men from Bremen. The Garriſon conſiſted of ſeven Companies; but what will hardly be credited is, that upwards of 100 Pieces of Cannon and Mortars were found in the Place.

A Courier is juſt arrived, and there are Advices, that General Fouquet had drove the Auſtrians from the County of Glatz, and afterwards taken Poſſeſſion of a Magazine at Trautenau.

The Siege of Schweidnitz begun on the 30th paſt.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Bridge-town, Barbados, December 22.

'THE 2d Inſtant the Speaker Privateer came in with her Main-maſt wounded by a Six-pound Shot, from a large French Privateer Sloop, which ran from her the firſt Broadſide ſhe received; and while ſhe lay in Carliſle-bay repairing, we had ſeveral Informations that the Coaſt, to Windward, ſwarmed with French Privateers; and a Letter of Marque Ship from Philadelphia was engaged with Four of them at once: On which ſome public-ſpirited Gentlemen fitted out a private Sloop of War of ten Guns to go out in Company with the Speaker, who ſailed the 13th Inſtant; and they returned on the 20th with a Schooner of 8 Carriage Guns and ſixty Men, (eight of which are Negroes) only eight Days out of Martinico; they ſaw nothing of the others, ſo that it is preſumed they are frightened away.'

Philadelphia, Feb. 14. By Letters from New York we are informed, that General Abercrombie, with 6000 picked Men, has ſet out for Tigonderoga, a French Fort, ſituated on the Narrows between Lake George and Lake Champlaine.

New York, Feb. 17. There are two Expeditions now on Foot, one againſt Fort Gulat, under Col. Broadſtreet; the other againſt Crown-point and Tigonderoga, which is the grand one, commanded by Lord Howe, who has the choſen Officers and Men of the Army with him: By this Day the Event of them is over; God grant it with Succeſs!—The Johnſon Privateer, Capt. Wright, has taken a large Ship from Martinico for France, after a bloody Engagement.

IRELAND.

Corke, March 13.

SAiled the Trade for the Weſt-Indies, conſiſting of 50 Sail, under Convoy of the Antilope and Trial Men of War.

17. Died William Briſtow, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Revenue and Exciſe, Member of Parliament for Liſmore, and Brother to the Counteſs Dowager of Buckingham. Sir Robert Cox ſucceeds him as Commiſſioner of the Revenue.

Dublin, March 31. Died the Right Hon. James Hamilton, Earl of Claubraſil, and one of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council.

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

York, March 28.

THE Grand Jury of this City have so far honoured the military Aſſociation with their Countenance and Approbation, that they have ordered a rich Union Banner and Enſign, with proper Embelliſhments, and the Motto *Pro Patria & Rege*, as a Preſent to the military Gentlemen of the four Wards.

A Party of each kept Guard during the Aſſizes.

LONDON.

Mar. 30. PAID, by the Executor of the late Counteſs of Saliſbury, 2000*l.* to the Treaſurer of the Hoſpital of Incurables in Bethlem.

By Advice, the Ambuſcade Man of War, with ſeven French Prize Turky Ships, is arrived at Leghorn.

21. Mr. Raper, Town-clerk of York, waited upon the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, and the Right Hon. Mr. Legge, and preſented each of them with the Freedom of that City in a gold Box.

Weſtminſter, Mar. 23. This Day the Lords being met, a Meſſage was ſent to the Hon. Houſe of Commons, by Mr. Quarme, Deputy Gentleman-uſher of the Black-rod, acquainting them, that the Lords, authorized by Virtue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion, for declaring his Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Acts agreed upon by both Houſes, do deſire the immediate Attendance of the Honourable Houſe in the Houſe of Peers, to hear the Commiſſion read; and the Commons being come thither, the ſaid Commiſſion was read accordingly, and the Royal Aſſent given to,

An Act for appointing Commiſſioners for putting in Execution an Act of this Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, an Act for granting an Aid to his Majeſty by a Land-tax Act, and for rectifying a Miſtake in the ſaid Act, and for allowing farther Time to the Receivers of certain Aids for ſetting inſuper for Monies in Arrear.

An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion.

An Act for the Regulation of the Marines while on ſhore.

An Act for enlarging the Terms and Powers granted by ſeveral Acts for repairing the Harbour of Dover.

An Act for the more ſpeedy repairing the public Bridges at Devon.

An Act for repairing ſeveral Roads in the Counties of Dorſet and Devon, leading thro' Lyme Regis.

An Act for repairing the Road from Magor to Chepſtow, in Monmouthſhire, and other Roads in the Counties of Monmouth and Glouceſter.

An Act for amending ſeveral Roads leading from Tiverton, in the County of Devon.

An Act for repairing the Roads from Donnington High Bridge to Haledrove, and to the eighth Mile-ſtone in the Pariſh of Whigtoft, and to Langret Ferry, in the County of Lincoln.

An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers granted by an Act of Parliament, paſſed in the 24th Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, for enlarging the term and Powers granted by an Act paſſed in the third Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, for repairing and amending the ſeveral Roads leading from Woodſtock, thro' Kiddington and Enſtone, to Rollright-lane and Enſlow-bridge, to Kiddington aforeſaid, and for making the ſaid Act more effectual.

An Act for repairing the High-road leading from Brent-bridge, in the County of Devon, to Gaſking-gate, in, or near the Borough of Plymouth, in the ſaid County.

An Act to amend an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for building a Bridge croſs the Thames at Old Brentford.

An Act for aſcertaining and collecting the Poor's Rates, and regulating the Poor in the Pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondſey.

And to ſeven private Bills.

25. Advice from Venice mention, that a Comet appeared there the 26th, 27th, and 28th of laſt Month, which was ſeen at the ſame Time at Rome, and is thought to be the ſame which appeared in 1685.

Whitehall, Mar. 30. The King has been pleas'd to order a Letter, under his Royal Sign Manual, to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, recommending the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. Thomas Secker, Biſhop

of Oxford, to be by them elected to the See of Canterbury.

21. The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Secker, kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand at St. James's, on his being promoted to the Arch-biſhoprick of Canterbury.

As did the Right Rev. Dr. John Hume, Biſhop of Briſtol, on being appointed to the Biſhoprick of Oxford.

And the Rev. Dr. Young, on being appointed to the Biſhoprick of Briſtol.

April 2. Col. Brudenell's Regiment is embarked in order to take Poſſeſſion of Embden; and another Regiment is ſhortly to be ſent to ſecure all the other Sea-ports in East-Friezeland.

8. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, offered the Society's Medal, in Gold, as an honorary Reward for the Plan which ſhall be judged the beſt calculated for the Eſtabliſhment of a Charity-Houſe, or Charity-Houſes, for the Reception of ſuch common Proſtitutes as are deſirous to forſake their evil Courſes; that by a due Mixture of Piety and uſeful Induſtry, they may put themſelves in ſuch a Way of Life, as will, in a few Years, render them worthy Members of the Community. ——— And on the 10th, a Bank Bill of 200 l. was paid, beſides other generous Donations, for promoting this Charity.

11. The Baron Knyphauſen, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the King of Pruſſia, had his firſt private Audience of his Majeſty.

Between Ten and Eleven, the Temporary Wooden-bridge, built for the Convenience of Carriages and Paſſengers whilſt London-bridge was widening and repairing, was diſcovered to be on Fire, and continued burning till paſt Eleven o'Clock Wedneſday Noon, when the Wood-work of the Draw-bridge fell in, and the whole Temporary-bridge, with all the Scaffolding, was burnt down to the Water's Edge. The Watchmen of the Cuſtom-houſe Keys on the Eaſt-ſide, and the Watch at the Steel-yard on the Weſt-ſide, beſides many others, between Ten and Eleven o'Clock the ſame Evening, obſerved a Perſon in a Boat, with a Candle in a Lanthorn, buſy about the Wood oppoſite to the Stone-pier, which is to be taken down to lay two Arches into one, and after a ſhort Time he was ſeen to extinguiſh the Candle, and the Boat went off, and in a few Minutes after the Bridge burſt out in Flames, and continued ſo until there was no Wood left above Water to burn.

This Accident put a great Stop to all Trade between London and Southwark, moſt of the Arches of the Old-bridge, as far as the Temporary-bridge reached, being obſtructed by the Timber lying a-croſs, and ſeveral of the Stones from the Old-bridge having fallen in, a Stop was likewiſe put, in a great Meaſure, to the paſſing of the Craft thro' the Bridge, the Arches near each End of the Bridge only being clear. None of the Houſes at either End are burnt.

Beſides the Reward of 200l. ordered to be paid by the Chamberlain of London upon the Conviction of any Perſon or Perſons concerned in ſetting Fire to the Bridge, his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon is offered to any one who ſhall diſcover the Perſons concerned therein, except the Villain who actually ſet Fire to the ſame.

Admiralty-office, April 11.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Oſborne, to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on Board his Majeſty's Ship Prince, at Sea, March 12, 1758.

On the 28th of laſt Month, between Cape de Gatt and Carthagena, I fell in with M. De Queſne in the Foudroyant of 80, the Orpheus of 64, the Oriflame of 50, and the Pleide of 24 Guns, which was the four Ships ſent from Toulon to reinforce M. De Clue at Carthagena. On their ſeeing my Squadron, they immediately diſperſed, and ſteered different Courſes; on which I detached Ships after each of them, whilſt with the Body of my Squadron I ſtood off the Bay of Carthagena, to watch their Squadron there; and about Seven in the Evening, Capt. Storr in the Revenge of 64, ſupported by Capt. Hughes in the Berwick of 64, and Capt. Evans in the Preſton of 50 Guns, took the Orpheus, commanded by M. de Herville, with 502 Men. Capt. Gardiner in the Monmouth of 64, ſupported by Capt. Stanhope in the Swiftſure of 70, and Capt. Hervey in the Hampton-court of 64 Guns, about One in the Morning, took the Foudroyant, on board which was the Marquis de Queſne, chief d'Eſcadre, with 800 Men. Captain Rowley in the Montague of 60, and Capt. Montague in the Monarch of 74 Guns, run the Oriflame aſhore, under the Caſtle of Aiglos; and had it not been for violating the Neutrality of the Coaſt of Spain, they would have entirely deſtroyed her. The Pleiade, of 24 Guns, got away by meer out-ſailing our Ships.

In this Action we have had the great Misfortune to loſe Capt. Gardiner, and Capt. Storr has loſt the Calf of one of his Legs. On this Occaſion I ſhould do the Officers and Seamen great Injuſtice, if I did not mention to their Lordſhips their very alert, gallant, and brave Behaviour: And I muſt, in a very particular Manner, recommend Lieutenant Carkett

Carkett of the Monmouth, for his Bravery, after his Captain's Death, in engaging and disabling the Foudroyant in such a Manner, as to oblige her to strike as soon as the other Ships came up; and whom I propose to give the Command of the Foudroyant to, as a Reward for his Conduct.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 11, 1758.

Orders for the Change of Mourning for her late Royal Highness the Princess Carolina, on Sunday the 23d Instant.

The Ladies to wear Black-silk or Velvet, coloured Ribbons, Fans and Tippets.

The Men to continue in Black full-trimmed, and to wear coloured Swords and Buckles.

And on Sunday the 7th of May, the Court goes out of Mourning.

Extract of a Letter from Hanover, April 11.

Next Sunday is to be observed throughout the whole Electorate, as a Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for delivering this Country out of the Hands of its Enemies. The Order and Manner in which it is to be celebrated are set forth by the Grand Consistory. The Ministers are exhorted in general, "to abstain from all insulting Expressions against a Nation, which may have been employed as an Instrument in our Correction; but which has, in its Turn, experienced, by a ruinous and precipitate Retreat, that it is no less than we are, the Object of Heaven's Wrath."

13. The Baron Kniphausen had his first private Audience of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

At a Common-council at Guildhall, a Committee was appointed to carry into Execution an Act of Parliament for building a Bridge cross the River Thames, from Black-Friars in the City of London, to the opposite Side in the County of Surry; the Committee to consist of the following twelve Aldermen and 24 Commoners, viz.

Sir Robert Ladbroke,	Mr. Dep. Martindale,
Sir W. Calvert,	Mr. Dep. Moorey,
Mr. Ald. Alsop,	Mr. Dep. Nash,
Sir Crisp Gascoyne,	Mr. Dep. Skynner,
Mr. Ald. Dickenson,	Mr. Dep. Underwood,
Sir Rd. Glynn,	Mr. Ed. Barwick,
Sir Sam. Fludyer,	Geo. Bellas, Esq;
Mr. Ald. Chitty,	Mr. Rich. Blunt,
Mr. Ald. Alexander,	Mr. Tho. Burfoot,
Mr. Ald. Bridgen,	Mr. J. Cartwright,
Mr. Sheriff Nelson,	Mr. Jos. Colebrooke,
Mr. Sheriff Gosling,	Mr. John Ellis,
Mr. Dep. Abingdon,	Mr. C. Fullagar,
Mr. Dep. Coles,	Mr. Robert Gamon,
Mr. Stephen Hunt,	Mr. Wm. Pr
John Paterson, Esq;	Mr. Roger St
Mr. Step. Preacher,	Mr. Boyce T
Mr. John Price,	Mr. Wm. T

And the said Committee was imp exercise and perform all and every ers and Authorities granted by the to the Court of Common-Council, the Controul of that Court.

14. A new Ship of 74 Guns was at Deptford, and called the Warsp

21. The most Rev. Father in Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, secrated with the usual Ceremonie Church.

Capt. Lockhart, late Command Tartar Man of War, was present Merchants, &c. of the City of Brist a Gold Cup worth 100*l.* for his gr lance in taking so many French Pr

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth,

"Wednesday arrived at Spithea jesty's Ships Pluto and Proserpine. Hume, of the Pluto, engaged a Fr ter of Marque so long, that he Shot thro' each Thigh, one in his A broke the Bone, and seven Shot i dy; with his dying Breath he str commended to his People the fig Ship to the last Extremity, and a she could swim.

Admiralty Office, A

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edwa to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 11*th o*

On the 3d of April the Squadron ing of seven Ships of the Line and gates, made the Light of the Balei Isle of Rhe, about nine at Night, ther being fair, and a moderate Br N. W: At eleven tacked and sto half past two in the Morning o when we tacked again, Wind at N brought to, and prepared for Act we made sail towards Basque Road break we discovered a numerous f few Leagues to Windward, and ga but the Wind baffling, the Convc Frigates that escorted it, got int tins on the Isle of Rhe, except on was run on Shore and burnt by t At noon, we bore away for Basqu a Line a-head, with a moderate N. W: At four in the Afternoon the Enemy plain, lying off the Their Force was the Florissant of 64, Hardi 64, Dragon 64, Warwi and six or seven Frigates, with merchant Ships, which I have be

formed had 3000 Troops on board. At half past four made a Signal for a general Chace to the S. E. At five the Enemy began to cut and slip their Cables, and to run in great Confusion: At six their Commodore made off, when we were within Gun-shot and half: Many of those Ships which fled were by this time on the Mud: As I knew for certain there was not sufficient Depth of Water for us to follow them, at half past six we came to an anchor abreast of d'Aix: At five next Morning saw all the Enemy's Ships aground, and almost dry, about five or six Miles distant from us: Many of the Merchants, and several of the Ships of War, were on their Broadsides. As soon as the Flood made, I put the best Pilots on board the Intrepid and Medway, and sent them a Gun-shot farther in, where they anchored; and sounding a little a-head at high Water, they found but five Fathom, of which the Tide rises 18 Feet.

By this time Boats and Launches from Rochfort, &c. were employed in carrying out Warps to drag the Ships through the soft Mud, as soon as they should be Water-borne. In the mean time they threw over board their Guns, Stores, Ballast, and were even heaving Water out of their Ports; all which we could plainly discover. Some of the Men of War got that Day as far up as the Mouth of Charente. The merchant Ships were aground towards Isle Madame. Our Frigates Boats cut away about 80 Buoys laid on their Anchors, and what they had thrown over board.

On the 5th in the Morning, I sent Capt. Ewer of Marines, to the Isle d'Aix with 140 Marines, in order to destroy the new Works carrying on there; which he accordingly effected, preserving good Order, and giving no Disturbance to the Inhabitants of the Island.

When we got out of Basque Road on the 7th, I learned from a neutral Ship from St. Martin's, that the large Convoy, chaced by us on the 4th, was laden with Provisions, Stores, &c. for America, with 15 more ready at Bourdeaux, to have been escorted by the Ships of War which lay at Isle d'Aix.

A View of the respective Births and Ages of all the crowned Heads in Europe.

ALLIES.

Names.	Titles, Born,	Y. old.
	King of *Great-Britain*.	
George Augustus II.	30 Oct. 1683.	74.
	King of *Prussia*,	
Charles Frederic III.	24 Jan. 1712.	45.

ALLIES.

	Emperor of *Germany*,	
Francis,	8 Dec. 1708.	49.
	Empress-Queen of *Hungary*,	
Maria Theresa,	13 May 1717.	40.
	Empress of *Russia*.	
Elizabeth,	28 Mar. 1709.	49.
	The *French* King.	
Lewis XV.	15 Feb. 1710.	48.
	King of *Sweden*.	
Adolphus Frederic,	14 Mar. 1710.	48.
	Poland,	
Augustus III.	17 Oct. 1696.	61.

NEUTERS.

	King of *Sardinia*.	
Charles Emanuel Victor,	27 April 1701.	56.
	Denmark,	
Frederic V.	31 Mar. 1723.	35.
	Portugal,	
Joseph,	6 June 1714.	43.
	Spain,	
Ferdinand,	23 Sept. 1713.	44.
	Naples and *Sicily*,	
Carlos, heir to Spain by a second Venter,	20 Jan. 1716.	42.
	Pope of *Rome*,	
Benedict XIV. formerly cardinal Lambertini,	31 Mar. 1675.	83.

Ages of the Heirs Apparent to the several Crowns in Europe.

	Prince of *Wales*,	
George William,	24 May 1738.	19.
	Prussia,	
Augustus William,	9 Aug. 1722.	35.
	Dauphin of *France*,	
Lewis,	24 Aug. 1729.	28.
	Archduke of *Austria*,	
Jos. Benedict Augustus,	13 Mar. 1740.	18.
	Grand Duke of *Russia*,	
Charles Peter Ulric,	21 Feb. 1728.	30.
	Prince Royal of *Sweden*,	
Gustavus,	24 Jan. 1745.	23.
	Prince Royal of *Denmark*,	
Christian,	29 Jan. 1749.	9.
	Prince of *Piedmont*.	
Victor Amadeus Maria,	26 June 1726.	32.
	Eldest Infanta of *Portugal*,	
Maria Francisca Elizabeth Josepha Antoinetta Gertrude,	17 Dec. 1734.	23.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 769.

The Hazard Privateer, of Bayonne, of 10 Guns and 70 Men, by the Britannia Privateer.

A French Privateer of 18 Guns, by the Tyger Privateer of Briſtol.

The Pacifique, a French Eaſt-India Ship for Port l'Orient, loaded with Coffee, by his Majeſty's Ship Windſor, and carried into Plymouth.

A Snow, from Nantz for St. Domingo, by the Wiltſhire Privateer, and ſent into Briſtol.

The Princeſs Royal, Daecke, from Nantz for Oſtend; and the Standfaſt Gate, Tobſon, from Bourdeaux, ſent into Dover.

A French Snow, by the Squirrel Privateer, of New-York.

The Granard Privateer of St. Malo's, of 12 Guns and 54 Men, by the Phœnix Privateer of Briſtol.

A Ship of 500 Tons, from Martinico, by the King of Pruſſia Privateer, in Company with the Earl of Loudon Privateer, of New-York.

The Belonois, of Dunkirk, by the Race-Horſe, Man of War.

A large Dutch Ship, laden with Tea, Brandy, Coffee, French Effects, by the St. Martin Privateer of London, and ſent to Portſmouth.

A French Privateer Schooner, belonging to Martinico, by the Privateer Sloop, Collector, and ſent into Barbadoes.

Another Privateer Schooner ſent into the ſame Place, by his Majeſty's Ship Faulkland.

A rich French Ship, off Madeira is taken by the Roebuck, Man of War, and carried her with him to the Weſt-Indies.

A large Dutch Ship from St. Domingo for France, of 350 Tons, laden with Sugar, Coffee, and Indigo, by the St. Andrew Privateer, and ſent into Briſtol.

And the ſame Privateer has alſo re-taken the Johnſon, Privateer, cut out of Dingley Bay, by a Dunkirk Privateer.

The Wenſhowe, from Bourdeaux for Gottenburg, is ſent into Dover by the Prince Royal Privateer.

The Hope, Puaroube, from Bourdeaux for Gottenburg, is ſent into Dover, by the Prince George.

La Nymphe, of Granville, of 20 Guns; and the Vanqueur, another Privateer, by the Brilliant Frigate.

The Maria Theraize, Bonnet; the Cheval Marin, Orſonnea; and St. Eſprit, Bernard, by the Lottery Privateer of Guernſey, and ranſomed. She has likewiſe taken a Veſſel laden with Wine, and a Snow of 200 Tons in Ballaſt, and ſent them to Guernſey.

The Rararra, Whiting, from Briſtol to Boſton, is retaken by the Prince Edward Privateer.

The France, of and for Rochelle from St. Domingo, by his Majeſty's Ship the Leeſtaffe, and ſent into Plymouth.

The Molly Benn, is retaken by the Marlborough, Privateer, and ſent in there.

A Bilander, bound from Breſt to St. Domingo, with King's Stores, by the Charles Town, a Letter of Marque.

Two Dutch Ships, bound to Bourdeaux, with Hemp and Iron, by the Diſpatch Privateer.

A French Privateer of 12 Six-pounders, and a French Snow from St. Domingo, by the Port-royal armed Ship.

The Speedwell Bomb is arrived from the Bay, and has taken an outward-bound Veſſel, laden with Stores for Canada.

The Champion, and the Prince George, of Briſtol, with Letters of Marque, have taken and ranſomed a French Coaſter, from Marſeilles, for 12,000 Livres (500l. ſterling.)

The Dragon and Bellona Privateers, of Guernſey, have brought into Falmouth a French Prize, from Martinico, laden with Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton.

The St. Andrew Privateer of Briſtol, has ſent into Ilfracombe, a Sloop from Nantz, laden with Brandy, Wine, Nuts, and Salt; which ſhe took, in Company with the Duke of Cornwal Privateer. The St. Andrew has alſo retaken the Duke of Marlborough, but is not yet arrived.

A French Eaſt-Indiaman, laden with Coffee, and Bale-goods, by the Dublin Man of War.

The Hannah and Dorothy, Grandſon, from Frederickſhall for Bourdeaux;

The St. Peter, Slaver, from Norway for St. Maloes;

The Prince Edward, Janſen, from Bayonne for Stockholm;

The Dukſuk, Fumpatarl, from Nantz for Oſtend;

The Euſtatia, Jaſtiſon, from Bourdeaux for Gottenburg; and

The Anna Maria, Garres, from Bourdeaux for Stockholm, are taken by Privateers, and ſent into Dover.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 769.

The Mary, Shannon, from Virginia, to Glaſgow, is taken and carried into Louiſburgh.

The Philip and James, Cole, from Barbadoes, for Virginia, carried into Guardaloupe.

The

The Prince Edward Privateer of Guernſey, taken and carried into St. Maloes.

The Ellis, Sommerville, was taken and ranſomed for 250l.

The Lady Levingſton, Honſton, from Cape Vere, for Scotland, and carried into Dunkirk.

The Alice, Biggs, from Jamaica, to London, is taken and carried into St. Sebaſtians.

The Molly, Nevell, a Prize to the Conſtantine Privateer, is retaken and ſent into St. Maloes.

The Irene, Jacobſon, taken and ſent into Louiſburgh.

The Kirk Privateer of Guernſey, taken and carried into St. Malces.

The Dorcheſter, Newton, from St. Kitts, is taken near Antigua.

The John and Margery, of Blythe, by two Privateers of Dunkirk.

The Friendſhip, Pyke, from London, for Exeter, by a French Privateer in Sight of Portland.

The Ships of Capt. Andrew Scot, from New York, to Liverpool; of Wm. Smith, from Philadelphia, to Dublin; and Capt. John Martin, from Virginia, to Liverpool, by Privateers of Louiſburg, and carried in there.

The Tyleer, Crombie, from Yarmouth, to Ancona, is taken and carried into Marſeilles.

The Friendſhip, Tobin, from London, by the Revenge Privateer.

The Anna, Walker, of London, from Naples, carried into Malta.

The Anna, Cotes, from South Carolina for Cowes, carried into St. Maloes.

The Providence, Bradie, from Campvere, for the Frith of Forth, is carried into Calais.

The Butterfly, Briſon, from Madeira to Falmouth, carried into St. Maloes.

The Tartar's Prize Privateer, of Briſtol, carried into Aix.

A Ship, Name unknow, laden with 450 Barrels of Rice, ſent into St. Sebaſtian.

The Tom, from South Carolina; and the William, for Boſton, ſent into Bayonne.

The Dane, from Dublin to Hamburgh, carried into Dunkirk.

The Rebecca, Edwards, from Carthage to Philadelphia, taken near Jamaica.

The Real Friendſhip, taken, and ranſomed for 750l.

The Recovery, Dixon, from Roſs, taken and ranſomed for 460l.

The Marſhfield, from Briſtol for Euſtatia, is ſent into Martinico.

The Content, Wood, from Calabria to London, ſent into Marſeilles.

The Martha, Curlet, taken and ranſomed.

The Zenobia, Philips, from South Carolina to Antigua, carried into Martinico.

The Swallow, of Boſton, is carried into the Miſſiſſippi.

The Albion, Roſs, and Triton, M'Lean, from Jamaica to London, are carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Tygreſs, Byem, from Dublin to Monſerat, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Lancaſter, Auſtin, carried into the Miſſiſſippi.

The Proſperity, Rogers, from Rotterdam to Dublin, is taken, and ranſomed for 300 Guineas.

The Swallow, Teed, from Gibraltar to Cadiz and Falmouth, carried into Cadiz.

The Succeſs, Rees, from London to Carmarthen, carried into Cherbourg.

The ———, Mackie, from Liſbon for Leith, with Wine, Salt, and Lemons; and a Sloop of 50 Tons, with Wheat-flour, are taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Laurel, Privateer, of London, and the Friendſhip, Elwell, from Cadiz to New England, are both taken by the Mary Privateer, of St. Maloes, and carried into Cadiz.

The Betty and Martha, Simondſon, from Lancaſter, laſt from Cork for Jamaica, is taken by a French Privateer belonging to Cape Francois, and carried into Cuba.

BIRTHS.

Mar. 22. The Lady of Nathaniel Curzon, Eſq; of a Daughter.

The Lady of Sir Stephen Herbert, of a Son.

27. The Lady of the Hon. Secretary Beſt, of a Daughter.

The Lady of George Onſlow, Eſq; Son to the Rt. Hon. the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, of a Son.

April 23. The Lady of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Mar. 22. Mr. Benj. Lara, an Italian Merchant, to Miſs Rebecca Jeſorum, of St. Mary Axe.

Barth. Bickham, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Sally Weſton, of Goodman-fields.

Robert Cheſter, Eſq; of the Temple (by the Biſhop of London) to Miſs Cæſar, of Hertfordſhire.

Wm. Parry, Eſq; of Eaſton-grey, in Wiltſhire, to Miſs Haſkett, of Saliſbury, a Fortune of 8000l.

Cha-

Cha. Jackſon, of the Gen. Poſt-office, Eſq; to Miſs Martin, Daughter of Edward Martin, Eſq;

Wm. Warſſey, of Saliſbury, Eſq; to Miſs Marſh, of Baſinghall, London.

The Rev. Mr. Johnſon, of Eaſton, in Kent, to the amiable Miſs Hales, of the ſaid Place, and Neice to the Rev. Dr. Hales, Clerk of the Cloſet to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

Charles Sutton, Eſq; to Miſs Sally Redbury, of Rocheſter.

John Blackman, Eſq; to Mrs. Gizzot, a French Lady.

Mr. James Clark, an eminent Dry-ſalter, to Miſs Hankey, Daughter of Sir Joſeph Hankey.

April 22. Luke Goddard, Eſq; of Edmonton, to Miſs Amelia Griffin, of Hattongarden.

James Blundel, Eſq; of Reading in Berkſhire, to Miſs Molly Holmes, of Conduit-ſtreet.

Deaths.

Mar. 21. Mrs. Sophia Johnſon, Relict of Cha. Johnſon, Eſq; of Somerſet.

Sir Tho. Moſtyn, Bart. at his Houſe in Bruton-ſtreet.

Lady Ann Taylor, Wife of —— Taylor, Eſq; and Daughter of Lord Barrymore.

22. Mr. James Warren, Merchant, in Broad-ſtreet.

Mr. Leveridge, aged 88, for many Years a remarkable Singer on the Stage, and of a truly amiable Character.

Lady Sherrard, Aunt to the Hon. Sir Geo. Yonge, Bart.

The Hon. Lady Mary Nevelle.

26. Mr. John Jennings, of Clerkenwell, an eminent Quaker, and one of the greateſt Contractors for Oxon in the Kingdom.

28. The Lady of Sir Philip Parker Long.

Mr. Moſes Mendez, of Bevers, Mark-lane, an eminent Merchant, aged 73.

The Lady of Daniel Boothe, Eſq; of Hackney.

Mr. Maddox, only Son of the Biſhop of Worceſter, at the Hot-well, at Briſtol.

Mr. Hacks, a Surgeon, in Hatton-garden, after a few Days Illneſs.

Geo. Trenchard, Eſq; many Years Member of Parliament for Pool, in Dorſetſhire.

The Lady of Sir William Gibbons, Bart. Speaker of the Aſſembly of the Iſland of Barbadoes.

The Lady of James Aſhborne, Eſq; of Berkley-ſquare.

Tho. Comber, Eſq; a young Gentleman of the Iſland of St. Kitt's.

Tho. Foljambe, Eſq; at Aldwark, near Rotherham, in Yorkſhire, who ſerved the Office of High Sheriff for that County in 1755.

The Rt. Hon. the Counteſs Dowager of Kildare, in the 93d Year of her Age. Her Ladyſhip was Siſter to the Earl of Coningſby, and Grandmother to the preſent Earl of Kildare, to whom her Jointure deſcends, which is very conſiderable.

Lady Margaret Dalziel, Counteſs of Carnwarth.

Lady Pole, Relict of the late Sir William Pole, Bart. and Mother to the preſent Sir John.

The Rev. Mr. Jervis, Lecturer of Spittlefield's Church.

Nicholas Hardinge, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Eye in Suffolk, Counſel to the Duke of Cumberland, Auditor to the Princeſs Amelia, Joint Secretary to the Treaſury, &c.

Ralph Thrale, Eſq; a great Brewer, in Southwark.

April 22. The Lady of —— Lomax, Eſq; in Child-bed.

Mrs. Wyndham, aged 83, at her Houſe in the Cloſe at Salisbury, Relict of the late Wadham Wyndham, Eſq; of that City.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Henry Pelham, Eſq; appointed Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms.

Daniel Webb, Eſq; choſen Treaſurer of Chriſt's Hoſpital.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. John Foſter, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, is preſented by Lord Montfort to the Rectory of Shrawardine, and Vicarage of Montfort, in the County of Salop.

The Rev. Mr. Smallwell, to the Rectory of Egmore, and to the Rectory of Ryburgh Magna et Parva, in Norfolk, both on the Preſentation of Mrs. Mary Bacon, Spinſter.

James Weſt, Eſq; to be Recorder of St. Albans.

The Rev. Mr. Parlington, to the Rectory of Clatworthy, in the County of Leiceſter.

Edw. Rolle, B. D. to the Rectory of St. Johns, in the County of Wilts.

The Rev. Mr. J. Stookeley, M. A. to the Rectory of Putworth, in the County of Worceſter.

The Rev. Geo. Bellas, M. A. to the Rectory of Yattenden, Berks.

The Rev. Mr. Melwyor Reynolds, to the Rectory of Gilleham, in Suffolk.

——— Robertſon, C. C. to the Rectory of Lagenhoe, in the County of Eſſex.

Wm. Hart, C. C. M. A. to the Rectory of Creeds, in the County of Cornwall.

Rev. Francis Bacon, M. A. to hold the Rectory of Mulſtein, in the County of Leiceſter and Dioceſe of Lincoln.

The Rev. Mr. Burman, of Ringwood, is preſented by James Harris, Eſq; of the Cloſe at Saliſbury, to the Rectory of Dibden, in the County of Hants, void by the Deceaſe of the Rev. Mr. John Lumby.

Rev. Mr. John Englis, B. A. is preſented to the Rectory of Euſton Magna, in the County of Norfolk and Dioceſe of Norwich, lately vacant.

A Diſpenſation has paſſed the Seal, to enable the Rev. Richard Head, A. M. to hold the Rectory of Compton-Chamberlain, in the County of Wilts and Dioceſe of Saliſbury, together with the Vicarage of Rowlton, in the ſaid County and Dioceſe.

B——KR——TS.

Mar. 28. John Battiſon, late of Ruſſel-court, Weſtminſter, Hatter and Hoſier.

April 1. Tho. Garrett, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, Glaſs ſeller, &c.

Thomas Green, of Mark-lane, London, Broker.

John Dyſon, of Snow-hill, Wool-ſtapler.

Rob. Saxby, of Dartford, in Kent, Tanner.

4. John Cardell, of Mile-end, Old-town, Middleſex, Clothworker, &c.

Wm. Geere, late of Croyden, in the County of Surry, Tanner.

Tho. Adams, of Stadbrooke, in the County of Suffolk, Draper.

Rob. Overman, late of Burnham, Deepdale, Norfolk, Merchant.

8. Tho. Richards, late of the Pariſh of St. Clement Danes, Middleſex, Woolendraper.

John Margas, of St. Martins in the Fields, Middleſex, Optician, &c.

Mathew Maſſen, late of Howden, in the County of York, Dealer and Chapman.

11. Geo. Hitchcock, now or late of the Strand, in the County of Middleſex, Mercer.

15. Wm. Grant, of Rumſey Extra, in the County of Southampton, Mealman, &c.

Mary Jones, of St. Mary le Bone, Middleſex, Widow, Victualler, &c.

Tho. Humphreys, of Princes-ſtreet, Lothbury, Factor, &c.

Rd. J'Ans, now or late of Eagle-court, in the Strand, Weſtminſter, Merchant.

18. Barnabas Tomkins, now or late of Tewſbury, in the County of Glouceſter, Malſter.

22. Thomas Collingwood, of Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly, within the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, Merchant, Dealer, and Chapman.

Joſeph Hall, of Barneſley in the County of York, Ironmonger, and White ſmith.

Nicholas Lilley, of Aſhton under Line, in the County of Lancaſter, Iſaac Heapy and Peter Heapy, both of Stockport, in the County of Cheſter, joint Partners, Dealers and Chapmen.

Iſaac Heapy, Peter Heapy, and Thomas Worthington, all of Stockport in the County of Cheſter, joint Partners, Dealers and Chapmen.

John Lane, of the City of Briſtol, Innholder, Dealer and Chapman.

A Liſt of BOOKS.

THE ancient Dialogue concerning the Exchequer, from two MSS Volumes called *The Black Book* and *the Red Book*; now done into *Engliſh*. 4to. 8s. *J. Worrall.*

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COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, April 25, 1758.

Amſterdam,	34	9 2½ Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	34	5
Rotterdam,	35	10 2½ Uſ.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35	6 2½ Uſ.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	31	⅜
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	31	
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	½
Cadiz,	39	½
Madrid,	39	¼
Bilboa,	39	
Leghorn,	48	½
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	48	½
Venice,	50	½
Liſbon,	5s.	5d. ½
Porto,	5s.	4d. ½
Dublin,	7	⅛

BILL of *Mortality from Mar.* 21. *to Apr.* 18.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	692	1414	Males	596	1109
Females	722		Females	513	
Under 2 years old		415	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		116	Within the walls		133
5 and 10		47	Without		334
10 and 20		47	*Mid.* and *Surry*		665
20 and 30		123	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		282
30 and 40		131			1414
40 and 50		147			
50 and 60		131			
60 and 70		124	Weekly *Mar.* 28.		367
70 and 80		95	*Feb.* 4.		365
80 and 90		31	11.		297
90 and 100		7	18.		385
100 and 109		0			1414
		1414			

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Mar.	27	29 : 3	13	0 : 0	20D.
	28	29 : 3	14	0 : 0	20
	29	30 : 3	14	0 : 0	20
	30	29 : 4	15	0 : 0	30
	31	29 : 4	13	0 : 0	10
Apr.	1	29 : 4	14	0 : 0	29
	2	29 : 4	14	0 : 0	30
	3	29 : 4¼	14	0 : 0	20M.
	4	30 : 6	14½	0 : 0	30
	5	29 : 7	15½	0 : 0	40
	6	29 : 7	16½	0 : 0	30
	7	29 : 7	14	0 : 0	20D.
	8	29 : 7	14	0 : 0	20
	9	29 : 7	13	0 : 0	10
	10	29 : 8	13	0 : 0	10
	11	29 : 8	12	0 : 0	20
	12	29 : 8	12	0 : 0	30
	13	29 : 8	12	0 : 0	40
	14	29 : 8	11	0 : 0	50
	15	29 : 8	12	0 : 0	20M.
	16	29 : 7	13	0 : 0	30
	17	29 : 7	14	0 : 0	20
	18	29 : 8	15	0 : 0	20D.
	19	29 : 8	16	2 : 0	30
	20	29 : 8	18	0 : 0	20
	21	29 : 9	20	6 : 0	20M.
	22	29 : 8	20	0 : 0	30
	23	29 : 8	21	0 : 0	10D.
	24	29 : 8	22	0 : 0	10
	25	29 : 7	20	0 : 0	5M.

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* APRIL 1758.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

Apr.	Bank Stock.	In. Stock.	South Sea	3 per Cen Old Ann.	Dit. New Ann.	3 per C.B. A. redu'd	Ditto consol.	Ditto 1726.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	3 per Cent Dit. 1757.	B. Cir. l. s. d.	India Bon l. s. d.	Life Ann. Yrs. Purc.
28	125¼	———	No Price.	———	No Price.	95¼	94½	No Price.	No Price.	———	100¾	94⅝	3 17 6	3 1 0	16⅛
29	———	148½	107	———	94⅜	———	Do	Do	94⅜	———	Do	94⅜	4 0 0	Do	Do
30	———	———	106¾	———	94⅜	———	94⅜	93	94⅜	———	Do	94⅜	Do	Do	Do
31	———	———	No Price.	———	93⅞	———	93⅞	No Price.	93⅞	———	100	93⅞	Do	Do	Do
1	———	———	Do	———	94	———	94	Do	93⅞	———	Do	94	4 2 6	Do	Do
2	Sunday.														
3	———	148¼	106¼	———	Do	———	Do	93	94	———	100⅛	93⅞	4 0 0	Do	Do
4	———	———	Do	———	93⅞	———	93⅞	No Price.	Do	———	Do	93⅝	4 5 0	3 0 0	Do
5	123	147	105⅝	———	93⅛	———	93⅛	92⅞	93⅛	———	99⅞	93	4 2 6	Do	Do
6	———	147¼	105⅝	———	93⅛	———	Do	92⅝	93⅛	———	99⅝	92⅞	4 5 0	2 19 0	Do.
7	———	147¼	Do	———	93⅛	———	93⅛	92⅞	93⅛	91⅛	99⅝	93	4 7 6	3 0 0	Do
8	———	148¼	No Price.	———	Do	———	93⅛	92⅝	Do	91⅛	99⅝	Do	4 10 0	2 18 0	Do
9	Sunday.														
10	———	Do	105⅛	———	Do	———	Do	92⅜	93⅛	Do	Do	93⅛	4 7 6	2 15 0	Do
11	———	148½	105⅛	———	93⅛	———	Do	Do	93⅛	Do	Do	92⅞	Do	Do	Do
12	———	148	105⅛	———	Do	———	93⅛	92⅝	93⅛	Do	Do	92⅛	Do	2 16 0	Do
13	120½	147½	Do	———	93⅜	———	Do	Do	93⅜	91⅞	99⅜	Do	4 10 0	2 17 0	Do
14	120	147½	105⅝	———	93⅜	92	Do	Do	Do	91⅞	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
15	Do	147¼	Do	———	93⅜	92¼	93⅜	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
16	Sunday.														
17	119¼	Do	Do	———	93⅛	———	93⅛	Do	93⅛	Do	Do	92⅛	Do	2 16 0	Do
18	Do	Do	Do	———	Do	———	93⅜	Do	93⅜	Do	99⅛	92⅞	Do	2 15 0	Do
19	Do	147⅜	105⅛	———	Do	———	Do	Do	Do	Do	99⅞	92⅛	Do	2 16 0	Do
20	Do	Do	105⅛	———	93⅜	———	93⅛	92⅛	93⅛	Do	99⅛	92⅞	Do	2 15 0	Do
21	Do	147⅜	Do	———	93⅛	———	Do	Do	Do	91⅛	Do	92⅛	Do	Do	Do
22	Do	Do	105⅛	———	Do	———	93⅜	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 14 0	Do
23	Sunday.														
24	Do	Do	Do	———	93⅜	———	93⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do	93	Do	2 13 0	Do
25	Do	147	105⅛	———	Do	———	Do	Do	Do	Do	99⅛	92⅞	Do	Do	Do

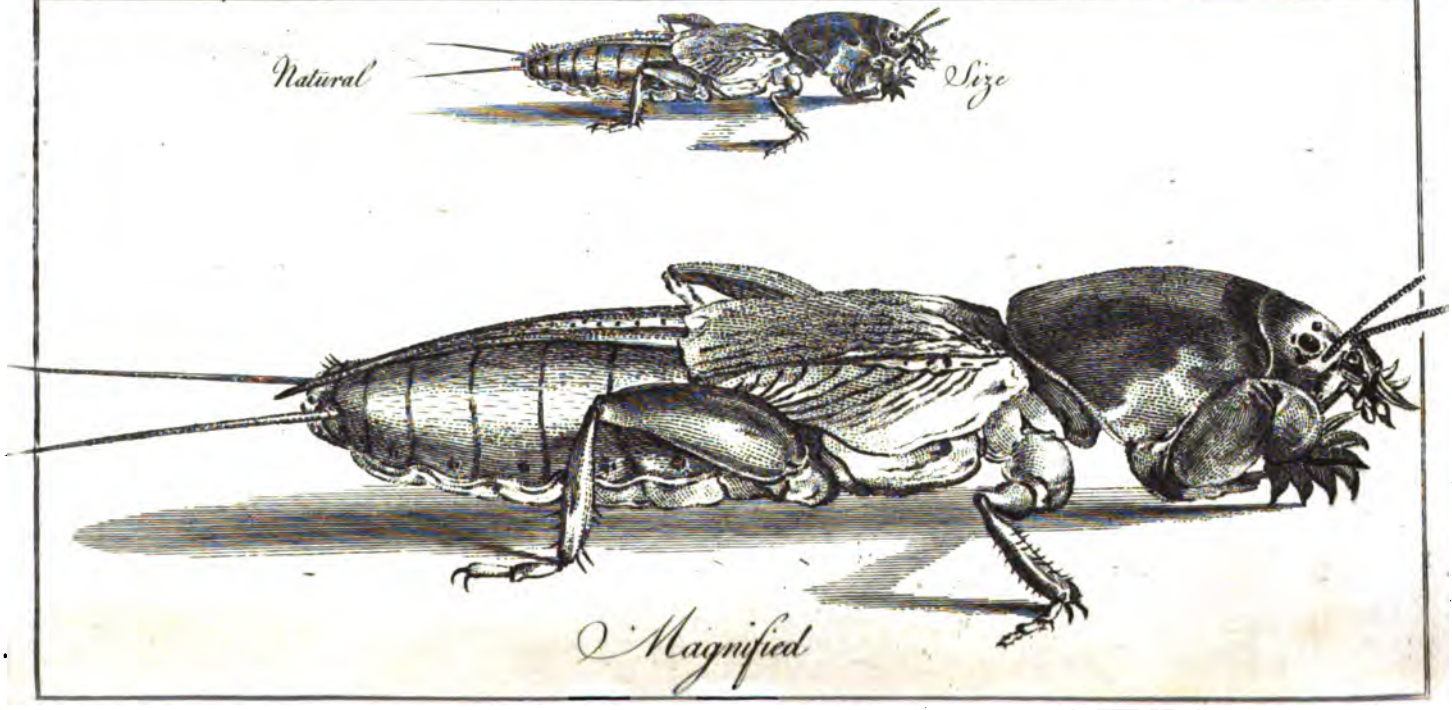
London: The Peck Loaf to weigh 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. Wheaten, to be sold for 2 s. 3 d. Houſhold, 1 s. 8 d. ⅞

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* APRIL 1758.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

Apr.	Bank Stock.	In. Stock.	South Sea	3 per Cent Old Ann.	Dit. New Ann.	3 per C.B. A. redu'd	Ditto consol.	Ditto 1726.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	3 per Cent Dit. 1757.	B. Cir. l. s. d.	India Bon l. s. d.	Life Ann. Yrs. Purc.
28	125¼	———	No Price.	———	No Price.	95¼	94⅛	No Price.	No Price.	———	100¼	94⅛	3 17 6	3 1 0	16½
29	———	148½	107	———	94⅞	———	Do	Do	94⅛	———	Do	94⅜	4 0 0	Do	Do
30	———	———	106¾	———	94⅞	———	94⅜	93	94⅛	———	Do	94⅞	Do	Do	Do
31	———	———	No Price.	———	93⅞	———	93⅞	No Price.	93½	———	100	93⅞	Do	Do	Do
1	———	———	Do	———	94	———	94	Do	93⅞	———	Do	94	4 2 6	Do	Do
2	Sunday.														
3	———	148¼	106¼	———	Do	———	Do	93	94	———	100⅛	93½	4 0 0	Do	Do
4	———	———	Do	———	93⅞	———	93⅞	No Price.	Do	———	Do	93½	4 5 0	3 0 0	Do
5	123	147	105¾	———	93½	———	93⅜	92½	93⅛	———	99⅞	93	4 2 6	Do	Do
6	———	147½	105¾	———	93⅛	———	Do	92½	93⅛	———	99½	92⅞	4 5 0	2 19 0	Do
7	———	147½	Do	———	93⅛	———	93½	92⅛	93⅛	91⅛	99¼	93	4 7 6	3 0 0	Do
8	———	148¼	No Price.	———	Do	———	93⅜	92¼	Do	91⅛	99¼	Do	4 10 0	2 18 0	Do
9	Sunday.														
10	———	Do	105¼	———	Do	———	Do	92⅜	93⅛	Do	Do	93⅛	4 7 6	2 15 0	Do
11	———	148½	105¼	———	93¼	———	Do	Do	93⅛	Do	Do	92⅞	Do	Do	Do
12	———	148	105¼	———	Do	———	93¼	92⅛	93⅛	Do	Do	92½	Do	2 16 0	Do
13	120½	147½	Do	———	93⅛	———	Do	Do	93⅛	91⅞	99⅛	Do	4 10 0	2 17 0	Do
14	120	147½	105¼	———	93¼	92	Do	Do	Do	91¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
15	Do	147¼	Do	———	93⅛	92¼	93⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
16	Sunday.														
17	119½	Do	Do	———	93⅛	———	93¼	Do	93⅛	Do	Do	92¼	Do	2 16 0	Do
18	Do	Do	Do	———	Do	———	93⅜	Do	93⅜	Do	99¼	92⅞	Do	2 15 0	Do
19	Do	147½	105¼	———	Do	———	Do	Do	Do	Do	99¼	92¼	Do	2 16 0	Do
20	Do	Do	105¼	———	93⅜	———	93¼	92½	93¼	Do	99¼	92¼	Do	2 15 0	Do
21	Do	147¼	Do	———	93¼	———	Do	Do	Do	91⅛	Do	92¼	Do	Do	Do
22	Do	Do	105¼	———	Do	———	93⅜	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 14 0	Do
23	Sunday.														
24	Do	Do	Do	———	93⅜	———	93¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	93	Do	2 13 0	Do
25	Do	147	105¼	———	Do	———	Do	Do	Do	Do	99⅛	92⅛	Do	Do	Do

The GRYLLOTALPA or MOLE-CRICKET.



Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *MAY*, 1758.

An Account of the GRYLO-TALPA, or MOLE-CRICKET.

THE next Inſtance of Wiſdom and Contrivance in the Formation of natural Bodies, we ſhall give in the GRYLO-TALPA, or MOLE-CRICKET; a Plate of which, in its natural, and magnified Size, was publiſhed in the laſt Magazine. This Creature cannot but ſtrike the Sight of every judicious, and contemplative Reader, as it exhibits to him the wonderful Connection of the inſect and quadruped Kinds. The Body, for the moſt Part, has the Form of an Inſect; but its Fore-feet are the Claws of a Mole, or very much like them; the Uſe of them is likewiſe the ſame, *viz.* to inhumate, or bury itſelf under the Earth, which it does with ſurprizing Force, and Readineſs; for when it is placed upon a Quantity of Earth, it goes to Work like the Mole, and makes its Way through every Part of it. It has a ſtrong Caſe, or Mail over the Fore-part to ſecure it from Injuries, which it is ſubject to, from the rugged *Antrums* of the Earth, and ſufficiently large for the Inſect-part of the Body. In this Part it repreſents more particularly the Make and Form of a *Cricket*, in its Legs and annulated *Abdomen*; as may be very eaſily ſeen, by comparing the Print with that Animal. This Creature alone is an undeniable Proof of Deſign and Contrivance in the Works of Nature; and ſuch like Themes as theſe, if they were more generally obſerved, and inſiſted upon, and made the Subjects of public Lectures, might prove a moſt effectual Method to eradicate from the Minds of Men, the abſurd Principles of Infidelity, Caſualty, and Neceſſity. We do not, indeed, mention Atheiſm; for tho' the *Pſalmiſt* ſays, *The Fool hath ſaid in his Heart, there is no God*, we can ſcarce think that *David* himſelf could ever produce ſuch an Inſtance of egregious Folly in human Nature. Theſe Creatures are found in many Places, where there is a light and good Earth; particularly in the Banks of the River *Severn*, there are many. This, which we have here given the Reader a View of, was found in a Garden near *Hammerſmith*, and preſented us for this Purpoſe.

B. M.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 172, *anſwered truly by Mr.* W. Johnſon, *of* Cheſham.

CONſtruction. Draw C L infinite, and upon ſome Point thereon, as at A, raiſe the Perpendicular A V, from A to V ſet 73 Yards, the given Height of the Tree; make the $\angle$ A V O = 126° 41′, the $\angle$ formed by the Shadow of the Cloud falling on the Vertex of the Tree; draw O V continued until it cut the Line C L in C, from A to B ſet 12 (the given Diſtance from the Tree at the ſecond Place of Obſervation,) draw V B, which, *per* Queſtion, will biſect the Sum of the Altitudes of the Tree taken at the firſt Station and utmoſt Extent of its Shadow; then make the $\angle$ B V L = B V C, draw V L until it interſects C L in L, raiſe the Perpendicular L O; then will O repreſent the Cloud, L the firſt Place of Obſervation, O L its Height, and L A the Diſtance from the Tree.

Calculation. The Figure drawn as before, in the Triangle A V B, right-angled at A, is given the Perpendicular A V, and Baſe A B, to find the $\angle$ A V B, from whence all the other Angles are known; then as S $\angle$ A L V : A V :: S $\angle$ A V L : A L = 224.445 Yards, the Diſtance from the firſt Place of Obſervation to the Tree; and as the S $\angle$ A L V : A V :: R : V L = 236.02; and laſtly, as the S $\angle$ V Q L : V L :: S $\angle$ L V O : L O = 240.2 Yards, the Height of the Cloud.

N. B. Some other Gentlemen taking the Sum of the Altitudes of the Cloud at the two Stations for that of the Tree, gave their Anſwers wrong.

Queſtion 173. *anſwered by Mr.* J. Tapner, *of* Boxgrove, Suſſex.

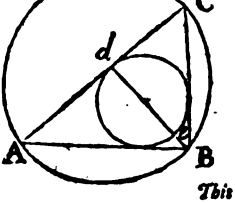
PUT x, y, and z for the Thickneſs, Length, and Breadth reſpectively. Then from the Data, we get by Proportion $2y = 8x = 6z$. But $2xy + 2xz + 2yz$ = Superficies; in which, by writing the Equivalent of y in Terms of x or z, as the Caſe requires, we get $6xx + 2xz + 8xz$. Whence, by the Queſtion, $\frac{18xx + 6xz + 24xz}{xz}$ $= \frac{4xyz}{xz} = 48 = 4y$. Therefore $y = 12$, $x = 4$, and $z = 3$ Feet.

It was alſo anſwered in the following Manner by Mr. T. Cuſtance, *of* Sutton *in the Iſle of* Ely.

LET x = the Equimultiple of the given Ratios $1\frac{1}{2}$, 6, and 2. Then $18x^3$ will be the Solidity, and $48x^2$ the Superficies. And $4 : 3 :: 48x^2 : 18x^3$, *per* Queſtion. Whence $72x^3 = 144x^2$ and $x = 2$, whence 3, 12, and 4 Feet are the Thickneſs, Length, and Breadth reſpectively.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. C. Pagiſter, *Mr.* R. Terry, *Mr.* J. Scott, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* W. Reeves, *Mr.* J. Dawſon, *Mr.* W. Reynolds, *Mr.* R. Eling, *Mr.* G. Stepley, *Mr.* S. Cole, *Mr.* T. Walker, *Mr.* J. Hammond, *Mr.* J. Rennard, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* S. Hartley, *Mr.* J. Norris, *Mr.* J. Naſmith, *and Mr.* G. Hicks.

Queſtion 174, *anſwered by Mr.* Roger Peele, *of the Royal Regiment of Horſe-Guards.*



THE Sum of the Diameters of the inſcribed, and circumſcribed Circles of a right-angled Triangle, is = the Sum of the two Legs. For A B + B C = A C + de = 7. Then as 7 : 4 :: 71.75 : 41 the Greater of the Legs, the Leſſer being $\frac{4}{7}$ of the Greater, is 30.75. Then is A C (= 51.25) + de (= 20.5) = 71.75.

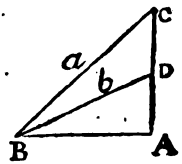
This

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Tapner, *Mr.* J. Sforer, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* W. Reeves, *Mr.* J. Hudson, *Mr.* J. Scot, *Mr.* T. Wilson, *Mr.* Jos. Dawson, *Mr.* R. Terry, *Mr.* W. Reynolds, *Mr.* R. Eling, *Mr.* S. Cole, *Mr.* T. Walker, *Mr.* Jos. Rennard, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* D. Horron, *Mr.* S. Hartley, *Mr.* J. Norris, *Mr.* W. Johnson, *and Mr.* W. Eaton.

Question 175, *answered by Master* S. West, *at Mr.* Hudson's *School at* Louth, Lincolnshire.

PUT x and y = Sine and Co-sine of the $\angle$ DBA = $\angle$ DBC, *per* Question, (Radius = 1); then is $y^2 - x^2$ = Co-sine of the $\angle$ CBA; hence, *per* Trig. $1 : a :: y^2 - x^2 : ay^2 - ax^2 = AB$; also $1 : 6 :: y : by = AB$, consequently $ay^2 - ax^2 = by$. But $1 - y^2 = x^2$; therefore $a ay^2 - by = a$, which solved gives

$$y = \frac{ba}{4a} + \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{16a^2} + \frac{1}{2}}.$$



This Question was also answered by Mr. Graham Wilkinson, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* S. Hartley, *Mr.* J. Dawson, *Mr.* R. Hudson, *Mr.* W. Reeves, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* R. Terry, *Mr.* E. Rawstorne, *Mr.* J. Todd, *and Mr.* W. Eaton.

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 187.

By Mr. Abra. Horsfall.

THERE is a Segment of a Sphere, whose Solidity is greater than double the convex Superficies by 26.18; and the Solidity of the whole Sphere is greater than double the Superficies of the whole by 1675.52. Hence I would know the Solidity of the Segment's least circumscribing Cone, and also the Solidity of its greatest inscribed Cylinder; with the analytical Investigation?

Question 188.

By Mr. T. Walker.

IN an Ellipsis, whose greater Diameter is 100, and lesser 70, it is required to describe therein the greatest Parallelogram possible, and to find the Dimensions thereof?

Question 189.

By Mr. T. White.

DUring the Time of the next Revolution of *Saturn* (from the first Point of *Aries* to his Return thither again, which, according to *Keith*'s Astronomical Lectures, is equal to 10759 Days, 6 Hours, 36′, 26″ of Time.) To find the exact Time when the Sum of the true Distances of *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars* from each other, shall be the least possible?

Question 190.

By Mr. David Horrax.

A Gentleman has brought me a Plank, the Length is to the Breadth as 5 to 1, which he orders to be made into a square Table = in Area to the said Plank, and not to exceed six Segments. The Plan how it shall be cut is requested?

We are obliged, once more, to inform our ingenious Contributors, that we cannot insert their Questions unless they send the Solutions with them: Also, we must beg of them not to draw their Schemes larger than is necessary to shew the Solution: Also, that their Questions are not barely speculative, but useful; and that the Answers be expressed in Numbers, where it relates to Distances, Dimensions, &c.

N. B.

N. B. *The Liſt of the Names of the Places in* Germany, *with their Bearings, Diſtances, &c. as expreſſed in the Map, proving ſo very large, we cannot poſſibly find Room for it (as we promiſed,) but ſhall reſerve it for the Supplement.*

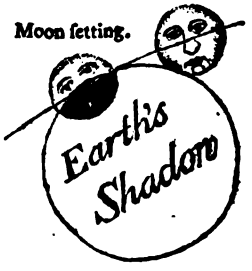
Then likewiſe Directions will be given for placing the ſeveral Plates in the Work.

A Computation of an Eclipſe of the Moon, *made from Dr.* Halley's *Tables.*

By John Maſon, *of* Stretton, Staffordſhire.

January 13, in the Morning, 1759.

		h	′	″	‴
Apparent Time, at Stretton, of the	Beginning	6	32	32	28
	Middle	7	57	13	28
	Ecliptic Oppoſition	8	05	10	04
	End of the Eclipſe	9	21	54	28
	Whole Duration	2	49	22	00
	Digits eclipſed	6	03	55	00
	Moon ſets, by allowing for Parallax and Refraction	8	07	12	00



CREATION. *A* POEM.

BEfore the glorious heav'ns, the ſeas, and earth,
Receiv'd from *Nature*'s GOD their wond'rous birth,
All was one vaſt abyſs and gloomy ſpace,
Uncircumſcribed by the bounds of place;
When ſtraight th' *Almighty*, like the brooding dove,
Upon the boundleſs deep began to move.
Creation heard his voice: the heav'ns and earth
Start at his *fiat* into inſtant birth;
Unnumber'd glitt'ring ſtars in ſpace appear,
Which ſeem the ſpangles in an *Æthiop*'s ear;
Th' effulgent ſun darts forth his genial rays,
And now begins to ſmile the golden days.
The earth her variegated liv'ry wears,
And *Nature* in her new-born charms appears.
The pleaſing trees their verdant branches ſhow;
The painted flow'rs with lovely colours glow:
Cool fountains here refreſh th' enraptur'd ſight;
There groves and ſweet ſequeſter'd ſcenes delight:
Here golden meadows and the vallies lye;
There diſtant hills invade the azure ſky.
Where various animals unnumber'd rove
Commix'd: for all was amity and love.
Lions, lambs, oxen, bears, together ſtray,
And in the woods and fields together play:
Thro' meadows glide the clear tranſparent rills,
Reflecting head-long flocks, and trees, and hills;
Where the ſwift Tenants of the wat'ry way
To the ſun-beams their ſilver coats diſplay.
The beauteous ſwan ſails down the glaſſy ſtream,
And moves with ſtate amidſt the circl'ing gleam.
The peacock all her ſhining ſtars diſplays,
And thouſand dazzling glories round her blaze.
On downy wings the feather'd ſongſters fly,
And woods and groves reſound with harmony.
Then firſt on trees, on ſtreams, and mountains, ſhone,
With ſilver trembling light, the ſilent moon:
With ſtarry gems the azure concave glow'd,
From heav'n ſoft ſtreams of clear effulgence flow'd,
And *Nature* ſung the praiſes of her God.
Thro' boundleſs ſpace the loud *Hoſannahs* ring;
Angels, archangels in one chorus ſing.

Then

Then was the golden age, and free from care,
Together liv'd the firſt angelic pair;
No ſeeds of direful diſcord then were ſown,
And rapine, theft, and murder, were unknown.
No veſſels dar'd defy the angry main,
Nor ſail'd from pole to pole in ſearch of gain:
Then were no wars, no ſieges then were laid,
Nor nations by ungrateful miniſters betray'd.
The luſt of kingly pow'r was then unknown,
And vain, ambitious notions of a throne.
The breaſt of man was free from fears and care;
Envy and rancour had no dwelling there.
But all was innocence, content and joy,
Unmix'd and pure delights that never cloy.

To Mr. PARKER, *on a* Sea-piece *of his painting.*

By the Rev. Mr. J. DE LA COURT.

SO ſtrikes the windows that beguiles the eye,
The mimic ſlipper, or diſſembled flie;
So veils *Timanthes Agamemnon*'s air,
And *Ariſtides* paints a mother's care;
So look'd the ſheet *Parafius*' drap'ry wove,
Apelles' *Venus*, or *Euphranor*'s *Jove*.
Thus was the mare's mouth froth'd to whom
heaſts neigh'd,
Portogeeſſe's dog, *Mealces*' ſteed;
So *Lorreign* landſkips, *Vanderveldt* fights feign'd,
Zeuxis limn'd fruits, and flow'rs, a Baptiſt
ſtain'd;
So flame reflected, as the boy coals blew,
Phaleron, *Scylla*, *Nile* a *Coypel* drew;
So *Titian* colour'd, *Raphael* ſketch'd his plan,
Man may mock *birds*, but you deceive a *man*.
'Tis hard to ſay which moſt I muſt admire
In this juſt piece, thy judgment, or thy fire:
So warm with life the ſtrongeſt figures riſe,
The rough ſea roars, and ſwells to meet my
eyes!
The vocal paint, work'd up in louder ſtorms,
Speaks out in thunder, and the deep deforms.
Clouds, roll'd on clouds, in darker ſhades in-
creaſe,
The wild waves foam, and whiten all the piece.
The ſcatter'd light'ning mixes with the main,
And dolphins bound along the moving plain:
The ready pencil here a ſhip commands
To ſtrike a rock, or bulge againſt the ſands:
With pity we ſurvey its ſhatter'd ſide,
While planks and men lie mingled in the tide:
Aloft the crew-curſt *Petterel* is borne,
With wet-wing'd *Notus*, raining from his arn.
Or ſhould old *Ocean* toil himſelf to reſt,
Thy pictur'd *Halcyons* brood upon his breaſt.
Soft ſlide the waves, the ſurge is ſmoother ſeen,
And from thy pencil flows a watry green:
Or would we view the treaſures of the deep,
Where beds of oyſters, well diſſembled, ſleep;
Here heaps of ambergreaſe lie ſoil'd with weeds,
And thro' the ooze the branching coral bleeds.
Dark on the rocks the ſea-wreck nods above,
And in the floating canvas ſeems to move.
Theſe are the charms that wait upon thy
hand!
Here nature works, and here her graces ſtand!
To ſtrike the ſoul, O *Parker*, be thy part,
And let thy touches ſink into the heart!
Painting and poetry in thee unite,
And on each other caſt a friendly light.
Fond to reflect the beauties of a mind,
Where ſiſter-arts are in perfection join'd.
Still in thy curious labours let me ſhare,
New-mix the colours, and the tints prepare;
Or from the ſullied pencil wipe the ſtain,
Or ſtretch the canvas for the future ſcene;
There ſhall thy fancy with thy finger move,
And ev'ry ſtroke a *Chilcot*'s leg improve.
There let me watch with thee each dawning
line,
And from the progreſs gueſs the ſoft deſign:
Whether the drop, unpoliſh'd as it lies,
May form an *angel*'s, or a *Conran*'s eyes,
Or if that lake muſt *Lyſaght*'s lips adorn,
Or riſe in bluſhes to deſcribe the morn.
Theſe are amuſements innocent and bright,
Reſults of genius, and a taſte polite;
Theſe meet in thee, and mingle in thy mind,
And ſpeak a manner finiſh'd and refin'd:
Hence the big thoughts that in thy fancy roll!
Hence all thoſe beauties, tranſcripts of thy
ſoul!
Where, if thy colours glow in *Gunning*'s cheeks,*
It is thy ſoul, and not thy pencil ſpeaks.
Theſe want not words to praiſe his pow'rful
hand,
Who can the paſſions like the winds command.
Yet few, how few! when all our pains are
paſt,
Are born with ears and eyes to judge at laſt!
How few can taſte the *Muſe*'s art, or thine!
How few can taſte thy harmony, or mine!
Ere ſhort-liv'd artiſts ſee their glory riſe,
Their colours vaniſh, and their muſic dies;
Such is the poet's, ſuch the painter's fate,
Too ſoon 'tis envied, and eſteem'd too late.
Ireland.

* *Lady* Coventry.

DAVID's *Lamentation over his Son* ABSALOM.

O my Son, Abſalom, *my Son, my Son*, Abſa-
lom! *Would to God, I had died for thee, O*
Abſalom, *my Son, my Son!*

2 Sam. xviii. 33.

CHildren attend: to you I now impart
The tender feelings of a father's heart.
Witneſs ye midnight watches, morning hours,
And all ye *vigil-keeping* heav'nly pow'rs,

What

What anxious cares a parent's thoughtful breaſt
Often diſtract, and drive away his reſt.*
When balmy ſleep forſakes his languid eyes,
Deep ſighs, and dying groans aſcend the ſkies.
" But oh! let righteous vengeance ſtop her ears,
And flaming wrath be quench'd with pious tears:"
(For his dear child this is a father's pray'r,)
" Let not the light'ning finge a ſingle hair!
But rather fall on this devoted head,
And for an expiation ſtrike me dead!"
He ſpake; and heard an awful voice proclaim,
" Rebellious children are a grief and ſhame.
Let them reform! or worthy puniſhment
Tho' *ſlow*, yet *ſure*, and certain, will be ſent.
Hot thunder-bolts ſhall at their heads be hurl'd;
For ſtrict, impartial juſtice rules the world.
The rights of fatherhood muſt be maintain'd;
Or God's authority would be arraign'd."
Thus ſaid the viſion to the aged ſire;
Then diſappeared in a flaſh of fire.
Unequal to the ſhock, the hoary head
With ſorrow ſoon deſcended to the dead.
So, once old *Eli*, on the fatal day
The *ark* was taken, ſwoon'd, and dy'd away.

* *Eccleſiaſticus* xlii. 9.

NIGHT. *A* POEM.

Nox atra cava circumvolat umbra.
VIRG.

NOW ſable night diſplays her gloom around,
And ſpreads her ſhady pinions o'er the ground,
While ſlumb'ring chiefs of bloody battles dream,
And courtſhip is the ſleeping ſhepherd's theme.
See! *Cynthia* pale, o'er hills and plains extends,
Unleſs the ſcreech-owl wakes the ſilent plains.
And while the ſtars beſtick the glowing ſky,
Lull'd into ſleep reſponſive *echoes* die.
The ſavage beaſts, that haunt the horrid woods;
The feather'd choir, and tenants of the floods,
Nocturnal glooms, in all their influence ſhare,
While balmy ſleep excludes their ev'ry care.
Upon the earth the peaceful flocks now lay,
And herds forget the labours of the day;
The chearful birds their tuneful lays forget,
And all the flow'rs with dew nocturnal ſweat.
Now winds lay huſh'd in ſubterranean beds,
While heavy darkneſs wraps the mountains heads:
Now coarſe miſts ariſe from ſmoaking floods,
And awful horror fills the ſilent woods:
Lo! *Contemplation* bids my mind ariſe,
And view the ſplendor of the ſpangled ſkies.
See! worlds unnumber'd ſtrike th' aſtoniſh'd ſight,
And chear dark nature with their twinkling light:
And ſee! the moon her beauteous charms diſplays,
And o'er all Nature ſhoots her ſilver rays.
In ages paſt has ſhe the ſoul refin'd,
And added knowledge to th' enquiring mind.
Ariſe, my ſoul! my *Muſe* begin the ſong,
And ſing the pow'r to whom ſuch ſcenes belong.
Who did from nothing call earth's comely frame,
And gave both ſun and moon to light the ſame;
Who added too yon myſtic, ſtarry roll,
And can or chear, or change, or ſpoil the whole;
Who now in darkneſs does his pow'r diſplay,
And ſoon will change this darkneſs into day.

Malling, *Muſarum Amicus.*
Oct. 10, 1757.

On ſeeing Miſs ——— *act the Part of* Caliſta, *in the* Fair Penitent.

WHEN beauty's in diſtreſs, who can forbear,
To ſympathiſe in grief, and wiſh to ſhare
The trouble and misfortunes of the fair?
But if there are, whoſe brutiſh ſouls retain
No ſenſe, or feeling for another's pain,
Their hearts would ſurely throb, their tears o'er-flow,
To ſee you act the fair *Caliſta*'s woe.
Her ſolemn air, her melancholy mien,
And poignant grief, in you are plainly ſeen.
You raiſe the paſſions, with ſuch pleaſing art,
That joy, and woe, at once affect the heart.
Cou'd but our author once review the light,
Be a ſpectator on our meeting-night,
He'd own you act *Caliſta*'s Part ſo well,
That *Y*——*t* might behold her parallel.

Thoverton,
Feb. 6, 1758. *W. Pullen.*

An ACROSTIC.

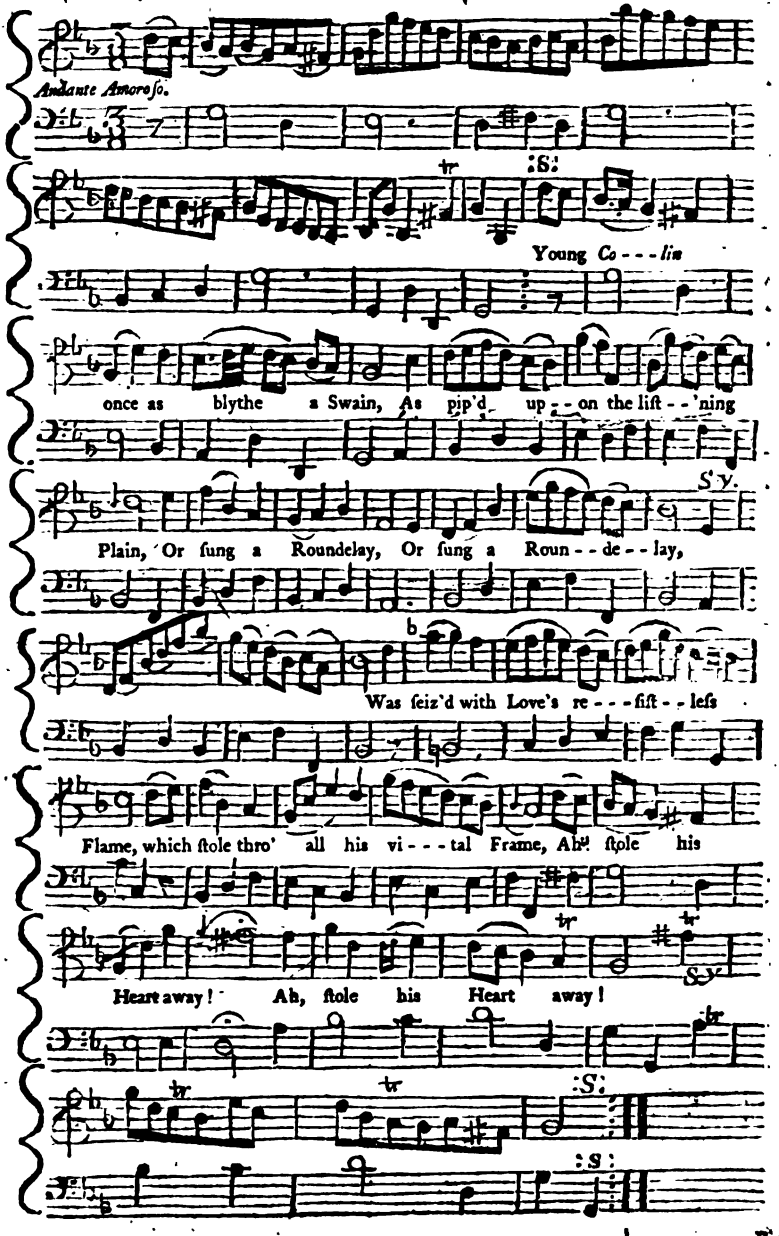
M ore lovely far than was the *Grecian* fair,
I s the young blooming nymph whoſe chains I wear:
S hould the three *goddeſſes* again contend,
S he too be there, the conteſt ſoon would end;

B left *Paris* would to her the fruit reſign,
E ndu'd with beauties more than theirs divine.
T ho' charming is her perſon, and her face,
S till more her mind, adorn'd with ev'ry grace;
Y et does not vanity, the ſex's foil,

C ancel her graces, or her beauties ſoil.
O h! were ſhe mine, the charms ſhe would beſtow,
'X preſſion's powers are too faint to ſhow!

Feb. 21, 1758. G. H.

A NEW SONG.

Sym. Jan. 14, 1758.

Andante Amoroſo.
Young Co - - - lin
once as blythe a Swain, As pip'd up - - on the liſt - - 'ning
Sy.
Plain, Or ſung a Roundelay, Or ſung a Roun - - de - - lay,
Was ſeiz'd with Love's re - - - fiſt - - leſs
Flame, which ſtole thro' all his vi - - - tal Frame, Ah! ſtole his
Heart away! Ah, ſtole his Heart away!

But

II.

But *Nan*, the maid whom *Roger* lov'd,
His ardent paſſion diſapprov'd,
Ungrateful, cruel fair!
The ſwain with grief-diſtracted breaſt,
Both day and night was robb'd of reſt,
And drove to black deſpair.

III.

But thus ſucceſsleſs in his love,
Next eve he trod the loneſome grove
Full big with many a ſigh:
At length a cryſtal ſtream he ſpies,
Then caſts around his anxious eyes,
To ſee that none were nigh.

IV.

Here conquer'd by the heart-felt wound,
He throws him liſtleſs on the ground,
And thus he vents his grief;
"Since *Nan* my faithful ſuit diſdains,
To-morrow's dawn ſhall end my pains,
If death can give relief."

V.

Juſt as the ſwain had mention'd death,
And mix'd a ſigh with ev'ry breath,
That way young *Dolly* ſtray'd;
"Whence, *Roger*, cou'd that boundleſs woe,
That melancholy language flow?"
Enquir'd the tender maid.

VI.

The love-born ſwain, in great ſurprize,
Lift up his drooping head and eyes,
And thus to *Doll* reply'd:
"No matter whence my grief aroſe;
Curſt woman, nothing, nothing knows,
But cruelty, and pride!"

VII.

"The men, ſays *Doll*, I'm ſure are worſe,
And well deſerve the heavieſt curſe;
A faithleſs, perjur'd crew!
For *Collin* late, with ſolemn vows,
Proteſted I ſhou'd be his ſpouſe,
But, lo! has wedded *Sue!*"

VIII.

Except me from that wav'ring train,
I lov'd too true, reply'd the ſwain.
Except me too, ſhe cries.
Come, try me then, ſince I am true:
Ah! that, ſays *Doll*, I dare not do,
Experience makes me wiſe.

IX.

The ſwain ſtill urg'd the lovely maid,
No matter what he did, or ſaid,
They wed before next noon.
An hint for maidens to be kind,
For ſwains, to calm their love-born mind,
Nor think of death too ſoon.

The following conciſe Account of Mr. FIELDING's *Plan for a Preſervatory and Reformatory of deſerted Girls, and penitent Proſtitutes; and Mr.* R. DINGLEY's *Scheme for the like Purpoſes, which have much engroſſed the public Speculation, we preſume, will be acceptable to our Readers.*

MR. FIELDING, in his Introduction to his Plan, obſerves, that there are great Numbers of Girls among the lower Claſs, whoſe Parents can ſcarcely maintain, and cloathe, and much leſs properly educate them, and who, when the Father dies, if not before, are left deſtitute of the Means of Support, and often thereby become an eaſy Prey to the Bawd and Debauchee.

To preſerve theſe from being expoſed, and decoyed, he propoſes a PUBLIC LAUNDRY, *to employ, breed up, and preſerve the deſerted Girls of the Poor of this Metropolis; and alſo to reform thoſe Proſtitutes, whom Neceſſity has drove into the Streets, and who are willing to return to Virtue, and obtain an honeſt Livelihood by Induſtry.*

He therefore propoſes:

I. That a public Building ſhould be erected for this Purpoſe, of ſuch Extent, and Number of proper Apartments as the neceſſary Offices, Employments, Support, and Government of them ſhould render fit and neceſſary.

II. That Girls be received from 7 Years of Age to 15, uncorrupted, and free from any Blemiſh of Conſtitution and Intellects, the Daughters of the induſtrious Poor. That Proſtitutes, to be reformed, be taken in to the Age of 23, ſuch as are recoverable as to Conſtitution, not excepting poor Girls who are ſometimes put out Apprentices by Pariſhes, and too often placed in the worſt of Families.

III. That the Girls be bound Apprentice for 7 Years, or 'till 21, to the grand Matron.

IV. Under 12 Years of Age, to be employed in the Reading-ſchool, under the head Matron, and proper Aſſiſtants; thoſe from 12 to 16 in the Plain-work School; and thoſe from 16 to the Expiration of their Apprenticeſhips, in the Waſhing and Ironing-ſchools. Others in the Kitchin, Cookery, *&c.* at Diſcretion.

Provided alſo, that a due Regard be always had to their Inſtruction, and Morals: The *Reformed Proſtitutes* to be employed in ſeparate Apartments. And when any of the

the young Girls have ſerved their Time, to be cloathed, and fixed in reputable Families as domeſtic Servants; and the reformed Proſtitutes, in more inferior Families.

V. That this Laundry be furniſhed from Families who may not have Convenience to waſh at home; and make up Linnen for private Families, or for the Army, Navy, *&c.*

VI. That for the better putting this Scheme in Execution, a Number of Perſons be fixed on to be called Fathers, Perſons of Rank and Fortune, under whoſe Patronage a Subſcription ſhould be raiſed, and the Subſcription be paid into the Hands of Bankers.

VII. That 26 Ladies of Rank be appointed yearly Viſitors, two to viſit every Week by Rotation; and to make their Reports in Writing, ſealed up, and directed to the Committee of the Fathers of the ſaid Laundry.

Beſides ſeveral other Punctilios, for Form and Decorum.

To facilitate this Deſign, which the Author endeavours to ſhew is adapted to promote the public Good, large Subſcriptions are neceſſary; and this he thinks will be encouraged by the Humane and Generous, when the Premiſſes are duly conſidered; for which Purpoſe they are made public, and inſcribed to her Grace Charlotte, Ducheſs-dowager of Somerſet, the firſt Subſcriber to, and avowed Patroneſs of this Charity.

Mr. R. Dingley has likewiſe obliged the Public, with his Plan, more immediately with relation to Proviſion for repenting Proſtitutes, in which he is very particular, and many of his Anecdotes juſt.

I. With reſpect to the Government, he propoſes it ſhould be by a Vice-preſident, and Committee, to be ballotted for.

II. As to the Eſtabliſhment, that it be in ſome convenient Place, and that a ſmall Houſe, or two, may be adviſable 'till Experience ſhall confirm the Utility of the Undertaking, and Subſcriptions ſhall enable the Managers to erect a large One. —— That the Houſe ſhall be called the Magdalen, or Penitential-House. To be governed by a Preſident, a Committee, the following Officers, *&c. viz. a Chaplain, Matron, Phyſician, Surgeon and Apothecary, a Steward*, who may alſo be *Secretary*, and a *Porter*. The Duty of each of theſe Officers are explained, according to the uſual Purport and Intention of ſuch Offices.

Proper Objects for Admiſſion. Such as apply by Petition, firſt referred to the Committee, and to be examined by them; if approved, ſo be wrote on *Found proper*, and ſo preſerved as a Proof of the Petitioner's Sincerity; who, accordingly muſt be bound Apprentice, or articled Servant to the Matron, with a Reſerve to be diſmiſſed if, afterward an apparent Impoſition ſhould be diſcovered, and that the Articles be ſo drawn as to have a Power of cancelling them at the Expiration of three or five Years, as Circumſtances may render fit; ſuch as Reconciliation of Parents, Change of Fortune, and the like, the Parent entering into a Bond for the good Behaviour of the Woman releaſed for a certain Time; and if ſhe relapſes, to be removed out of the Realm. —— That Perſons admitted produce Certificates of their Name, and Places of Settlement. —— That they are, upon Examination, found capable of being rendered clean and healthy. —— The Patients (thus taken in) to have another Name, by which they ſhall be called while reſiding in the Houſe. —— That they wear a Uniform of light Grey. —— That they be claſſed 12 in each Ward, and ſleep in ſeparate Beds. —— That there be a Room for their Working at the End of, or adjoining to each Ward. —— That one in each Ward preſide in Turn, weekly, and be anſwerable to the Matron for the Behaviour of the Reſt. —— That the Wards be numbered and named —— That they watch in Turns, every Night, and traverſe the Wards at leaſt every Hour. —— That they eat in one Room, tho' at different Tables. —— That there be a Superiority, or Preference of Wards, according to Perſons Education or Behaviour. —— That they do the Buſineſs of the Houſe, according to Orders from their Superiors, or be ſubject to Diſmiſſion. —— That an Apartment be provided for the more ſerious and beſt behaved; and that this be made the Reward of Good behaviour. —— That all be kept ſtrict to Hours of Devotion. —— That they work ſo many Hours each Day as ſhall be judged fit, and that one, in Turn, be permitted to read, while the Reſt work, ſuch Books of Piety as the Committee ſhall think proper; and that for this Purpoſe, a ſmall, but uſeful Collection of Books be provided. —— That every Perſon work, or do ſomething according to her Ability, and have Half the Benefit accruing from her Labour and Ingenuity, on Diſmiſſion. —— That the Superintendant of each Ward dine at the Upper-end of each Table, and direct ſuch Attendance from the inferior Wards as is thought proper. —— That their Diet be, in general, coarſe, but wholeſome. —— That no Perſon be admitted to ſee, or have any Converſation, without Leave firſt had and ſigned by the Preſident, or two of the Committee. —— That no Letters be received without being firſt inſpected by the Matron. —— That their Employ be making or mending Linnen,

ſcouring Pewter, making Bon-lace, black Lace, artificial Flowers, Childrens Toys, Spinning fine Thread, *&c.* Woollen-yarn for Clothiers, Callimancos, and Cruels; winding Silk, Embroidery, and all Branches of Millinery; Lady's Shoes, Mantuas, *&c.* Child's Coat-making, ſtitching Stays, making Cauls for Wigs, knitting Hoſe, or Mittens, making of Gloves, Leather or Silken, drawing Patterns, *&c.* or whatever other Employ their ſeveral Abilities, or Geniuſſes may lead to. The whole Government to be conducted with ſuch Humanity, as may render it not a Houſe of Correction, but an happy Aſylum and deſirable Retreat from their wretched, and diſtreſsful Circumſtances.

To the latter of theſe Plans there have been many, and greater Subſcriptions than to the Former,* and it is very much wiſhed, by ſome Perſons, from the Analogy in their Schemes, and as having the ſame laudable Purpoſes, they would unite their Subſcriptions in Purſuance of it.

But while ſome approve, and applaud the Deſign, others cenſure it; and their principal Objections are, 1ſt. that to reclaim and make ſuch a Change in the Diſpoſition of Proſtitutes as is propoſed, is highly unreaſonable to be hoped for. 2dly. To provide for them in the Manner propoſed, if practicable, would be a real Prejudice to many induſtrious Poor, who are now ſupported by ſuch Employment. 3dly. That making Proviſion for their Support, would rather be an Encouragement to Vice and Proſtitution, and to the groſſeſt Hypocriſy, inſtead of producing a real Change; and conſequently theſe, and ſuch-like Objections have given Riſe to a Premium for encouraging any better Plan. [*See our Magazine for laſt Month, Page* 794.]

* *It is ſaid, that about* 1000 l. *only is ſubſcribed to Mr.* Fielding's *Plan, and near* 3000 l. *to Mr.* Dingley's.

Premiums given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

TO the Perſon who ſhall make the beſt Carpet of one Breadth, after the Manner of Turky Carpets, in Price, Colour, Pattern, and Workmanſhip, to be at leaſt 15 Feet by 12 Feet, and to be produced on or before the laſt Wedneſday in March, 1759, 30 l.

For the ſecond beſt of the ſame Dimenſions, by ſome other Perſon, 20 l.

Note, No Perſon who has gain'd any Premium for making Carpets will be now admitted as a Claimant, except for the firſt Premium, for which Premium ſuch Claimant or Claimants ſhall produce ſix Carpets of the Dimenſions above, ſuperior to any others produced.

To the Manufacturer who ſhall make the largeſt Quantity of the Crapes commonly uſed for Mourning Hatbands, Scarves, &c. nearly equal in Goodneſs to the beſt foreign Crapes, not leſs than 100 Yards; to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in March, 1759, 30 l.

For the beſt Drugget, to be made neareſt and moſt agreeable to the Quality of a Drugget of foreign Manufacture, a Pattern of which will be deliver'd by the Regiſter of the Society; to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in February, 1759, 20 l.

For the ſecond beſt, 10 l.

A Premium of 20 l. will be given to any Pariſh, wherein the greateſt Quantity of Wheat ſhall be ground into Meal by Hand-Mills work'd by the Poor, (in any Workhouſe within the Bills of Mortality) in Proportion to the Number of the Poor in the ſaid Workhouſe; which Meal ſhall be conſumed therein, or ſold out to other Perſons; ſatisfactory Proof to be made thereof on or before the third Wedneſday in Febr. 1759.

For the ſecond greateſt Quantity, in like Manner, 15 l.

For the third ditto, 10 l.

To the Perſon who ſhall make for the Society, on or before the firſt Wedneſday in November, 1758, a Hand Mill, which will moſt effectually and expeditiouſly grind Wheat and other Grain into Meal, in a cheap Manner, for making Bread for the Uſe of the Poor, 50 l.

For making and producing, on or before the firſt Wedneſday in April, 1759, the beſt and cheapeſt Pair of Mill-Stones, not leſs than 25 Inches Diameter, of Engliſh Stones or Burrs, that ſhall come neareſt in Goodneſs to the Mill-ſtones made of French Burrs, for the grinding Wheat and other Grain, 15 l.

For the ſecond beſt, 10 l.

For the third ditto, 5 l.

For making the greateſt Quantity of Paper, and beſt in Quality, from Silk Rags alone, not leſs than one Ream; to be produced on or before the laſt Wedneſday in January, 1759, 20 l.

For

For the ſecond greateſt Quantity, and beſt in Quality, not leſs than a Ream, 10*l.*

For the third ditto, not leſs than a Ream, 5*l.*

For making one Ream of Paper which upon Trial ſhall be judged equal in all its Qualities to the French Paper, proper for receiving the beſt Impreſſions of Copper-plates; to be produced on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in April, 1759, 20*l.*

Specimens of French Paper will be delivered at the Society's Office to any Paper-Maker.

For the fineſt ſpun Yarn from Flax of Engliſh Growth, not leſs than 6 lb. Weight; to be produced on or before the ſecond Wedneſday in February, 1759, 10*l.*

To the Maſters or Miſtreſſes, or thoſe who under any other Denomination ſuperintend the Labour of the Poor in Workhouſes, the following Premiums will be given, viz.

For ſpinning the beſt Worſted-Yarn in any Workhouſe wherein the Poor are not let to farm, not leſs than 500 lb. Weight (fit for the Uſe of Weavers) which ſhall on or before the third Wedneſday in February, 1759, be proved to have been ſpun therein between the preſent Date and that Day, by ſuch poor Perſons only as ſhall have been there relieved, 15*l.*

For ſpinning not leſs than 1000 lb. Weight of any Linnen Yarn from Hemp or Flax (fit for any handicraft Trade in the lower Branches of Weaving) in any Workhouſe, and by ſuch poor Perſons as above, within the Time aforeſaid; ſufficient Samples to be produced, 10*l.* to the beſt deſerving.

For ſpinning not leſs than 200 lb. Weight of the fineſt Linnen Yarn fit for the principal Branches of Weaving, for making Stockings, or to be uſed as Sewing-Thread, within the Time and on the Conditions abovementioned, 15*l.*

For ſpinning not leſs than 500 lb. Weight of Cotton Yarn, neareſt to the Sort called Surat or Turky Cotton Yarn, in any Workhouſe as above, within the ſame Time, and on the ſame Conditions, 10*l.*

For cauſing to be knit within the Time abovementioned, by Women and Children relieved in the Workhouſe of any Pariſh whoſe Poor are not farmed out, and provided twenty Women and Children, or upwards, have been employ'd, the largeſt Quantity in Proportion to the Number ſo employ'd, of white low-priced ſlight Worſted Hoſe for Women, from Yarn ſpun in the ſaid Workhouſe, ſuch Hoſe to weigh about 3 lb. per Dozen, and each Stocking to meaſure full 23 Inches in the Leg, and 9 Inches in the Foot, and to be knit from two Threads of ſoft Worſted ſpun on the ſhort Wheel, called the Canterbury or Leiceſter Wheel; for the greateſt Number of ſuch Hoſe as come neareſt to a Pattern to be given by the Society, in the Proportion of one Dozen Pair at leaſt for each Woman and Child, 15*l.*

For the ſecond Parcel in Quantity and Quality of the like Hoſe, on the ſame Conditions, 10*l.*

For cauſing to be knit, on the above Conditions, the largeſt and beſt Quantity of the like Worſted Hoſe for Women, of the ſame Size and about the ſame Weight, but knit from three Threads of the Long Wheel Spinning, 15*l.*

For the ſecond Parcel ditto in Quantity and Goodneſs, 10*l.*

The Hoſe muſt be produced to the Society, or to ſuch as they ſhall appoint to examine the ſame, and muſt be made as near as may be to Samples of each Sort, which will be delivered by the Regiſter to any Perſon who ſhall apply by a Subſcriber.

Note, Certificates will be required from the Maſters, Miſtreſſes, or Superintendants of ſuch Workhouſes, as are Candidates for Spinning or Knitting, ſpecifying the Number, Sex and Ages of the Poor employ'd therein, how many Days they were ſo employ'd, and the Juſtneſs of the Samples delivered in; and alſo a Certificate or Certificates from the Rector, Vicar, or Curate, and from the Overſeers of the Poor of the Pariſh, where each Workhouſe is ſituated, that they have reſpectively examined into the Facts certified by ſuch Maſter or other Perſon, believe the ſame to be true, and that the Poor have been treated in the mean Time with Humanity and Compaſſion.

No Perſon will be intitled to more than one of the above Premiums.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *MAY*, 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Germany.

THEY write from Ratisbon, of the 30th of April, that they were informed, by good Authority, that the auxiliary Troops of the Duke of Wurtemberg, which last Year were full 6000, are now reduced to less than the Half; and that they will pass from the imperial to the French Army, in which the Duke himself will make the Campaign. The Troops of the Empire are at present on all Sides in Motion, to assemble in the Environs of Culmbach, where they are to be formed into an Army. We here from Wesel, of the 19th past, that the Elector of Bavaria will furnish France with a Body of 6000 Troops, to be employed in Bohemia.

The Prince of Bevern arrived at Breslau the 6th of this Instant from Brinn; and it is said will command a large Corps the King has ordered to be assembled on the Frontiers of Upper Silesia. The King of Prussia has raised Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic from the Rank of Lieutenant-general, to that of General of Foot, in his Majesty's Forces. Schweidnitz surrendered on the 16th past; and his Prussian Majesty being informed that the Count de Thierheim had treated the Inhabitants with great Rigour, said, 'I will remember it.'

Representations having been made to the King of Prussia, that it was impossible for the Nobility and the Rest of the Inhabitants of Mecklenburgh to pay the Contributions required, his Majesty hath made an Abatement of 500,000 Crowns.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-quarters were still at Munster on the 22d past, and those of Prince George of Holstein-Gottorp at Dalmen. His Serene Highness is employed in regulating the Contributions imposed on the Country of Bergh. His Troops are scarce less fatigued, than those of the Count de Clermont; and therefore require some Rest. Besides, they cannot advance without providing before-hand for their Subsistence; and Provisions are so scarce in the neighbouring Country, that they can be neither soon nor easily amassed. They heard at Munster, on the 20th, that the English have landed 800 regular Troops, and a large Train of Artillery at Embden.

Portugal, April 3. There has been an extraordinary Step taken in this Country, which is the laying a new Tax upon all foreign Shipping, of 200 Rees per Ton, under a Pretence of erecting Light-houses on the Coast; but, it is said, in Fact, to distress all other Navigation but their own. For it may be considered, how much it will have that Effect in a Country where Port-charges are already enormous, by calculating, that this new Burden will increase the Charge of every Ship of 300 Tons near 171. Sterling, for every Voyage she makes to any Port of that Kingdom; which must be a great Exaction.

Spain, April 5. The Court of Spain has remitted 500,000 Piasters more to Genoa, to pay in Part for four Frigates of 40 Guns each, which are to be built in that Port for the Service of his Catholic Majesty. — They write from Madrid, that, besides the Ships of War which are already fitted out, Orders have been given to fit out 6 more of the Line; but the Captains are not yet named.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters at Munster, April 25. The allied Army is now complete, and between 40 and 50,000 strong. The Men are all in Health, and in high Spirits, and we only wait for some Pontoons and other Necessaries for passing the Rhine, before we march forward. This the French are aware of; and, by the Dispositions they have been making some Days past, we have great Reason to think, that the Garrison of Wesel will evacuate that Place on our Approach.

We are informed from Schweidnitz, that, notwithstanding the Ground was covered with Snow, the King of Prussia marched from Groskau, with a numerous Army, on the 17th of April, for Bohemia, in order to attack the Austrian Army, under the Command of Marshal Daun, which was then at Koningsgratz.

Berlin, May 4. All the Militia of this Country, as well as those in Prussia, are incorporated in the different Regiments of our Troops. They are all well disciplined, and consist of about 30,000 Men. By this Augmentation, the Regiments are all complete, and the Army consists of 180,000 Men, as

fine

fine Troops as any in the Univerſe. And Orders are already diſpatched for replacing the Militia with ſtrong, healthy Men, who are to be exerciſed, that they may be always ready for Service in Caſe they ſhould be wanted.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, May 9.

"We have at length, under Conſideration, a Plan for augmenting our Army with 15,000 Men; and a further Augmentation of the like Number is talked of. The fitting out a ſtrong Squadron of Men of War is likewiſe under Conſideration. Theſe vigorous Meaſures are ſaid to be owing to the French Army's retreating towards our Frontiers; and as Prince Ferdinand ſeems determined to follow them with the allied Army, it is thought we ſhall ſoon be obliged to declare ourſelves.

Elbing, April 26. We have been very quiet here ever ſince the Ruſſians evacuated this City. Their Army lies at preſent on both Sides the River, with its advanced Guard reaching almoſt to Dantzick, which City they have been trying to get quiet Poſſeſſion of, but are oppoſed by the Magiſtrates. They are almoſt in Want of every Thing, eſpecially Forage. What little dry Forage they get, is brought a great Way, and is conſequently very dear. We have had very ſevere Weather for ſome Months paſt. 'Till the Cavalry can get green Forage, it is impoſſible for the Army to march forward; and in all Probability it will be full ſix Weeks before they will find a ſufficient Quantity of Graſs for their Horſes, in this inhoſpitable, mountainous Country. For, according to our beſt Information, they are only to act on the Side of Pomerania, the Intention of their Invaſion of Sileſia being laid aſide.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Kingſton, in Jamaica, Jan. 5.

SAturday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's Ship Auguſta, Arthur Forreſt, Eſq; Commander, who brought in with him the following French Ships, Le Mars, Monſ. Pierre La Ray, 32 Guns, 12, 9, and 6 Pounders; Le Theodore, 22 Guns; La Margaretta, 16 Guns; Le St. Pierre, 16 Guns; Le Solide, 14 Guns; Le Floſe, 14 Guns; Le Morrice Le Grand, 18 Guns; Le Brilliant, 14 Guns; and Brigantine Le Manette, 10 Guns.

Capt. Forreſt got ſight of this Fleet on the 23d of December, off Port Prince, but having Dutch Colours up, the Frenchmen never altered their Courſe, imagining it to be a Dutch Man of War; however, Night coming on, Capt. Forreſt tacked and ſtood after them, and about Eleven o'Clock came up with the Le Mars, who ſtruck upon Receipt of the firſt Broadſide; the whole Fleet ſoon after followed her Example.

Theſe Ships were bound from Port Prince to Old France, and were going through the Gulph. They are all richly laden with Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, Coffee, &c. and their Cargoes coſt at Port Prince 170,000l.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, Mar. 18.

'The Highland Companies are all ſafe arrived: The whole Army is in great Grief, on hearing that Lord Loudon is to leave us, and go for England in the Hampſhire Man of War. We are juſt now making every Thing ready for an Expedition againſt Cape Breton.'

COUNTRY NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, May 17.

'LORD Anſon is come to take upon him the Command of the grand Fleet, which is now expected to ſail in a few Days.'

Extract of a Letter from the Iſle of Wight, dated May 17.

'You would be aſtoniſhed to ſee the prodigious Quantities of Artillery, and other warlike Implements, that are already brought hither; and the whole Iſland ſeems full of Soldiers. Nothing was ever puſhed with more Vigour than the Preparations for this grand Expedition. 'Tis allowed on all Hands, that the Whole will be ready to put to Sea in the Courſe of next Week; and 'tis confidently reported here, that the Parliament will not break up till the Event of this great Enterprize be known.'

LON-

LONDON.

Copy of the Convention between their Britannic and Prussian Majesties, signed at London, on the 11th of April, 1758.

FOrasmuch as a Treaty between their Britannic and Prussian Majesties was concluded and signed on the 16th of January, 1756, the Stipulations whereof tended to preserve the Peace of Europe in general, and that of Germany in particular: As France hath, since that Time, not only invaded the Empire with numerous Armies, and attacked their said Majesties and their Allies, but hath also stirred up other Powers to act in the same Manner; and as it is notorious, that the extraordinary Efforts made by his Prussian Majesty to defend himself against his many Enemies, who have assailed him on all Sides at one Time, have put him to a very heavy Expence; whilst on the other, his Revenues have greatly decreased in that Part of his Dominions which hath been the Theatre of War: And as their Majesties have mutually resolved to continue their Efforts for their reciprocal Defence and Surety, the Recovery of their Dominions, the Protection of their Allies, and the Support of the Liberties of the Germanic Body:

In Consequence of these Considerations, his Britannic Majesty has determined to give his Prussian Majesty immediate Succours, as the most speedy and efficacious Means to attain the Ends proposed: Wherefore their said Majesties have thought fit to conclude a Convention which shall declare and fix their reciprocal Intentions on this Head; and for that End have nominated and authorised their Ministers; viz. his Britannic Majesty, Holles Duke of Newcastle, Treasurer, Sir Robert Henley, the Earl Granville, the Earl of Holderness, the Earl of Hardwicke, and William Pitt, Esq; and his Prussian Majesty, Baron Kniphausen, and Mr. Michel, his Minister at the Court of Great Britain, who, after communicating their respective Powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

1. His Majesty the King of Great-Britain engages to pay, in the City of London, to such Person or Persons, as his Majesty the King of Prussia shall authorise, the Sum of four Millions of German Crowns, amounting to 670,000 l. Sterling; which Sum shall be paid entire, and at one Term, immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications, on his Prussian Majesty's Requisition.

2. His Prussian Majesty engages, on his Part, to employ the said Money in maintaining and augmenting his Forces, which shall act in such Manner as shall be most serviceable to the common Cause, and most conformable to the Ends of Defence and Surety proposed by their said Majesties.

3. The high contracting Parties engage, among other Things, viz. His Britannic Majesty, both as King and Elector on the one Part; and his Prussian Majesty on the other, not to conclude with the Powers that have taken Part in the present War, any Treaty of Peace, Truce, or Neutrality, or any other Convention or Agreement whatsoever, but by mutual Consent and Agreement, and comprehending the other by Name.

4. This Convention shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged on both Sides, in the Term of from the Signing of this Convention, or sooner if possible.

In Witness whereof, &c.

. . . . . .

April 27. J. Blachford, Esq; Alderman of this City and President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, laid the first Corner Stone of the New Building, which is the last Pile intended to be built to that Hospital.

29. The first Stone of the New Bridge, from Brentford to Kew, was laid before a numerous Company of Spectators.

The House, late the London Infirmary, in Goodman's Fields, is taken and fitting up for the Reception of Penitent Prostitutes.

By a private Letter from an Officer in the Foudroyant Man of War, we are informed, there were found on board 20,000 Suits of new regimental Clothes, and that they were in search in hopes of finding Money on board to pay the Troops.

May 6. The Lords of the Treasury sent an Order to the Mint for coining 100,000 l. in Quarter Guineas.

8. The most Rev. Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, was sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Norfolk Man of War, Sir Piercy Brett, in the Downs, dated May 13.

'One Robert Anderson came here from Graveling on the 11th. He was taken Prisoner in a Sloop bound to Ireland two Months ago, and was trepanned into the Irish Brigades in the French King's Service. About Two o'Clock on Thursday Morning, when he was relieved from his Post of Centry by the Water-side at Graveling, he seized a small Boat within ten Yards of the Box from whence he was relieved, came down the

Canal

Canal two Miles, in which he paſſed two Captain's Guards, and ſeveral advanced Poſts; ſeized a fiſhing Boat full of Fiſh, that had come in the Night before, and ſet Sail for our Coaſt, with the ſmall Boat in tow: He ſteered directly for the Downs, with an Intention to run into Ramſgate, where his Wife lives; but was boarded by a Deal-boat, and brought on board the Commodore. He has brought Muſket, Bayonet, Sword, and all his Accoutrements with him, and is a very likely Fellow.

'This extraordinary Undertaking required both Bravery and Sagacity in the Execution: For had he been taken, he would have been put to death directly. He is a Gardiner by Trade, and all the Knowledge he had of a Boat was from often being a fiſhing for his Amuſement. He ſteered by the Stars till Day-light, and then had the Sight of our Coaſt. He had planned his Deſign three Weeks before, and had made himſelf Maſter of the Canal from conſtant Obſervation, and knew by the ſame Means the ſtated Times when the Fiſhermen arrived.

'Sir Piercy, with his wonted Good-nature, ordered the Fiſh, Boat, &c. to be ſold for the Man's Benefit, and intends, I believe, to make him one of the Ship's Corporals.'

Advice is received from Rear Adm. Broderick, who was on his Paſſage to the Mediterranean, that, on the 13th of laſt Month, in the Latitude of 48 Deg. 00 Min. his Majeſty's Ship Prince George, of 80 Guns, in which the Rear Admiral hoiſted his Flag, took Fire at half an Hour after One in the Afternoon, and after burning down to the Water's Edge, the Remnant of her ſunk at a little before Six in the Evening. The Rear Admiral ſays, he could not then give a particular Account of the People who were on board her, being about 700; but he feared the Number loſt far exceeded the Number ſaved.

By the following Liſt of the Ships of War taken or deſtroyed on both Sides during the preſent War, it will appear how great the Balance is in our Favour.

French Ships of War taken or deſtroyed.

Ships.	Guns.	By whom taken.
Foudroyant	80	Admiral Oſborne
Eſperance	74	the Orford
Alcide	64	Admiral Boſcawen
Lys	65	Admiral Boſcawen
Orpheus	64	Admiral Oſborne
Raiſonable	64	the Dorſetſhire
Arc en-Ciel	50	the Litchfield
Duc d'Aquitain	50	the Eagle
Aquilon	48	the Antelope
Royal Chariot	36	the Torbay
Hermione	36	the Unicorn
Melampe	34	the Tartar
Emerald	34	the Southampton
Nymph	34	the Hampton-Court
Brune	30	the Huſſar
Galatea	22	the Eſſex
	785	

Engliſh Ships of War taken by the French.

Warwick	60	In the Weſt-Indies.
Greenwich	50	In the Weſt-Indies.
	110	

Ships 14, Guns 675 Bala. in Favour of Engl.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 797.

A Daniſh Galliot from Marſeilles to Havre, laden with Silk, Velvets, &c. ſaid to be worth 20,000l. ſent into Briſtol, by the Defiance Privateer.

A French Ship of 300 Tons, from Bourdeaux to North America, with Proviſion and Stores, by the Antelope Man of War.

A Dutch Ship of 700 Tons, from Bourdeaux for Canada, by the Defiance Privateer, and ſent into Briſtol.

The Defiance, in Company with a Man of War of 22 Guns, has retaken a Ship with 500 Hogſheads of Sugar.

The Toby, Waugh, is retaken by the Pendrene Sloop of War.

The Maria, Agnes, of Amſterdam, from St. Domingo, by the James and William Letter of Marque, and ſent into Cork.

The Kitty, from Liverpool, retaken by the Expedition Packet-boat.

The Pleaſant, from —— to the Coaſt of Guinea, taken and carried into Liſbon.

The French Eaſt-India Ship mentioned in our laſt to be taken by the Dublin Man of War, is called the Mount Martin, of 16 Guns and 75 Men. The French Captain offered 24,000l. for her Ranſom.

The St. John Baptiſt, from the Coaſt of Barbary to Marſeilles, by the Eagle Privateer of Briſtol.

Nine Merchant Ships, by Capt. Forreſt, of the Auguſta Man of War. [*See Plantation News.*]

A ſmall French Privateer, by the Hornet Sloop; who alſo deſtroyed a French Privateer of 14 Guns.

A

A large French Letter of Marque of 22 Guns, from Bourdeaux to Cape François, by two New-York Privateers.

The Charmante, from St. Domingo for Nantz, taken and carried into New-England, esteemed a very rich Prize.

The Grand St. Pierre, from Dunkirk to Canada, is taken by the Windsor, and Escort Men of War, and brought into Falmouth.

A rich Ship from Tripoly to Marseilles, is taken by the Deal castle Man of War, and sent into Leghorn.

The Baleine, from Dunkirk to Canada, is taken by the Alcide Man of War, and sent into Penzance.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 798.

The Swift, Brown, from St. Lucar for London, with Fruit, taken by the Count de Mauripas, and ransomed.

Also, a Ship from Cork to Antigua; and the Providence, Tidball, of Bristol, for Jamaica.

The Toby, Waugh, from London to Madeira.

A Brigantine, supposed to be the Ulysses, from New-York to Bristol, laden with Logwood, sent into St. Sebastians.

The Patriot, Hawkins, from Bristol to Virginia, by a St. Malo's Privateer, and ransomed.

The Halifax, Mitchell, from North-Carolina for London, by the Jupiter Privateer, of Bayonne.

The ———, Rogers, by a French Privateer, and ransomed for 300 Guineas.

The Sparrow, likewise taken, and ransomed for 50 Guineas.

The Good Friends, Scot, taken and ransomed for 60 Guineas.

The Free Mason Privateer, of Guernsey, by a French Frigate, and carried into St. Martins, in the Bay.

The Diabella, of and from London, by the Granville Privateer, and ransomed for 700 l.

The following Vessels, taken and ransomed by the Fluvie Privateer of Dunkirk:

The Peggy, from Realand for Norway, ransomed for 360 Guineas.

The Janen, from London for Leith, for 120 Guineas.

The Two Brothers, from Scotland for London, for 200 Guineas.

The Isaac and Rebecca, of Lyn, for 400 Guineas. And,

The Good Intent, Thompson, for 250 Guineas.

The John and Margery, Wilson, from London to Newcastle, by another French Privateer, and ransomed.

The Happy Return, from New-haven, with Flour, for Bristol, by a Lug-sail Privateer.

The Sea-flower, Ferguson, from Dunbar to Gottenburg, taken and carried into Clove, in Norway.

The Ann, Tuker, from Barnstaple for Chichester, that was taken by a French Privateer and retaken, and sent for Portsmouth, is taken again and carried into France.

The Charming Betty, Houston, from Rotterdam to Inverness, is carried into Dunkirk.

BIRTHS.

April 27. A Daughter to Edwyn Francis Stanhope, Esq; at Stanwel, Middlesex.

A Son and Heir to Sir Tho. Frederick, at his House in Pall-mall.

28. A Woman, in Wood's close, was delivered of three Sons; they were all baptized, and are likely to live.

A Son to the Earl of Coventry.

A Daughter to the Earl of Moreton.

A Son to Admiral Boscawen.

A Son to Edward Turnour.

A Son to Sir John St. Aubin, Bart.

A Daughter to G. Payne, Esq;

MARRIAGES.

27. The Rev. Mr. Andrews, to Miss Hawkins, Daughter of Cæsar Hawkins, Esq; Surgeon to his Majesty.

Mr Edward Fawkes, at Guildford, to Mrs. Waring, a Widow Lady.

Henry Askew, Esq; M. D. at Newcastle, to Miss Boulby.

The Rev. Mr. Snow, to Miss Willis, youngest Daughter of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

29. Rowland Aynsworth, Esq; of the Inner-Temple, to Miss Fanny Legg.

John Lewes, Esq; to Miss Luke, at Dulverton, in Somertsetshire.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of Warlingham in Surry, to Miss Molly King, of Plaistow.

Mr. Jonathan Stevens, Haberdasher, in Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Dakins of Reading.

Mr. Loten, an eminent Calico Printer, of Martin in Surry, to Miss Haynes, of Alderseate-street.

John Lever, Esq; to Miss Shaw.

Rev. Mr. Geo. Sanby, Rector of Denton, in Norfolk, to Miss Acres.

May 4. J. Howard, Esq; to Miss Leeds, Daughter of Serjeant Leeds, of Croxton in Cambridgshire.

6. Rev. Mr. Herring, to Miss Loton.

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Fra. Wollaſton, to Miſs Althea Hyde.

7. The Rev. Mr. Whitington, to Mrs. Brett.

W. St. Quintin, Eſq; jun. to Miſs Fane.

G. Mullins, Eſq; to Miſs Day, of Chelſea.

11. Edmund Lambert, Eſq; of Boyton in Wilts, to the Hon. Miſs Bourk, only Daughter to the Lord Viſcount Mayo.

DEATHS.

April 24. Capt. Darkeley, of the Enterprize Man of War.

W Collins, Eſq; at Minehead in Somerſetſhire; who, having no Heirs, has left his Eſtate towards building an Hoſpital, at Minehead, for 10 poor Sailors Widows, who are to be ſupported during Life with all Neceſſaries.

26. Thomas Bevois, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Surry, aged 71.

27. The Lady of Henry Fane, Eſq; of the Treaſury.

Henry Taylor, Eſq; Agent of the 1ſt Regiment of Foot guards.

Mr. Steel, Overſeer of the Ships built for the Hon. Eaſt-India Company.

James Long, Eſq; at his Seat near Malton, in Yorkſhire.

28. Capt. Gardiner, dropt down dead in an Apoplectic Fit, at the Horſe-guards Court-yard.

Mr. Joſ. Olive, Linnen-printer, and a Speaker among the Quakers.

Henry Lowther, Eſq; the only Brother of Sir W. Lowther, of Swillington, Bart.

Mrs. Tyrrwhit, at her Houſe in Queen-ſquare, Weſtminſter. She was Daughter of the late Biſhop of London.

Henry Smith, M. D. who was 20 Years firſt Phyſician to the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

May 4. Pope Benedict XIV. in the 84th Year of his Age, of a Fever. He was raiſed to the Dignity of a Cardinal in 1726, and to that of Pope in 1740.

May 6. Mrs. Judith Ford, Relict of Archdeacon Ford, aged 86.

Sir George Morres, Bart. in the County of Louth. His Lady died but a few Days before

Chriſtopher Shelly, Eſq; Somerſet.

The Hon. W. Green, Eſq; Governor of Rhode Iſland.

The Lady of Peter Ducane, Eſq;

Zachary Foxhall, Eſq; who has left 200l. to Chriſt's Hoſpital, and 200l. to the Charity ſchool of Alderſgate.

Mrs. Thornhill, at her Houſe in Soho-ſquare, occaſioned by her Coach overſetting.

Sir William Compton, Bart. at his Seat in Glouceſterſhire.

10. Tho. Bootle, Eſq; ſuddenly, in Hatton garden.

Mark Milbank, Eſq; at Barningham.

William Browning, Eſq; in the 83d Year of his Age; many Years Juſtice of the Peace for the County of Surry, and Sheriff in the Year 1740.

Ralph Jenniſon, Eſq; in Golden-ſquare.

Mrs. Crawley, a Widow Lady, Hanover-ſquare.

Dame Martha Foſter, the Lady of Mr. Juſtice Foſter, at Kenſington.

Mr. Peter Cailleteau, Merchant, and one of the Agents for the Iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, at Southampton.

Jonas Langford, Eſq; of Theobalds in Herefordſhire.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Elliot Biſhop, Eſq; to be Recorder of Kingſton in Surry.

Capt. Hotham, to the Command of the Melampe of 36 Guns.

Capt. Cornwall, to the Command of the Emerald of 26 Guns.

Capt. Colby, to the Command of the Thames of 32 Guns, lately launched at Portſmouth.

Lieut. Johnſon, of the Ramillies confirmed Capt. of the Pluto.

Capt. Bentley appointed to the Command of the Norfolk.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond is appointed Colonel of one of the new Regiments which are made from the 2d Battalions of 15 old ones.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the following Lords and Gentlemen to be Officers in the following Regiments.

Lieut. Gen. Granville Elliot (from the Dutch Service) to be Major-general.

The 61ſt Regiment, ——— Elliot, Col. John Barlow, Lieut. Col. Chriſ. Teeſdale, Major.

62d. Wm. Strode, Col. John Jennings, Lieut. Col. Joſ. Higginſon, Major.

63d. David Watſon, Col. Pet. Deſbriſay, Lieut. Col. John Trollope, Major.

64th. Jo. Barrington, Col. Wollaſton Pym, Lieut. Col. Thomas Ball, Major.

65th. Rob. Armiger, Col. John Salt, Lt. Col. John Delgaſno, Major.

66th. E. Sandford, Col. Rowl. Phillips, Lieut. Col. Ch. Beauclerk, Major.

67th. Jam. Wolfe, Col. Rob. Robinſon, Lieut. Col. Alex. M'Dowal, Major.

68th. John Lambton, Col. Wm. Adey, Lieut. Col. Wm. Napier, Major.

69th. Charles Colvil, Col. John Browne, Lieut. Col. Edward Martin, Major.

70th. John Parſlow, Col. Ch. Vignoles, Lieut. Col. Robert Pigot, Major.

71ſt. Wm. Petitot, Col. Wm. Taylor, Lieut. Col. Robert Murray, Major.

72d. Duke of Richmond, Col. W. Wilkinſon, Lieut. Col. Richard Preſcott, Major.

73d. W. Brown, Col. Hezek. Fleming, Lieut. Col. Thomas Shirley, Major.

74th. Sher. Talbot, Col. Wm. Maſters, Lieut. Col. Tho. Maule, Major.

75th. Jo. Boſcawen, Col. Jordan Wren, Lieut. Col. James Stuart, Major.

Lieutenant-colonel Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, Lieutenant-colonel Henry Earl of Pembroke, and Lieutenant-colonel John Weſt, to be Aids de Camp to his Majeſty.

Capt. Rob. Watſon, to be Deputy Quarter-maſter General to the Forces in South-Britain, and to take Rank as Lieutenant-colonel of Foot.

Firſt Major, Andrew Robinſon, to be Lieutenant colonel to the third Regiment of Foot-guards; Col. John Griffin Griffin to be firſt Major, and Lieutenant-colonel John Prideaux to be ſecond Major to the ſaid Regiment.

Lieutenant-colonel Thomas Gage to be Colonel of a Regiment of Rangers raiſed in America.

Major William Farquhar to be Lieutenant-colonel to Major-general Jeffery Amherſt's 15th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-colonel George Haldane to be Colonel of Foot in the Army.

Major-general Alexander Duroure to command in the Abſence of the Governor in Plymouth, and all the Forts and Fortifications thereunto belonging.

Major Rob. Douglas to be Lieutenant-colonel in the 19th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Major-general Lord Geo. Beauclerk; and Capt. Char. Lumiſden to be Major to the ſaid Regiment.

Major John Beckwith to be Lieutenant-colonel to the 20th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Major-general William Kingſley; and Capt. John Maxwell to be Major to the ſaid Regiment.

Capt. Rob. Hall, to be Major to the 37th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Major-general James Stuart.

Capt. George Lenox to be Lieutenant-colonel to the 33d Regiment of Foot, commanded by Major-general Lord Charles Hay.

Major Nehemiah Donnelen to be Lieutenant-colonel to the 38th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. James Lockhart Roſs.

Capt. Lewis Thomas to be Major to the 40th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Studholm Hodgſon.

Capt. Rob. Walſh to be Major to the 54th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel James Grey.

Capt. James Ramſay to be Major to the 30th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-general John Earl of Loudon.

Henry Ellis, Eſq; the preſent Lieutenant-governor of his Majeſty's Colony of Georgia in America, to be Governor in Chief of the ſaid Colony, in the room of John Reynolds, Eſq;

William Wilkinſon, Eſq; to be one of the Gentlemen Uſhers Quarterly Writers in ordinary to his Majeſty.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Moſs, Rector of St. James's, and the Rev. Rob. Fowler, A. M. to be Chaplains in ordinary to his Majeſty.

Rev. Edmund Marſhall, M. A. to the Rectory of Fawkham in Kent.

Rev. Mr. Smelt to the Living of Endfield in Middleſex.

Rev. Thomas Caughtley, M. A. to the Rectory of St. Cruſe, in the City of York.

Rev. Mr. Griffees, Chaplain to the Earl of Murray, to the Rectory of Chipſtead in Surry.

Rev. Mr. Benj. Froſt to the Rectory of Shipmeadow in Suffolk.

Rev. Tho. Amyand, M. A. to the Rectory of Hambleden, and the Rectory of Fowley, both in Bucks.

Rev. John Powley, B. L. to the Rectory of Naywendon in Eſſex, and the Rectory of Downham in the ſaid County.

B——KR——TS.

April 25. Robt. Seller, late of New Malton in the County of York, Grocer and Chapman.

Joſ. Brice, of the City of Briſtol, Scrivener, Dealer and Chapman.

John Burton, of Laurence-Pountney-hill, London, Packer, Dealer, and Chapman.

John Peck, of Whitechapel, in the County of Middleſex, Linnen-draper.

James Calethorp, John Grammer, and Dan. Tillerton, of Bread-ſtreet, London, Co-partners, Hoſiers, and Dealers.

29. William Barkham, of St. George Hanover-ſquare, in the County of Middleſex, Coal-merchant.

Joſeph Reading, of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middleſex, Diſtiller, Oilman, Dealer, and Chapman.

John Weſtwood, late of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middleſex, Hoſier.

Philip Trier, now or late of Newport-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields, in the County of Middleſex, Jeweller.

May 2. Robert Erſkine, late of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaſter, Mariner and Merchant.

John Nelſon, of Dorcheſter, in the County of Dorſet, Mercer and Chapman.

6. Henry Wagſtaffe, of Barnſley, in the County of York, Grocer.

George

George Turner, of Old-ſtreet Road, in the Pariſh of St. Luke, Old ſtreet, in the County of Middleſex, Emboſſer, Merchant, Dealer, and Chapman.

James Uſchells, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaſter, Chapman.

13. James Rue, of Watlington, in the County of Oxford, Mercer, Lace-buyer, and Chapman.

Tho. Chubb, of the City of Winchester, Dealer and Chapman.

Cooper Pigg, of the Town of Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge, Joiner.

William Ilwood, of Stony Stratford, in the County of Bucks, Carrier, Dealer, and Chapman.

John Adams, late of Boſton in New England, in America, but now or late of London, Merchant.

John Moore, of Bartholomew-lane, London, Printer.

16. Thomas Swallow, of Redenhall with Harleſton, in the County of Norfolk, Mercer, Dealer and Chapman.

William Morgan, of White-croſs ſtreet, in the Pariſh of St. Luke, in the County of Middleſex, Edge-tool-maker, Dealer and Chapman.

Robert Houlton, of the City of Briſtol, Grocer, Dealer and Chapman.

Thomas Drake, of Thorpe Satchvile, in the County of Leiceſter, Dealer and Chapman.

James Aſkey, late of Reading, in the County of Berks, Inn-holder, Dealer and Chapman.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, May 26, 1758.

Amſterdam,	34	8
Ditto at Sight,	34	4 1/2 a 5
Rotterdam,	34	9 2 1/2 Uſ.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35	6
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	31	3/8
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	31	1/16 a 1/8
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	7/8
Cadiz,	39	1/2 a 5/8
Madrid,	39	1/16
Bilboa,	39	1/8
Leghorn,	49	1/2 a 5/8
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	48	5/8
Venice,	51	1/8
Liſbon,	5s.	5d. 1/2
Porto,	5s.	4d. 1/2
Dublin,		7 3/4

BILL *of Mortality from Apr.* 18. *to May* 23.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	936	1807	Males	720	1403
Females	871		Females	683	
Under 2 years old		555	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		171	Within the walls		160
5 and 10		75	Without		442
10 and 20		57	*Mid.* and *Surry*		795
20 and 30		150	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		410
30 and 40		182			1807
40 and 50		188			
50 and 60		152			
60 and 70		125	Weekly *Apr.* 25.		362
70 and 80		96	*May* 2.		307
80 and 90		46	9.		394
90 and 100		10	16.		346
100 and 109		0	23.		398
		1807			1807

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Apr. 26	31 : 2	17	0 : 0	30D.
27	32 : 0	17	0 : 0	30
28	31 : 0	18	0 : 0	40
29	31 : 0	18	0 : 0	40
30	31 : 0	18	0 : 0	30
May 1	32 : 0	18	0 : 0	30
2	32 : 0	19	0 : 0	10M.
3	32 : 0	19	0 : 0	20
4	32 : 0	19	0 : 0	30
5	32 : 0	19	0 : 0	20
6	32 : 0	20	0 : 0	20D.
7	32 : 0	21	0 : 0	20
8	33 : 0	21	0 : 0	30
9	33 : 0	22	0 : 0	40
10	32 : 0	23	0 : 0	40
11	31 : 0	23	0 : 0	30
12	31 : 2	22	0 : 0	30
13	32 : 0	21	0 : 0	20M.
14	33 : 2	21	0 : 0	20
15	32 : 0	22	0 : 0	30
16	32 : 0 1/4	21	0 : 0	40
17	31 : 0	23	0 : 0	20D.
18	32 : 0	23	0 : 0	20
19	33 : 0	24	2 : 0	30
20	32 : 0	24 3/4	0 : 0	30
21	30 : 0	25	6 : 0	20M.
22	29 : 5	27	0 . 0	30
23	29 : 8	21	0 : 0	10D.
24	29 : 8	22	0 : 0	10
25	29 : 7	20	0 : 0	5M.

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, in MAY 1758.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

	Bank Stock.	In. Stock.	South Sea	3 per Cent Old Ann.	Dit. New Ann.	3 per C. B. Ann. redu'd	Ditto consol.	Ditto 1726.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	3 per Cent Dit. 1757.	B. Cir. £. s. d.	India Bon £. s. d.	Life Ann. Pre. Purc.
26	119⅛	147¼	105⅛	———	93⅛	———	93⅛	92⅛	93⅛	91⅛	99⅛	92⅛	4 10 0	2 14 0	16½
27	Do	Do	105⅛	———	Do	———	93⅛	92⅛	93⅛	Do	99⅛	93	Do	2 16 0	Do
28	Do	Do	Do	———	93⅛	———	93⅛	Do	93⅛	Do	99⅛	93⅛	Do	2 18 0	Do
29	Do	147⅛	Do	———	93⅛	———	94	No Price.	Do	No Price.	99⅛	93⅛	Do	3 0 0	Do
30	Sunday.														
1	119⅜	Do	Do	———	Do	———	94⅛	92⅞	Do	91⅝	Do	93⅜	Do	Do	Do
2	120	147⅛	105⅛	93⅛	94⅛	———	95	93⅛	94⅛	92⅛	100⅛	94	Do	2 19 0	Do
3	120⅛	Do	106⅛	93⅛	Do	93⅜	94⅛	Do	94⅛	92⅛	Do	94⅛	Do	3 0 0	Do
4	120⅛	148	Do	93⅛	94⅛	93⅜	95⅛	94	94⅛	92⅛	100⅛	Do	4 12 6	Do	Do
5	120⅝	148⅛	106	93⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do	95	93	Do	94⅛	Do	2 19 0	Do
6	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	95⅛	94⅛	94⅛	Do	Do	94⅛	Do	2 18 0	Do
7	Sunday.														
8	120⅝	Do	106⅛	93⅛	Do	93⅛	95⅛	Do	95	93⅛	Do	94⅛	Do	2 19 0	Do
9	121	Do	Do	94⅛	95⅛	93⅛	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	93⅛	100⅛	94⅛	Do	Do	Do
10	121⅛	148⅛	106⅛	94⅛	95⅛	93⅛	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	93⅛	101	95	Do	Do	Do
11	122	149	Do	94⅛	95⅛	94⅛	Do	95	Do	Do	101⅛	95⅛	Do	3 1 0	Do
12	Do	148⅛	Do	94⅛	Do	94⅛	Do	94⅛	Do	94	101⅛	95	Do	Do	Do
13	Do	148⅛	Do	94⅛	95⅛	94⅛	Do	94⅛	Do	Do	101⅛	94⅛	Bo	3 0 0	Do
14	Sunday.														
15	122	148⅛	Do	Do	94⅛	Do	Do	94⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
16	121⅛	148⅛	Do	94⅛	95⅛	Do	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	Bo	101⅛	Do	4 10 0	2 19 0	Do
17	Do	149	106⅛	94⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do	95⅛	Do	Do	94⅛	Do	Do	Do
18	Do	Do	106⅛	94⅛	95⅛	Do	95⅛	95	95⅛	Do	101⅛	94⅛	Do	Do	Do
19	121⅛	148⅛	106⅛	94⅛	Do	Do	Do	94⅛	95⅛	93⅛	101⅛	Do	4 12 6	2 18 0	Do
20	121	149	Do	94	95	94⅛	Do	94⅛	95⅛	93⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
21	Sunday.														
22	121	Do	Do	Do	94⅛	94	95⅛	95⅛	Do	93⅛	Do	95⅛	Do	Do	Do
23	120⅝	Do	106	93⅛	95	93⅛	Do	94⅛	95	93⅛	101⅛	94⅛	Do	2 17 0	Do
24	120⅝	148	Do	93⅛	94⅛	Do	95⅛	Do	Do	93⅛	Do	Do	Do	2 16 0	Do
25	120⅝	147	Do	93⅛	Do	94⅛	95	94	94⅛	Do	101	94⅛	Do	Do	Do

London: The Peck Loaf to weigh 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. Wheaten, to be sold for 2 s. 2 d. Houshold, 1 s. 7 d. ½

An Accurate MAP of the Western Coast of AFRICA
From 8 to 16 Degrees N.th Latit:
Describing the entire Course of the River Gambia and 600 miles of the River Senegal:
shewing the French & English settlements on those Rivers also on the Coast & Islands.
By B. Bowen.
ATLANTICK OCEAN
Angra dos Cavallos
The Duleim Arabs mixed with the Senegal
Herons I.
R. del Oro
Angra Road where they Trade for Gold Dust
These Woods produce much Gum
SENEGAL
C. Barba
C. Corve
White Rocks
I. Arguin Fort demolish'd
Arguin G.
C. Blanco
Caragola
Benays
GUALATA
Inhabited by the BENAYS
Hoden or Hoden
R. St. John
P. de Rascato
C. Mirik
Azagar
being part of the Desart of Barbary so called by the Arabs because it is Marshy.
Salt pit
Gum Forest
7 Mountains
L. Cayar which receives the overflowing Waters
Fort Penia or Portendic
Monsa Ray
Queda
Tanier Bank
Inarin
Serinpate
Boufsar
Thion
Merray
Barbe
Bovaloide
Ray
Donghel
Ferrangi
Fuli
Enghinitza
Kanade
Gomel
Great Lake
Residence of the Lamb
Residence of the Lamp Tor
Chief Factory of the French
St. Louis
Senegal Bar
Thyurt
Macay
Embaul
Residence of the Bur
Ghibilof
Bolle
Endoway
Sadel
Selligne
Layde
Ghilde
FULIS or SIRATIK
Bapale
Wande
Timbakane
Tudu
Dogfuma
Kafilina
Kong
Rufisco
The JALOFS
Gum Forest
Lambaya
Porto da Joal
Kohone
Kolar
Konar
Yanimarien
Kafsan
Palmerin
Joar
Barrakunda
Gambia R.
Tinda
Gambia
C. St. Mary
Tendefar
Damasensa
Bruce
Tankroval
Chaukunda
Kampamakunda
Farim
Barra
MANDINGO Inhabited by the SUSOS
Residence of the King of Kabo
Kachao
Kurbari
Ginala
Bigyba
Kuconda
Bitouin
Bifsao I.
several French Forts & Factories on these Islands
Bisaghe I.
MELLI
Songo the Capital of Mandinga
Rio Grande
SIERRA LEONA
Conde Quojas or Upper Quojas
The Sloops
C. Verga
Idols I.
Tamara I.
R. Mitomba or Togrin
Boure
British Statute Miles.
W. Long. from London

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *JUNE*, 1758.

Having (by Authority) received the agreeable News, that Capt. Marſh *in his Majeſty's Ship the* Naſſau *of* 64 *Guns, in Company with the* Harwich *of* 50 *Guns, the* Rye *of* 24, *with the* Swan *Sloop*, &c. *taking* Fort Lewis, *upon the River* Senegal *in* Africa; *a Place of no ſmall Importance from its Situation, natural Product*, &c. *we have thought proper to give an accurate Map of this Weſtern Coaſt of* Africa, *from* 8 *to* 25 *Degrees North Latitude, deſcribing the entire Courſe of the River* Gambia, *and about* 600 *Miles of the River* Senegal; *ſhewing the* French *and* Engliſh *Settlements in thoſe Rivers; alſo on the Coaſt Iſlands*, &c. *We apprehend the following Account of this Part of* Africa, *might alſo be acceptable to our Readers.*

THE Weſtern Coaſt of *Africa*, more particularly that Part of *Negroland* of which we have given a Map, is remarkable for the River *Senegal*, of great Extent, opening to a wide Continent, productive of many valuable Commodities; for which Reaſon it has been eſteemed very advantageous to carry on and promote a Trade on that Coaſt; and for this Purpoſe, ſome of the Maritime Powers have contended for the Poſſeſſion of it, and been at great Expence to eſtabliſh Settlements there, and erect Forts for the Defence and Protection thereof: And indeed, it is no Wonder, if Nations, who are acquainted with the Advantages, and purſue their Intereſt, ſhould become Competitors, and ſeek to rival each other herein.

The moſt remarkable Produce and Merchandize is, Gold, Slaves, Elephants Teeth, and Bees Wax. The Gold is of a very good Quality, and finer than the Stirling Gold, which they bring in ſmall Bars turn'd round into Rings, from 10 to 40 *s.* each; and which they bring arm'd in ſome Meaſure for their Defence, as moſt of it is dug far diſtant inland from the Coaſt.

The ſame Merchants bring down Elephants Teeth, and in ſome Years Slaves, many of which they ſay, are Priſoners of War, which they purchaſe of different Princes; or elſe Men condemn'd for Crimes, or otherwiſe Perſons ſtolen.

Another Merchandize is Elephants Teeth, which is by the Natives call'd *Merphil*; they get them either by hunting and killing the Beaſts, or pick it up in the Woods; ſome of theſe Teeth will weigh 120 or 130 lb.

The next Branch of Trade is Bees-wax, which may be much increas'd. The *Mundingoes* make Bee-hives of Straw in Shape like ours, and fix a Bottom Board into the Hive, thro' which there is a Hole for the Bees to go in at; they then ſling them by Wyths to Boughs of Trees, and when they take the Combs, they ſmother the Bees.

Another Branch of Commerce which might prove of great Advantage to Great-Britain, if it were properly purſued, is the Gum-Trade, and to this the late Reduction of *Fort Lewis*, at the Mouth of the River *Senegal*, has in a conſiderable Degree open'd a Door.

This River having run from Eaſt to Weſt during a prodigious Courſe, turns at laſt ſhort to the South, at a League and a half Diſtance from the Weſtern Ocean, leaving but a narrow Tract of ſandy Ground between it and the Sea: The Tract in ſome Places is not above a 100 Fathom broad, in others, two Leagues and a half. This River, having run about 25 Leagues from North to South, opens its Way into the Sea in Lat. 15: 55; it's Mouth is ſometimes half a League broad; but it is ſhut up by a Bank of Quick-Sand, call'd the Bar of *Senegal*, and which would render the Paſſage of any Veſſel difficult, had not the Violence of its Current, and the Weight of its Waters, made two Openings or Channels; but they are at beſt not ſufficient to admit Veſſels of 4 or 500 Ton to go in; ſo that the French Eaſt-India Company (to whom the Fort of *St. Lewis* belongs) are obliged to keep a Bark conſtantly to load and unload the Veſſels, that come to trade there: But, on the other hand, this Difficulty of entering the River, ſecures this Settlement againſt all Attacks of an Enemy at Sea. Above the Bar is a fine River of a conſiderable Breadth; and about the Diſtance of 3 Leagues is the Iſland and Fort of *St. Lewis*: This Iſland is not large, being but about a League in Compaſs.

This Fort is provided with 30 great Guns, beſides a large Quantity of Small Arms and Ammunition; and they keep a ſtrong and regular Guard there.

The *Engliſh* had formerly Settlements here, out of which they were driven by the *French*, who have engroſs'd the whole Trade from Cape *Blanco* to the River *Gambia*, which is near 500 Miles. The *Dutch* were the firſt who ſettled at *Senegal*, and built two Forts; the *French* made themſelves Maſters of them in 1678: In 1692 the *Engliſh* ſeized them, but next Year the *French* retook them, and kept them ever ſince.

The *French* alſo carry on a conſiderable Trade, even in the River *Gambia*, within Sight of the *Britiſh* Forts there; and alſo on the Gold-Coaſt, where formerly they were never permitted to purchaſe a Negro; they have of late Years come in great Numbers, and traded to *Annomaboe*, within Sight of Cape-coaſt Caſtle, the principal *Britiſh* Fort on that Coaſt, and have carried off yearly from thence ten Times more of the beſt Negroes to their Sugar Colonies in *America*, than have gone to the *Britiſh* Iſlands. (*Poſtlethwayte*'s Dictionary.)

The *French Senegal* Company was incorporated with the *India* Company in the Year 1718, when it had ſix diſtinct Factories; thoſe of *Senegal*, *Galam*, *Goree*, *Joal*, *Gambia*, and *Biſſeaux*. (*Savary*'s Dictionary.)

All that the *French* Company purchaſe in theſe Places, may amount one Year with another, to 6000 Ox-Hides, 40 or 50 Hundred Weight of Gum *Senegal*; 150 or 160 Hundred Weight of yellow Wax; 7 or 800 lb. of Elephants Teeth; 200 Cotton Carpets; 25 or 30 lb. of gold; and 1500 Negroes of both Sexes: Beſides Oſtriches and Egrets Feathers; Ambergreaſe, Indigo, Civet, and ſeveral coarſe Cotton Cloths ſtriped with blue and white, which are ſold again on the Gold Coaſt. The Cuſtoms for the Navigation and Commerce in the River *Senegal*, are paid to the Chief or Cerratick of the *Foules* Nation; which may amount for each Ship to about 80 l. Sterling, reduced into Merchandize proper for this Trade. (*Rolt*'s Dictionary.)

The northermoſt Settlement on the Gum-Coaſt is that at *Arguin*, which belongs to the *French*; who have alſo Forts and Factories, ſeveral Miles up the River *Senegal*; and they have a ſtrong Caſtle in the Iſle of *Goree*.

The Reduction of *Fort Lewis* may be attended with great Advantages to our *African* Traders, and to the Nation itſelf; ſince there it a great deal of Gum *Senegal* imported in a Year to *England*, and almoſt all of it bought of the *French*, who make a very profitable Trade of it, as appears by Father *Labat*'s new Account of *Africa*, wherein he ſays, that Country, quite bad as it is, and thoſe Roads ſo dangerous for Shipping, are nevertheleſs eagerly ſearched out by the *French*, *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Portugueſe*, who all ſtrive to ſettle there, becauſe they are the only Places where a Trade for Gum can be had by thoſe who are not Maſters of the *Senegal* River; a Trade, which ſeems a light Matter in itſelf, but is, in Effect, very conſiderable, whether we regard the Price the *Moors* ſell the Gum for, which is very moderate; or the Price it yields, out of *Africa*, which is very advantageous; or, laſtly, the Quantity of *European* Merchandiſes it takes off ready wrought, the Vent of which makes Manufactures ſpread, Money circulate, and ſo finds Work for Abundance of Hands, which is the main End of Commerce.

The Foreſts, bordering upon the River *Senegal*, abound with this Gum, which greatly reſembles the Gum *Arabic* brought from *Arabia*; but the Granules of the *Senegal* are uſually larger than thoſe of the *Arabic*. They are commonly of an oval Form: The Surface is very rough, and does not appear near ſo bright as the inner Subſtance, when broken. It is very hard, but not tough; conſiderably heavy, and of an extreamly fine and even Texture. When broke, it is almoſt frequently of a pale-brown Colour; but,

but, like the Gum *Arabic*, it is ſometimes yellowiſh, reddiſh, or whitiſh. It is ſometimes artfully blended with the Gum *Arabic* by ſome Dealers: However, the Fraud is of no Conſequence, as both are much of the ſame Nature and Virtues; though that of *Senegal* is rarely uſed in Medicines, unleſs as mixed with the *Arabic*; for the Dyers and other Artificers conſume the greateſt Quantities of it,

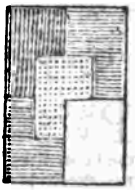
The *French* found the Gum *Senegal* ſo uſeful in their Silk and Linnen Manufactures, that they occaſionally prohibit its Exportation. No Wonder, therefore, that the moſt experienced of *European* Merchants have uſed all Endeavours to get into this Branch of Traffic; becauſe, the *French* being ſole Maſters of the *Senegal*, on which thoſe Parts, where a Trade for Gum may be had, are ſituated, they find themſelves obliged to take it as it paſſes through their Hands, ſince the Time there has been no free Trade at *Arguin*, or *Portendie*. This is the true Motive that has put them on ſuch great Expence, to ſettle and ſecure a Factory at *Arguin*; and, when they were driven from thence, to endeavour at an Eſtabliſhment among the *Moors* at *Portendie*.

The Iſland of *Arguin* is about ninety Leagues North of *St. Lewis*, which is about forty Leagues North of *Goree*, and *Goree* is about the ſame Diſtance North of *James Fort*, an *Iſland* in the River *Gambia*, belonging to the *Engliſh* Company, who have ſeveral Factories for above 600 Miles up the River. *Hence*, now *George-Iſland*, in the River *Sierre Leone*, is a *Britiſh* Settlement, belonging to a Merchant of *London*; and we have a Factory at *Sherbro* on *York-Iſland*, which is near 150 Leagues South of *James-Iſland*, and about 40 Leagues South of *George-Iſland*. We have no Settlements on the Grain-Coaſt, or the Ivory-Coaſt; but we have ſeveral on the Gold-Coaſt. The firſt is a Fort at *Dixcove*, which is about 250 Leagues South-eaſt of *York-Iſland*; and the next is *Cape Coaſt-Caſtle*, the principal Fort and Factory belonging to the *Engliſh African* Company, ſituated under the Meridian of London, in 5 Degrees of North Latitude. We have alſo Forts at *Annamaboe*, *Tantumquerry*, *Winnebah*, *Sheddo*, *Aura*, *Prampram*, and *Whidah*.

At preſent, we are forced to buy all our Gum *Senega* from the *Dutch*, who purchaſe it of the *French*, and they ſet what Price they pleaſe upon it; but as the Trade in *Africa* is now open'd, and will, it is hop'd, ever remain ſo, the Price of this valuable Drug which is ſo much uſed in ſeveral of our Manufactures, will be greatly reduced. The Importance of this Conqueſt is apparent to every one, but its Advantages will be felt with more Pleaſure by our Manufacturers.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 176, *anſwered by Mr.* Hen. Rule, *of* Fowberry, *in* Northumberland.



IF the Remainder of the Land be divided into four Parts as in the annexed Plan, theſe Parts will be equal, and ſimular to each other.

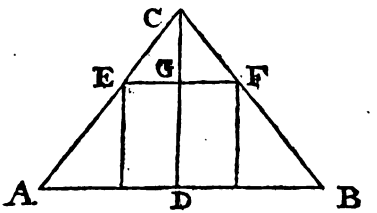
This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. John Hammond, *Mr.* J. Scott, *Mr.* James Carter, *Mr.* R. Eling, *Mr.* C. Pagiſter, *Mr.* A. Horſfall, *Mr.* Hen. Green, *Mr.* R. Peele, *Mr.* R. Mitchel, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Simmons, *Mr.* J. De Neau, *Mr.* David Horrax, *Mr.* Step. Hartley, *Mr.* Joſ. Dawſon, *Mr.* J. Norris, *Mr.* Ja. Applin, *Mr.* Tho. Gurney, *Mr.* Joſ. Harman, *Mr.* W. May, *and Mr.* R. Terry.

Question 177, *answered by Mr.* John Todd, *of* Tythby, *in* Nottinghamshire.

IN the right-angled ſpherical Triangle A B C, we have given the Hypothenuſe A C (the Compliment of the Sun's Declination 80° 30′), and the Ratio of B C (the Sun's Amplitude from the North) to A B (the Latitude), as 3 to 2. Put $a =$ Co-ſine A C, and $x =$ Co-ſine $\frac{1}{4}$ A B (or $\frac{1}{4}$ B C) we ſhall (by a known Theorem) have $2x^2 - 1 =$ Co-ſine A B, and $4x^3 - 3x =$ Co-ſine B C; therefore (*per* Spherics) $a = 8x^5 - 10x^3 + 3x$; ſolved $x = .9060083$. Hence, B C $= 75° 7' 21''$, and A B $= 50° 4' 54''$.

The ſame Anſwer is given by ſome other Gentlemen; but by others the Latitude is made 40° 36′, and others give an infinite Series without any numerical Solution.

Question 178, *answered by Mr.* W. Allen, *of* Southwark.

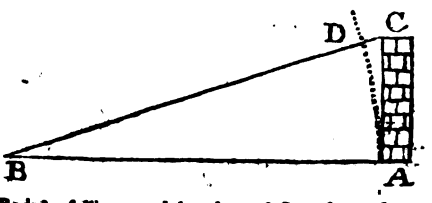


LET the Side of an aſſumed Triangle, ſimilar to the required one, be $= 10$; then as Radius : 10 :: Sine of 36° 52′ 58″ : 6.0018 $=$ (Half the Baſe) :: Co-ſine : 7.9986 $=$ the Perpendicular.

Then let $b =$ the Baſe $= 12.0036$, $p =$ the Perpendicular $= 7.9986$, and $x =$ the Side of the Square; then C D : (*p*) A B (*b*) :: C G $(p - x)$: E F (x); whence $px = bp - px$, and $x = \frac{bp}{p+b} = 4.80007$, and the Difference of the Areas of the Triangle and Square $= 24.96532548$. Then, by ſimilar Figures, as this Difference : the Area of the Square in the aſſumed Triangle :: 604.16 : 557.5834 $=$ the Area of the Square required, whoſe Side is 23.6132. Then 4.80007 : 10 :: 23.6132 : 49.1934 $=$ (A C $=$ B C) :: 7.9986 : 39.3478 (= C D) :: 12.0036 : 59.049789624 (= A B), and the Area of the Triangle $= 1161.739656$, *&c.*

This Queſtion is likewiſe anſwered by Mr. T. Boſworth, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* St. Hartley, *Mr.* Joſ. Dawſon, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* W. Reeves, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* T. White, *Mr.* R. Terry, *Mr.* E. Rawſtorne, *Mr.* J. Carter, *Mr.* H. Green, *and Mr.* J. Todd.

Question 179, *answered by Mr.* T. Barker, *of* Weſt-hall, Suffolk.



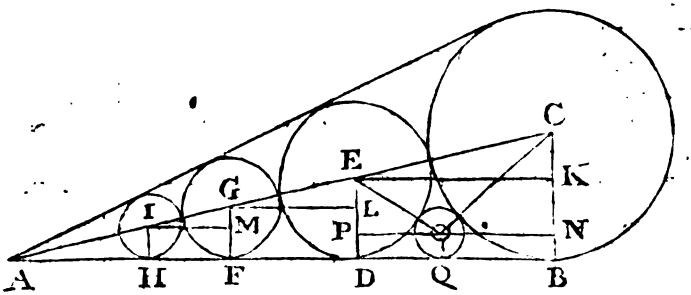
PUT $a =$ A B $=$ B C $= 600$ Feet, the Diſtance of the Cannon from the Foot of the Tower, $b = 16\frac{1}{2}$ Feet, the Acceleration of falling Bodies the 1ſt Second, $c = 1142$ Feet the Velocity of Sound *per* Second, $d = 4''$, the given Interval of Time, $x =$ A C, the Tower's Height, and $y =$ D C; then by the Laws of Deſcent $\sqrt{\frac{x}{b}} =$ Time of the Body's falling, and by that of Sound; we have $\frac{a+y}{c} =$ Time taken up by the Sound's coming to the Summit of the Tower.

Whence $\sqrt{\frac{x}{b}} + \frac{a+y}{c} = d$, *per* Queſtion. $\therefore x = \overline{d - \frac{a+y}{c}}^2 \times b$. Again, by

47 *E.* 1. $\overline{a+y}^2 = a^2 + x^2$, whence $x = \sqrt{2ay+y^2}$; conſequently $d - \frac{a+y}{c}^2 \times b = \sqrt{2ay+y^2}$; $\therefore \overline{d - \frac{a+y}{c}}^4 \times b^2 = 2ay + y^2$, from whence, by Approximation, I find $y = 29.95$ very near; then $x = 191.93$ Feet, the Height of the Tower required.

This Queſtion was likewiſe anſwered by Mr. T. Boſworth, *Mr.* S. Hartley, *Mr.* Joſ. Dawſon, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* W. Alleo, *Mr.* T. White, *Mr.* R. Terry, *Mr.* E. Rawſtorne, *Mr.* A. Horſfall, *Mr.* Hen. Green, *and Mr.* J. Todd.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*



Queſtion 191. *By Mr.* John Wore.

GIVEN the Radius BC $= a$, CA $= b$; required the Radii ED, GF, *&c.*? Alſo, given CB $= a$, ED $= b$. Query the Radius OQ?

Queſtion 192. *By Mr.* J. K.

$\frac{^{5}\sqrt{aaaa} - \sqrt[3]{aa}}{5} = a$. Query the Value of a?

Queſtion 193.

By Mr. S. Kitton.

A Shepherd, with a certain Number of Hurdles, is minded to make a Fold therewith, in the Form of a Parallelogram, whoſe Sides ſhall be in Proportion as 12 to 2, which ſhall be ſufficient to hold 1000 Sheep. Query, what will be the Proportion of the Sides when the ſame Hurdles be ſo placed as to hold double the Number of Sheep?

Queſtion 194.

By Mr. J. Kirkby.

IN two northern Latitudes, both under the ſame Meridian, the one being as far from the Pole as the other from the Equator; on *June* 10, 1756, the Sun was obſerved to riſe in the greater Latitude 1 Hour and 18 Minutes ſooner than in the leſſer. Query the Latitudes?

A Calculation

A Calculation *of an Eclipſe that will happen in the Year* 1759; *adapted to the Meridians of* Greenwich, Bourton on the Water, *and* Port-Royal *in* Jamaica; *from Dr.* Halley's *Tables.*

By Mr. W. Reeves.

January, 13th Day in the Morning, apparent Time.

	Port-Royal,			*Bourton,*			*Greenwich.*		
	h	′	″	h	′	″	h	′	″
The Beginning	1	38	9	6	36	22	6	44	22
Middle	2	56	22	7	54	35	8	2	35
Ecliptic Oppoſition	3	3	46	8	1	59	8	9	59
Eclipſe ends	4	14	35	9	12	48	8	20	48
Duration	2	36	26	2	36	26	2	36	26
Digits eclipſed	6° 2′			6° 2′			6° 2′		

The latter Part of Chap. VI. *of St.* Matthew *paraphraſed, by the late celebrated Mr.* Thomſon, *Author of the* Seaſons.

When my breaſt labours with oppreſſive care,
And o'er my cheek deſcends the falling tear;
While all my warring paſſions are at ſtrife,
Oh, let me liſten to the words of life!
Raptures deep-felt his doctrine did impart,
And thus he raiſed from earth the drooping heart.
"Think not, when all your ſcanty ſtores afford
Is ſpread at once upon the ſparing board;
Think not, when worn the homely robe appears;
While on the roof the howling tempeſt bears;
What farther ſhall this feeble life ſuſtain,
And what ſhall cloath theſe ſhiv'ring limbs again.
Say, does not life its nouriſhment exceed?
And the fair body its inveſting weed?
Behold! and look away your low deſpair —
See the light tenants of the barren air:
To them, nor ſtores, nor granaries, belong,
Nought, but the woodland, and the pleaſing ſong;
Yet, your kind heav'nly father bends his eye
On the leaſt wing that flits along the ſky;
To him they ſing, when ſpring renews the plain;
To him they cry in winter's pinching reign;
Nor is their muſic, nor their plaint in vain:
He hears the gay, and the diſtreſsful call,
And with unſparing bounty fills them all.
Obſerve the riſing lily's ſnowy grace;
Obſerve the various vegetable race;
They neither toil, nor ſpin, but careleſs grow;
Yet ſee, how warm they bluſh! how bright they glow!
What regal veſtments can with them compare?
What king ſo ſhining? Or what queen ſo fair?
If careleſs thus the fowls of heav'n he feeds;
If o'er the fields ſuch lucid robes he ſpreads;
Will he not care for you, ye faithleſs, ſay?
Is he unwiſe? — Or are ye leſs than they?"

Pſalm CXXXIX. *paraphraſed.*

Thou know'ſt me, O! thou only wiſe;
Se'ſt when I ſit, and when I riſe;
Can'ſt my concealed Thoughts diſcloſe;
Obſerv'ſt my labours and repoſe;
Know'ſt all my counſels, all my deeds;
Each word which from my tongue proceeds.
Behind, before, by thee enclos'd;
Thy hand on ev'ry part impos'd.
Such knowledge my capacity
Tranſcends; ſo wonderful, ſo high!
O! which way ſhall I take my flight,
Or where conceal me from thy ſight?
Aſcend I heav'n; heav'n is thy throne;
Dive I to hell; there art thou known.
Should I the morning's wings obtain,
And fly beyond the *Heſperian* main;
Thy pow'rful arm would reach me there,
Reduce, and curb me with thy fear.
Were I involv'd in ſhades of night;
That darkneſs would convert to light.
What clouds can from diſcov'ry free?
What night, wherein thou can'ſt not ſee?
The night would ſhine like day's clear flame;
Darkneſs and light to thee's the ſame.
Thou ſif'ſt my reins, ev'n thoughts to come;
Thou cloath'dſt me in my mother's womb.
Great God! that haſt ſo ſtrongly rais'd
This fabrick; be thou ever prais'd!
O! full of admiration
Are theſe thy works to me well known.
My bones were to thy view diſplay'd,
When I in ſecret ſhades was made;
When wrought by thee with curious art,
As in the earth's inferior part,

Or

On me, an embryo didſt thou look:
My Members written in this Book,
Before they were; which perfect grew
In time, and open to the view.
Thy counſels admirable are;
And yet as infinite as care.
O! could I number, them, far more
Than ſands upon the murmuring ſhore!
When I awake, thy works again
My thoughts with wonder entertain.
The wicked thou wilt ſurely kill!
Hence you, who blood with pleaſure ſpill!
Their tongues thy majeſty's profane;
They take thy ſacred name in vain.
Lord, hate not I thine enemies,
And grieve when they againſt thee riſe?
I hate them with a perfect hate;
And, as my foes, would ruinate.
Search and explore my heart: O! try
My thoughts, and their integrity.
Behold! if I from virtue ſtray,
Lead me in thy eternal way.

The Fable *of the* Dirty-Way.

IN *Suſſex* Road, as you go down
To *Chichester*, there ſtands a town,
Where you would think, the diſtant church
Had left its pariſh in the lurch;
For all, who'd hear the parſon preach,
Muſt trudge a mile the church to reach,
And what is worſe, for years ago,
All were oblig'd to trudge quite thro'
A long, long lane of miry clay,
Becauſe there was no other way:
Hence thoſe, who did not nags beſtride,
Or thoſe, who had no nags to ride,
Oft times in winter had the luck
In miry dirt to be faſt ſtuck:
And when one foot they rais'd with t'other,
Deeper and faſter ſtuck the other.
Thus had this miry toilſome lane,
A conſtant pariſh nuiſance been
From ſire to ſire, from ſon to ſon;
Each curs'd the road, yet kept it on,
'Till a new *Vicar* did perſuade,
That a new path-way might be made,
On which the people clean might go,
And leave the mir'y ſlime below:
A *veſtry*'s call'd — they all agree,
And had a path made inſtantly.
Now without labour, pain, or toil,
They trip it o'er the gravel ſoil;
The laſſes no heart-aching know
For the white coat, or red-heel ſhoe;
But all along the high-way ſide,
Each ſeem'd a bridegroom, or a bride.
You'd think that all would leave the lane,
And to the *dirt* prefer the *clean*;
Yet one there was, within the town,
Call'd *Hodge*, — a head-ſtrong, ſtubborn clown,
With mir'y boots, and coat high girt,
Would ſtill trudge thro' the *antient dirt*.
'Trudge thro' the dirt Sir! — What pretence?
'Tis e'en againſt all common ſenſe.
What ſeems 'gainſt common ſenſe to you,
Quoth he, my reaſon proveth true;
And when once jeer'd at by his friend,
Who clean on the high path did go,
He did his conduct thus defend,
And ſurly anſwer'd from below.
As long as I remember can;
(Nay paſt the memory of man)
Our fathers, and their fathers too,
This very ſelf-ſame lane went thro';
And ſurely, *Sam*, you muſt agree,
Our fathers were as wiſe as we:
As well as we, they might have laid
Their gravel, and that path-way made;
But thro' this lane they took their rout,
And had their reaſons for't, no doubt,
And tho' their reaſons are unknown,
Yet ſure our duty ſhould be ſhown;
For ſwerving from our father's rules
Is calling all our fathers fools.
The prejudices you may name,
In you, it is the very ſame;
The only diff'rence I'll unfold;
You are for *new things*, I for *old*;
Therefore let no diſpute be had;
I count you *fool*, — you count me *mad*.

The 13th Ode *of the* 3d *Book of* Horace *tranſlated.*

THOU, pure *Bandusia*, bubbling ſpring,
All others doſt ſurpaſs;
Thy beauty let the poet ſing,
More ſhining far than glaſs.
To thee we rich libations give,
And ſmiling goblets crown'd;
With flow'rs that o'er their margins live,
And deck their ſides around.
A goat too, whoſe young horns begun
To ſprout, and arm his head;
But never yet had conqueſt won,
Tho' o'er his forehead ſpread.
Whoſe boſom ſwells with war in vain,
In vain him love inſpires;
His blood ſhall now thy waters ſtain,
That cool his looſe deſires.
When ſcorching heat, with burning ray,
Inflames the thirſty earth;
'Tis you refreſh the flagrant day,
And give to coolneſs birth.
The flocks and herds that range the field,
By you are chearful made;
'Tis you reviving influence yield,
And freſhneſs give the ſhade.
To diſtant times ſhalt thou be known,
For I'll thy praiſes ſing;
By me thy graces ſhall be ſhown,
Thou gentle, flowing ſpring.

Malling, Nov. 12, 1757.

An

An ACROSTIC.

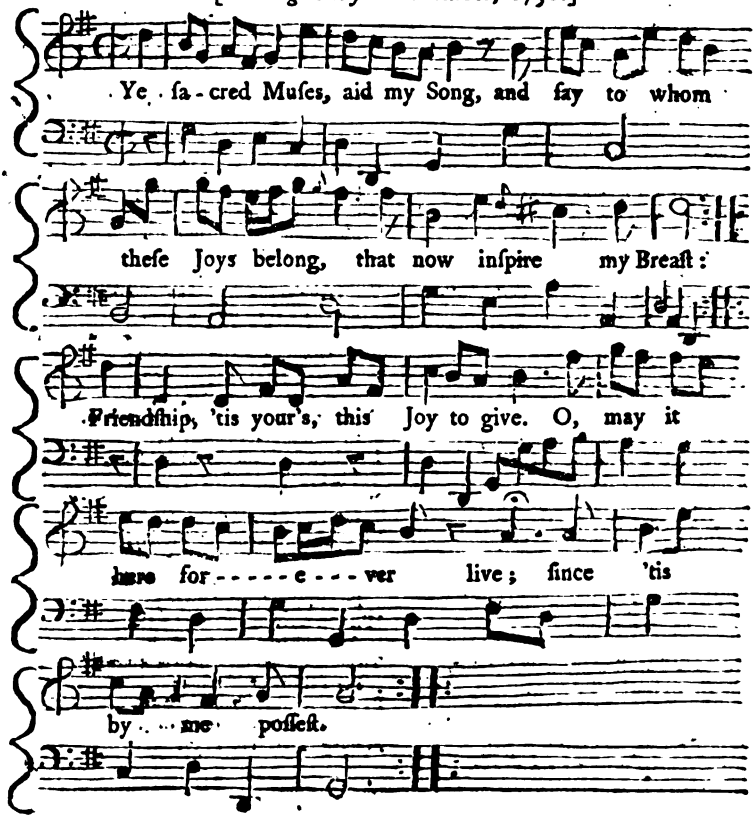
M ore fragrant than the ſweeteſt flowers
I n ſpring, refreſh'd by *April* ſhow'rs;
S o ſweet a form, and heav'nly mind,
S ure, thou wert ſent to bleſs mankind!
A s when bright *Phœbus* ſhines, in all it's luſtre bright,
N ancy, my angel all divine, doth far ſurpaſs that light.
N othing that nature form'd below, that's great, or good, or fair,
E 'en all from *Arab*'s ſpices flow, can with her charms compare.
P rompted by hope, with trembling hand,
R ememb'ring well, your ſtrict command,
(I muſt not love) ah, cruel caſe!
C an I forbear, and view that face? ——
K now, then, I've try'd to break the chain,
L ove to forget; but all in vain.
O deareſt, lovely maid, forgive!
W rong not my love, but bid me live.

ANOTHER.

M inerva, deſcend, a friend to adviſe,
I expect no denial; haſte quick to my aid:
S hall I be conſum'd by the ſparks of her eyes?
S hall I not enjoy ſo charming a maid?
N ature form'd this fair one, diſplay'd her full art,
A n angel ſo tempting, ſo witty, ſo ſmart,
N o man in the world can ſecure her gay heart.
C harms, women may boaſt of, to flatter their pride,
Y outh, beauty and wit, declare on her ſide;
B ehold her, ye fair ones, adorn'd with each grace,
E ven *Nature* herſelf, eludes her fair face.
L o! angels, who ſhine in the regions above,
L ook down on this goddeſs with eyes full of love.

Greenwich, *J. H.*
April 26, 1758.

On FRIENDSHIP. *Set by Mr.* MOZART.

[*See Magazine for* November, 1756.]

Ye ſa-cred Muſes, aid my Song, and ſay to whom
theſe Joys belong, that now inſpire my Breaſt:
Friendſhip, 'tis your's, this Joy to give. O, may it
here for-----e---ver live; ſince 'tis
by me poſſeſt.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For JUNE 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

May 10.

LEtters from Ratiſbon, of the 5th of May, bring certain Advice, that the King of Pruſſia, at the Head of 50,000 Men, the Flower of his Army, had penetrated into Moravia; that his Majeſty had laid Part of the Province under Contribution, and blocked up the City of Olmutz.

"We have authentic Advice from Bohemia, that Marſhal Daun has marched with a Part of his Army to the Relief of Moravia and Auſtria. We are alſo informed, that Olmutz was inveſted by the Pruſſians on the 2d Inſtant.——Marſhal Daun arrived on the 4th Inſtant in the Evening at Leitomiſſel, and General Laudon with 5000 Men at Landſcron. The advanced Poſts of the Pruſſians were, the ſame Day, Part at Littau, and Part near Olmutz; and, according to all Appearance, the King of Pruſſia ſought only to bring on an Engagement."

Advices of the 15th, from the Army of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, ſay, that it continued to be aſſembled upon the Lippe between Dorſten and Munſter; that the Corps poſted at Dulmen had advanced further; and a conſiderable Detachment had been ſent to the Dutchy of Bergue.——As to the French Army, it remains in the ſame Situation near Weſel, and receives conſiderable Reinforcements.——The Hanoverians ſeem determined to fight manfully: and, as they are ſhortly to reſume their Operations, the Soldiers tell one another, that it is reſolv'd, that they ſhall in one thing imitate the French; and as they ſet up their Flower de Lis in the Electorate of Hanover, under the Title of a conquer'd Country; ſo the Hanoverians hope to make all the Places where they are going, Sword in Hand, a conquered Country, and intend to fix their White-horſe on their Gates in the ſame Manner.

From Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters, May 20.

"The Army remains in the ſame Poſition as it has done for ſome time paſt, except that our Quarters have been ſomewhat extended within theſe few Days, which ſhews that we ſhall ſoon renew our Operations; though this, we are informed, will in ſome Meaſure depend on the Succeſs of an Expedition going forward in England. We juſt now learn by an Expreſs, received this Morning from Prince Henry of Pruſſia, that his Army, which conſiſts of 45,000 Men, is poſted in ſuch a Manner, that one Part of it defends Silcſia from any Attempts that may be made upon that Country by the Army of Execution, which is now aſſembling at Bareith, and which, it is given out, will be joined by a large Body of French, whilſt the other Part lies ready to enter Bohemia (where the Auſtrians have formed large Magazines) in caſe Count Daun ſhould follow the King of Pruſſia into Moravia."

Extract of a Letter from a Pruſſian Officer in the Camp near Olmutz, May 20.

"This City is now cloſely inveſted on all Sides, and we only wait for the heavy Artillery to begin the Siege. The Badneſs of the Roads has prevented its coming up. It is expected here To-morrow or next Day at fartheſt; but yet it is thought, that we ſhall not be able to open the Trenches before the 17th or 18th Inſtant. The King has been to reconnoitre the Country for ſeveral Miles round, in order to fix on an advantageous Situation. An Officer, who was on this reconnoitring Party, aſſures me, that Olmutz is a very ſtrong Place, though not a regular Fortification; and that its Garriſon, by the beſt Information they could get, conſiſts of between 7 or 8000 Men. Our Army is upwards of 50,000 ſtrong; ſo that if Count Daun ſhould think proper to attempt to raiſe the Siege of Olmutz, we can leave 10,000 Men to block up that City, and ſtill have a ſufficient Force to give him Battle, which we ſhall moſt certainly do, as we are aſſured, by undoubted Intelligence, that the Army, with which he is marching towards us, conſiſts of no more than between 45 and 50,000 Men."

From the Camp before Olmutz, May 23.

"Yeſterday the King returned to the Camp from a reconnoitring Party, which took him up ſix Days. The Inhabitants of ſeveral Diſtricts through which his Majeſty paſſed, expreſſed the utmoſt Satisfaction at his humane Behaviour, having cauſed the beſt Part of the Contributions, demanded by his

Troops, to be remitted, where he found by the Magiſtrates they would greatly diſtreſs the People. All our heavy Artillery, and Bombs, are arrived; the Batteries are now forming, and we ſhall, in a few Days, be able to play upon the Town with upwards of 100 Pieces of heavy Artillery. How long the Place will hold out, no one can ſay, as we are not certain what Quantity of Ammunition they have in it; but, as by the beſt Information we can procure, the Magazine belonging to the Garriſon is well ſtored with every thing neceſſary for defending the Place, 'tis poſſible the Siege may take us up ſome Days longer than we at firſt expected. The King is very active, his Troops are all in high Spirits, and the Army is well ſupplied with every Thing. The Country People, who, at our firſt Arrival, were greatly alarmed, and fled before us, have ſince our Encampment, ventured to come among us, and now bring us all Kinds of Proviſions, for which they are duly paid, not a Diſpute having happened for ſeveral Days. In ſhort, the Behaviour of our Troops gains them the Eſteem of all who have any Dealings with the Army; ſuch are the Effects of good Diſcipline: Various are the Accounts we receive in relation to the Motions of Count Daun. At firſt, it was ſaid, he would certainly viſit us in a few Days, but although we have now been here three Weeks, he is not yet come near us; for, by our laſt Accounts, he was ſtill at Leitomiſſel on the 18th, on which Day it was ſaid he would certainly march forward. 'Tis now near as many Days ſince the 18th, as was then Days Marches from us, and yet we have heard nothing of his March; but he has ſo often alarmed us with pompous Accounts of his marching forwards upon particular Days, and ſo often diſappointed us, that we really now pay no Regard at all to any Reports concerning the Motions of his Army."

From Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters, June 8.

"In my laſt of the 3d Inſtant, I forgot to inform you, that when our Huſſars and Grenadiers paſſed the Rhine on the 2d Inſt. at Two o'Clock in the Morning, they attacked, Sword in Hand, a large Body of French Infantry, conſiſting of near 3000, that was poſted to defend the Banks of the River, cut upwards of 300 of them to pieces, and put the reſt to flight."

PLANTATION NEWS.

St. John in Antigua, Feb. 18.

LAST Night the Ship Antigua Merchant, Capt. Coulter, was brought into our Road by the Private Ship of War, the Charles, Capt. Pattin. Capt. Coulter ſailed from England in the Fleet for the Weſt Indies, but parted from them a few Days after in a Storm, and in the Bay of Biſcay had the Misfortune to be taken by a French merchantman, who ranſomed him for 3000 Guineas. After which he was again ſeized to Windward of Barbadoes by a French Privateer, out of whoſe Poſſeſſion he was taken by Capt. Pattin.

St. John's in Antigua, Feb. 18. His Majeſty's Ships the Buckingham and Cambridge, having, on the 15th ult. chaſed a French Privateer under the Guns of Fort-Royal, and done the Enemy conſiderable Damage at their Fort on Pigeon-Iſland, which fired on them during the Chace, fell in the Day following with another Veſſel, which took Shelter under a Fort in Grand-Ance-Bay.

On the 17th, they diſcovered three others at an Anchor under the ſame Fort, and concluding from the large Flags at their Maſt-heads, that four were Privateers, were determined not to let ſlip ſo fair an Opportunity of annoying the Enemy, and protecting our Trade, and accordingly came to a Reſolution to cut them out, or deſtroy them.

Upon this, the Buckingham made the Signal for Anchoring; his Pilot having previouſly declared they might lie near enough in to batter down the Fort; for which Purpoſe he brought the Ships to an Anchor in 13 Fathom Water, greatly to the Diſapprobation of Capt. Tyrrel, who apprehended what he afterwards found to be true, that the Diſtance was too great to do proper Execution; but as the Enemy's Fire was by this Time very hot, they were obliged to return it, and continued to batter the Fort without Intermiſſion for four Hours.

But Capt. Tyrrel, finding the Execution inſufficient at the Diſtance he then lay, and determining to do the Buſineſs effectually, cut his Cable, and ordered the Cambridge, under ſail, to work cloſer in; this they were prevented from effecting that Night by baffling Winds; and keeping cloſe under the Land till Morning, the Cambridge having the Wind firſt, led in, and came to an Anchor in Eight and a Half Fathom Water; the

the Buckingham in Six and a half; both the Ships having bore the Enemies Fire while they were working in, without returning a Shot.

Being now at the Diſtance of about half a Mile from the Fort, the Cannonading was exceeding hot on both Sides, attended by heavy Vollies of Small-Arms from the Enemy, which laſt, however, were ſoon ſilenced, and in about four Hours their Guns were diſmounted, and the Fort levelled with the Ground; three of the Veſſels they ſunk, being greatly damaged by their Shot, and kept the fourth for a Tender.

The Damage received in this Action was very inconſiderable; the Buckingham had but one Man killed, ſeven or eight, who loſt ſome a Leg, ſome an Arm, a few others ſlightly wounded; the Cambridge much the ſame. The Officers in both Ships did their Duty; the People acquitted themſelves like Men; and ſhewed Conduct and Diſcipline not inferior to their Courage. This the following Incident is a Proof of: A Village that lay cloſe to the Fort, was a ſtrong Temptation for farther Execution to Men already flush'd with Victory, and they ſolicited warmly to have it deſtroyed; but their Commander replied,

"Gentlemen, it's beneath us to render a Number of poor people miſerable, by deſtroying their Habitations and little Conveniencies of life; brave Engliſhmen ſcorn to diſtreſs even their Enemies when not in Arms againſt them." This prevailed, and ſaved the Lives of the innocent Villagers; his People anſwered him with three Cheers, weighed Anchor, and ſailed.

New-York, March 20. Fifteen Hundred Battoes, and a great Number of Whale-Boats, are getting ready at Albany.—The 35th and 48th Regiments, and the 2d Battalion of Royal Americans, are among the Troops from Philadelphia; and the 17th and 22d Regiments, with the Train of Artillery, are amongſt thoſe from New-York. The 27th, 42d, 44th, and 46th Regiments, are among thoſe at Albany; with the 4th Battalion, and ſix Companies of the 1ſt Battalion of Royal Americans.—The 1ſt Battalion of the Highlanders, and four Companies of the 1ſt Battalion of Royal Americans, are with the Troops under Col. Forbes.—The 2d Battalion of Royal Scotch, with the 40th, 43d, 45th, 46th, and 48th Regiments, were quartered at Halifax.———All theſe Troops, with the Provincials, may drive the French out of North-America; and it is expected that they will retrieve the Glory of the Britiſh Nation in that Part of the World, where it has been declining for ſeveral Years.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portſmouth, May 31.

LORD Loudon is arrived from New-York, in the Hampſhire Man of War, who ſail'd from thence the 3d of May, and the ſame Day they left that Place, the Tranſports ſail'd for Halifax to join Admiral Boſcawen, who is ſafe arrived here.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, June 1.

'This Morning between Six and Seven, Lord Anſon and Sir Edward Hawke, with 21 Sail of the Line, ſet Sail with a fine Gale of Wind at Eaſt, and were out of Sight by Ten; and a little before Eleven, Commodore How's Squadron ſet Sail with the Tranſports and Troops. The Dunkirk is to follow Lord Anſon.'

'The following is a true State of their Force:

	Guns.		Guns.
Royal George	110	Duke of Aquitaine	64
Duke	90	Fogueux	64
Neptune	90	Achilles	64
Ramillies	90	Intrepid	64
Barfleur	90	Norwich	50
Union	80	Dunkirk	60
Newark	80	Southampton	36
Magnanime	74	Actæon	36
Norfolk	74	Tartar	36
Alcide	74	Leoſtoff	20
Chicheſter	74	Coventry	36

Theſe under Ld. Anſon and Sir Ed. Hawke.

Commodore Howe's Squadron.

Eſſex	70	Swallow	16
Rocheſter	50	Diligence	16
Deptford	50	Speedwell	16
Portland	50	Pluto Fireſhip	16
Pallas	36	Salamander ditto	16
Brilliant	36	Infernal Bomb	16
Richmond	36	Granado ditto	16
Active	36	Cormorant	14
Maidſtone	20	10 Cutters, each	10
Fumborough	20	100 Tranſports	
Roſe	20	20 Tenders	
Succeſs	20	10 Storeſhips	
Saltaſh	16		

'There are on board the Fleet, 16 Regiments, nine Troops of Light Horſe, and above 6000 Marines; and the Number of Seamen may be known by the Rate of the Ships.'

LONDON.

May 17. LAunch'd at Harwich, a new 70 Gun Ship called the Conqueror.

At Cuckolds-Point, a new Frigate of 28 Guns, built on the ſame Plan as the Tartar.

18. In a Thunder Shower near the Horſe-Guards, fell ſome Hail Stones near 3 Inches round.

20. A new temporary Bridge is begun to be erected upon the Sterlings of London-Bridge.

23. The Right Rev. Dr. John Hume, Ld. Biſhop Elect of Oxford, was inſtall'd in the Choir of St. Paul's, Dean of that Cathedral.

25. Thurſday laſt was held a Court of Common-Council at Guildhall, when a Motion was made by John Paterſon, Eſq; That all the Fines which ſhall hereafter be paid for not ſerving the Office of Sheriff ſhall (after Payment of all ſuch Expences as have been already incurred upon the Manſion-houſe Account) be appointed toward building a Bridge from Black-fryars to the oppoſite Shore; which was oppoſed by George Wylde, Eſq; and, after ſome Debate, the Queſtion being put, and the Lord Mayor declared, upon viewing the Hands, that the Queſtion was carried; but a Diviſion being demanded, and Tellers appointed, there appeared,

For the Queſtion.		*Againſt the Queſtion.*	
Aldermen	9	Aldermen	7
Commoners	98	Commoners	60
	107		67

The ſame Day his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury took the uſual Oaths in the Court of Chancery.

30. Being the Catholic King's Name-Day, was obſerv'd as a great Gala at Court, and his Catholic Majeſty was pleaſed to declare the Conde de Fuentes, a Grandee of Spain, and one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-Chamber, to be his Ambaſſador to the King of Great-Britain.

June 6. Sunday laſt his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales enter'd into the 21ſt Year of his Age, and on Monday his Majeſty receiv'd the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry at Kenſington, and his Royal Highneſs at Leiceſter-Houſe, on that Occaſion.

Whitehall, June 9. Late laſt Night, Lieut. Diſhington, of the Tartar Cutter, arrived with Letters from his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and the Hon. Cap. Howe, dated in Concalle-Bay, the 6th Inſtant, giving an Account, that after the Fleet had been kept by contrary Winds ſeveral Days, in Sight of the French Coaſt, Part of the Troops had been fortunate enough to make good their Landing on the 5th at Night, without any thing that could be called Oppoſition. A ſmall Battery or two oppoſed the Landing, which Mr. Howe ſoon ſilenced with his Ships, and the Reſiſtance the Grenadiers found from the Peaſants was too trifling to be mention'd. The firſt landing conſiſted of as many of the Foot-Guards as could be diſembark'd, with Major-General Drury; the Grenadiers of the Army with Major-General Moſtyn; the whole commanded by Lord George Sackville. The Troops behaved with the utmoſt Regularity, and the Remainder are diſembarking as faſt as poſſible.

Admiralty-Office, June 10. On the 9th of March laſt, his Majeſty's Ship the Naſſau of 64 Guns, the Harwich of 50, the Rye of 24, with the Swan Sloop, and two Buſſes, ſailed from Plymouth for the Coaſt of Africa, under the Command of Captain Marſh, having on board 200 Marines under Major Maſon, with a Detachment of Artillery under Capt. Walker. On the 24th of April this Squadron arrived off the River Senegal, and after Sounding the Entrance, the ſmall Veſſels and Boats got over the Bar the 29th, there not being Water for any Thing larger than the Swan Sloop to go in. The Enemy with ſeven Veſſels, three of which were armed with 10 Guns each, and kept a Kind of Running-fire, but were ſoon repulſed, and obliged to retire up the River. The Marines and Seamen, to the Number of 700, landed, and got the Artillery on Shore; and next Day (the 30th) when they were ready for proceeding to attack Fort Lewis, which is upon a ſmall Iſland, about 12 Miles up the River from the Bar, Deputies arrived from the Superior-Council of Senegal, with Articles upon which they propoſed to capitulate. Capt. Marſh and Major Maſon made ſome Alterations therein. On the 1ſt of May they were agreed to, and were in Subſtance as follows.

I. The Forts, Storehouſes, Veſſels, Arms, Proviſions, and every Thing belonging to the Company upon the River Senegal, to be put in Poſſeſſion of the Engliſh.

II. All the White People, belonging to the Senegal Company, to be conducted to France, with their private Effects, Merchandize and uncoined Treaſure excepted.

III. The free Mulattoes, or Negoes, to remain ſo; not to be moleſted in their Religion,

ligion or Effects, and to have Liberty to retire, if they chuſe it.

In Conſequence of theſe Articles, Major Maſon with the Marines, took Poſſeſſion of Fort Lewis the 2d of May. In it were 232 French Officers and Soldiers; 92 Pieces of Cannon; with Treaſure, Slaves, and Merchandize, to a very conſiderable Value.

Private Letters from Senegal adviſe, that Capt. Marſh found in the Harbour ſixteen Veſſels, moſt of them richly laden; that the Squadron was in perfect Health, preparing to go againſt the Iſland of Goree, the chief Settlement the French have in Africa, next to Senegal, from which it is diſtant only thirty Leagues, and four Leagues from Cape Verd. In this Iſland are the principal Magazines and Storehouſes belonging to the French; and here the Negroes are confined, till they can be ſhipped for the Weſt-Indies. The Dutch were the firſt who occupied it; they built here the two Forts which the French have ſince named St. Francois and St. Michael. The French ſeized this Iſland in 1678: In 1692, it was taken from them by the Engliſh; but in 1693, the French retook it.—When Capt. Marſh took Fort St. Lewis, there were two Priſoners in a Dungeon, who the French deſired might be ſent Priſoners to France. One of them, obſerving an Engliſh Officer near the Place of his Confinement, called to him, and ſignified he had ſomething of Importance to communicate. An Officer went to him ſoon after, to whom he related, that he had contracted to ſerve as Chief-Gunner to St. Lewis for two Years; and inſtead of two Years, he had been detained ſeven; and that having dropt ſome Expreſſions of Reſentment of this Uſage, that, together with his being a Proteſtant, had occaſion'd him to be thrown into the Dungeon where he then lay; that, if he lived to go Home in Chains to France, the mildeſt Puniſhment inflicted on him would be to be ſent to the Galleys; that he knew well the proper Landing-Places and the Fortifications at Goree, and would engage to put the Engliſh in Poſſeſſion of the Place, at the Riſk of his own Life. We may therefore juſtly expect to hear ſoon of this Conqueſt being added to the other: By which the French Trade on the Coaſt of Guinea will be almoſt entirely deſtroyed.

It is ſaid, that the eaſy Conqueſt of Fort Lewis was owing to the Loſs of the Ship ſent from France with Gunpowder, and other warlike Stores, of which the Garriſon was almoſt wholly deſtitute.

We hear that the private Men of the Companies of Marines at Senegal, have refuſed 20 l. each for his Share of the Spoil.

[*See our Account hereof in the Miſcellaneous Correſpondence.*]

June 10. By Advices from Madrid we learn, tho' the Deſtination of their Land-Forces may be a Secret, no Secrecy is obſerv'd in their Preparations to march towards the Coaſt of the Kingdom. That the Fleet was to aſſemble ſoon. That the eight Ships of the Line out of Ferrol, and the ſix that had been got ready for Sea at Carthagena, were to go round for Cadiz, where they are arming eight others, and that all this was not half the Naval Force of Spain, excluſive of Ships upon the Stocks, and thoſe ready to be launch'd; and that every thing was getting ready to put to Sea as ſoon as it ſhould be thought expedient.

Days appointed for holding the Northern Circuits before Lord Mansfield *and Baron* Smith.

City of York, Saturday July 8, at the Guild-hall.

County of York, the ſame Day at the Caſtle.

Durham, Tueſday 18, at the Caſtle.

Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Monday 24, at the Guildhall.

Northumberland, the ſame Day, at the Caſtle of Newcaſtle.

Cumberland, Saturday 29, at Carliſle.

Weſtmorland, Friday Auguſt 4, at Appleby.

Lancaſhire, Wedneſday 9, at Lancaſter.

Norfolk Circuit. Lord Chief Juſtice Wilkes *and Mr. Juſtice* Bathurſt.

Bucks, Monday July 24, at Buckingham.

Bedfordſhire, Thurſday 27, at Bedford.

Huntingdonſhire, Saturday 29, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeſhire, Monday 31, at Cambridge.

Suffolk, Thurſday Auguſt 3, at Bury St. Edmunds.

Norfolk, Tueſday 8, at the Caſtle of Norwich.

City of Norwich, ſame Day, at the Guildhall.

Home Circuit. Lord Chief Baron Parker, *Mr. Juſtice* Denniſon.

Hertfordſhire, Monday July 10, at Hertford.

Eſſex, Wedneſday 12, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday 17, at Maidſtone.

Suſſex, Saturday 22, at Horſham.

Surry, Thurſday 27, at Croydon.

Oxford Circuit. Mr. Juſtice Clive, *Mr. Juſtice* Wilmot.

Berks, Monday July 3, at Abingdon.

Oxon, Wedneſday 5, at Oxford.

Worceſterſhire, Saturday 8, at Worceſter.

Worceſter City, ſame Day, at the City.

Staffordſhire, Thurſday 13, at Stafford.

Salop, Monday 17, at Shrewſbury.

Herefordſhire, Saturday 22, at Hereford.

Monmouthſhire, Thurſday 27, at Monmouth.

Glouceſterſhire, Saturday 29, at Glouceſter.

City of Glouceſter, ſame day, at the City.

Midland Circuit. Mr. Baron Legge *and Mr. Baron* Adams.

Northampton, Tueſday July 4, at Northampton.

Rutland-

Rutlandſhire, Friday 7, at Oakham.
City of Lincoln, Monday 10, at the City of Lincoln.
Lincolnſhire, ſame Day, at the Caſtle of Lincoln.
Nottinghamſhire, Thurſday 13, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, Friday 14, at the Town of Nottingham.
Derbyſhire, Monday 17, at Derby.
Leiceſterſhire, Friday 21, at the Caſtle of Leiceſter.
Borough of Leiceſter, Saturday 22, at the Borough of Leiceſter.
City of Coventry, Tueſday 25, at the City of Coventry.
Warwickſhire, the ſame Day at Warwick.
Weſtern Circuit. *Mr. Juſtice* Forſter, *Mr. Juſtice* Noel.
Southampton, Tueſday July 11, at the Caſtle of Wincheſter.
Wilts, Saturday 15, at New Sarum.
Dorſet, Thurſday 20, at Dorcheſter.
City and County of Exeter, Monday 24, at the Guildhall of the ſaid City.
Devon, the ſame Day, at the Caſtle of Exeter.
Cornwall, Tueſday Auguſt 1, at Bodmin.
Somerſetſhire, Tueſday 8, at Bridgewater.
City and County of Briſtol, Saturday 12, at the Guildhall of the ſaid City.

The following Acts were paſſed by Commiſſion in the Houſe of Peers.

An Act for raiſing five Millions by Annuities, and a Lottery to be charged on the ſaid Duties.

An Act for rebuilding London-Bridge.

An Act for annexing certain forfeited Eſtates in Scotland to the Crown unalienably.

An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen employed in the Royal Navy.

An Act for explaining the Laws touching the Electors of Knights of the Shire.

An Act for appointing a ſufficient Number of Conſtables for Weſtminſter, and to compel proper Perſons to take upon them the Office of Jurymen.

An Act to encourage the Cultivation of Madder, by aſcertaining the Tythe thereof.

An Act for the Encouragement of the Exportation of Culm to Liſbon.

An Act for the eſtabliſhing a free Market for the Sale of Corn and Grain in Weſtminſter.

Alſo 27 other public, and 28 private Bills.

11. Monday a fine Sturgeon upwards of ſix Feet long, taken by ſome Fiſhermen alive, between Putney and Hammerſmith, was brought to the Lord-Mayor, who immediately ſent it as a Preſent to his Majeſty.

12. Was tried at the Bar of the King's-Bench Court, in Weſtminſter-Hall, Florence Henſey, M.D. upon an Indictment by the Crown for High-Treaſon, before the Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield, and Judges Denniſon, Foſter, and Wilmot. The Counſel for the Crown were the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sir Richard Lloyd, Mr. Norton, Mr. Barratt, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Serjeant Poöl. The Counſel for the Priſoner were Mr. Moreton, and the Hon. Mr. Howard.

From one of his Letters it appeared, that the Doctor ſolicited Employment from a Fellow Student at Leyden, who is promoted in France, wherein he ſays, that he had a great Regard for the French Nation, and that he offered his Service, not only from Intereſt but Inclination, to promote the Welfare of that Country.

It appeared in the Courſe of the Trial, that ſoon after the Declaration of War in 1756, he became a Penſioner to France, and agreed, for One Hundred Guineas per Ann. to give the French the beſt Intelligence he could of the State of Affairs in this Kingdom.

A Difference afterward aroſe about his Salary, which he repreſented as too ſmall, and as an Argument in his Favour he ſaid he belong'd to a Club in the Strand (from which he could gain great Intelligence) at which they always drank French Wine at Dinner; and in January 1757, a freſh Bargain was made, that the Doctor ſhould receive twenty-five Guineas per Month, on Condition of his ſending a Letter of Intelligence every Poſt, but to forfeit a Guinea for every Omiſſion; but he received no more than one monthly Payment, and they gave for Reaſon, that his Intelligence was nothing but Extracts from the News-Papers.

The Plan for carrying on this Correſpondence was the following: The Doctor wrote a common Letter with Ink, and between each Line the Secrets of England in Lemon-Juice. This was incloſed under three or four different Covers, directed to different Perſons in the Secret, who conveyed them from one hand to another, till the firſt incloſed came to the principal for whom it was deſigned. He had a Brother who is a Jeſuit, and was Chaplain and Secretrary to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at the Hague, from whom our Reſident at that Court gained a Knowledge of ſome Secrets relating to England; and learnt, that he had a Brother, Phyſician in London, which was the Occaſion of the Doctor's being watched, and 29 of his Letters being ſtopped.

From theſe Letters it appeared, that he gave the French the firſt Account of Admiral

ral Boscawen's sailing to North America, and of the taking the Alcide and Lys, with every minute Circumstance relating to it, and from that Time, of the sailing of every Fleet, and its Destination; and was so minute as to give an Account even of the launching of a Man of War; he also gave an Account of all Difficulties relating to raising Money; and particularly described the Secret Expedition in 1757, and assured them, it was intended against Rochfort or Brest, but gave his Opinion for the former. And in one of his Letters he particularly advised a Descent of the French upon our Coast, as the most certain Method of distressing the Government by affecting the public Credit, and mentioned the Time when, and the Place where it would be most proper.

The Trial began at Half an Hour after Ten in the Morning, and ended at Half an Hour after Eight in the Evening. The Jury, after being out Half an Hour, brought him in *Guilty*. And

14. At Three o'Clock, he was brought to the Bar, where he received Sentence to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, at Tyburn, on Wednesday the 12th of July next. —— He is a Native of Ireland, aged about 44, and has a Diploma from the University of Leyden to practise Physic.

Whitehall, June 17. Late on Thursday Night arrived Capt. Tirane of the Speedwell Sloop, with Letters from the Duke of Marlborough, dated at Cancalle the 12th Instant, giving an Account, that the Troops under his Grace's Command, had burnt many of the Naval Stores, one Man of War of 50 Guns, one of 36, all the Privateers, some of 30, several of 20 and 18 Guns, and in the whole, upwards of 100 Ships, notwithstanding they were under the Cannon of St. Maloes; but finding it impracticable to attack that Place, and receiving Intelligence of Troops being on their March from all Sides, his Grace thought it necessary to march back to Cancalle. Commodore How made so good a Disposition of the Boats and Transports, that four Brigades, and ten Companies of Grenadiers, were reimbarked in less than seven Hours, the Enemy not having attempted to attack them; and on the 14th, all the Troops were on Board, waiting to take Advantage of the first Wind to pursue the farther Objects of his Majesty's Instructions.

Whitehall, June 17. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. George-William, Earl of Bristol, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the Catholic King.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie, Esq; to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Sardinia.

Whitehall, June 20. The King has been pleased to appoint Joseph Popham, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul General at Tetuan, in the Dominions of the Emperor of Morocco.

Westminster, June 20. This Day, the Lords being met, a Message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons, to desire the immediate Attendance of that House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read, impowering his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord-keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord President of the Council, and several other Lords, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the following Bills:

An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Sums of Money out of the Sinking Fund, for the Service of the Year 1758.

An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the Sum of 800,000 l. for the Uses and Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for repealing the Duty on Silver-Plate.

An Act for applying the Money granted by Parliament, towards defraying the Charge of Pay and Cloathing for the Militia for the Year 1758, and for defraying the Expences incurred on the Account of the Militia, in the Year 1757.

An Act for the due making of Bread, and to regulate the Price and Assize thereof, and to punish Persons who shall adulterate Meal, Flour, or Bread.

An Act to permit the Importation of salted Beef, Pork, and Butter from Ireland, for a limited Time.

An Act for repealing an Act made in the 25th Year of his present Majesty, to restrain the making of Insurances on Foreign Ships bound to or from the East Indies.

An Act for Relief of the Coal-heavers working on the River Thames.

An Act for applying a Sum of Money towards carrying on the Works for fortifying and securing the Harbour of Milford, in the County of Pembroke.

An Act to render more effectual an Act for inclosing Part of any Common for planting and preserving Trees, fit for Timber or Underwood, and for more effectually preventing the unlawful Destruction of Trees.

An Act to ascertain the Weight of Trusses of Straw, and to punish Deceits in the Sale of Hay and Straw in Trusses in London, and within the Distance of thirty Miles thereof.

And to several other public and private Bills.

The

The Lords Commissioners, by his Majesty's Command, assured the Parliament, in their Speech to both Houses Yesterday, that his Majesty had the deepest Sense of the Loyalty and good Affections, demonstrated by his Parliament throughout the whole Course of this Session. That the Zeal which they had shewn for his Majesty's Honour and real Interest in all Parts; their Earnestness to surmount every Difficulty; and their Ardour to carry on the War with Vigour, in order to obtain a safe and honourable Peace; must convince all the World, that the antient Spirit of the British Nation is still subsisting in its full Force;—That his Majesty had taken all such Measures, as appeared to be most conducive to answer their publick spirited Views and Wishes;—That thro' their Assistance, and by the Blessing of God upon the Conduct and Bravery of the Combined Army, his Majesty has been enabled, not only to deliver his German Dominions from the Oppressions and Devastations of the French, but to push his Advantages on this Side of the Rhine;—That his Majesty had cemented the Union between him and his good Brother the King of Prussia by new Engagements, with which the Parliament have been already fully acquainted. That our Fleets and Armies are now actually employed in such Expeditions, as appeared likely to annoy the Enemy in the most sensible Manner; to promote the Welfare and Prosperity of these Kingdoms; and, particularly to preserve our Rights and Possessions in America; and to make France feel our just Weight and real Strength in those Parts. That his Majesty trusts in the Divine Providence, that they may be blessed with such Success as will most effectually tend to these great and desirable Ends.—And addressing themselves to the House of Commons, they said, we are particularly commanded by the King to return you his Thanks for those ample Supplies which you have so freely and unanimously given. His Majesty grieves for the Burdens of his People; but your Readiness in supporting the War is the most probable Means the sooner to deliver you from it. You may be assured, that no thing will be wanting on his Majesty's Part, to secure the most frugal Management. Then turning to both Houses, they concluded in this Manner: That his Majesty had directed them to repeat his Recommendation, to promote Harmony and good Agreement amongst his faithful Subjects; and to make the Uprightness and Purity of his Intentions and Measures rightly understood. Exhorting them to exert themselves in maintaining the Peace and good Order of the Country, by enforcing Obedience to the Laws, and lawful Authority; and by making the People sensible how much they hurt their own true Interest by the contrary Practice.—And that, for their Sakes the King had commanded them to press this upon them; their true Interest and Happiness being his Majesty's great and constant Object.

And afterwards, a Commission was read for proroguing the Parliament to the Third Day of August next.

A List *of* Ships, *taken by the* English, *continued from Page* 808.

A French Ship from Marseilles, for Havre, by the Hawke and Fly Privateers, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Volant, from Rochfort, to Louisburgh, by the Rochester Man of War.

The St. Lewes, the Jesus Mary and Joseph, and the Jesus Mary and Joseph, all three French Tartans, by the Liverpool Privateer.

A Snow from Bourdeaux, for North America, by the Torbay, and brought into Falmouth.

Four Vessels loaded with Timber for Toulon, taken by the Experiment Privateer of Bristol, and carried into Leghorn.

A Ship from South Carolina, retaken, and a Dutch Ship from Bourdeaux, bound to the West-Indies, by the Penelope Privateer, of Bristol.

A large Ship from Rochelle, to Calais, by the Ranger Privateer.

The Galant, from Bourdeaux, to Quebeck, by the Anson and Constantine Privateers.

The Young Pierre, of Bourdeaux, by the Veteran Privateer, of London, and sent into Cork.

The Mary Magdalen, of and from Bourdeaux, for Canada, with Stores, by the Hussar Man of War.

The L'Hannar, of Dunkirk, with Salt, Brandy, and Rice, brought into Cork, by the St. Andrew Privateer of Bristol.

A Dutch Ship of near 600 Tons, bound to Marseilles, laden with Coffee, Sugar, Indigo, and great Quantities of East-India Goods, by the Nelly's Resolution Privateer of London.

A French Schooner, with Sugar, by the Fame, and Minerva Privateers, and carried into Jersey.

A

A Prize of 300 Tons bound to Canada, by the Europa, Derby.

A rich Dutch Ship, outward bound, by the Prince of Orange Privateer, and carried into New-York.

Three French Ships, by the Volunteer Privateer, and ſent into Leghorn; one of them from St. John D'Acra, and one from Alexandria, both for Marſailles; the Voyage of the 3d unknown.

Two Ships, one from Antibes, and the other from Barbary, by the Rainbow Man of War, and ſent into Leghorn.

The Experiment Man of War has taken five Ships off Cape Vincent, Names unknown.

Four French Ships ſent into Plymouth, by Part of Commodore Keppel's Squadron.

Two Spaniſh Ships brought into Liverpool, by two Liverpool Privateers.

Two Dutchmen, by the Blenheim Privateer, and brought into Dover.

The Curacoa, laden with Sugar, Indigo, Coffee, &c. from Curacoa for Amſterdam, by the Briſtol Privateer, and brought into Dartmouth.

The Nueſtra Seignora de Buen Viaſe, from Havre de Grace, for Cadiz, by the Drake Privateer; richly laden.

The Liverpool Privateer, Capt. Hutchinſon, has taken a French Privateer of 200 Men, and carried her into Cagliari.

The Prince William, from St. Euſtatia, ſent into Liverpool, by the Elling, Kirby, a Letter of Marque Ship, bound to Jamaica.

The Orſcabeck, Nichols, from Nantz, for Denmark, by the Prince Royal Privateer.

The Stadi Harman, Cloys, from Rhoan, for Hamburgh, is ſent into Dover, by the Jaſon, Privateer, of that Port.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 798.

The Endeavour, Mathews, of Guernſey, by a Lug-ſail Privateer.

The Diſpatch, Privateer of Briſtol, by a French Privateer.

The Ceres, Tilſten, from Gibraltar to Leghorn, is taken and carried into Barcelona.

The Mary, Wally, from Virginia, to London, by the Machault Privateer of Guernſey, and ranſomed for 5000l.

The Happy Return, Bride, from Hull for Peterſburgh, is taken and ranſomed for 550 Guineas.

The Brother, Shields, from Bilboa, for Waterford, by a French Privateer, and ranſomed for 100 Guineas.

The Good Intent, from Whitehaven, taken and ranſomed for 250 Guineas.

The King George, from Virginia, carried into Martinico.

The Reſolution, Hutchinſon, carried into Dunkirk.

The Bolton Tender, by a French Snow.

The Sally, Wilſon, from St. Kitt's, for London, ranſomed for 1200l.

The Good Agreement, from Peterhead, ranſomed for 280 Guineas.

The John and Margery, Wilſon, from London to Newcaſtle, and ranſomed.

The Martha, Atkins, is taken off Cape Clear, by a French Privateer.

The Elizabeth, Voght, from Frederickſhall taken and carried into Dunkirk; ſince ranſomed.

The Ferret, Berry, from Africa to America, carried into Martinico.

The Lamb, Nichols, from New York, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Happy Return, Roſs, from London, for Jamaica, carried into Martinico.

The Barbara, from Gottenburgh, taken by a French Privateer.

A Snow from South Carolina, to Briſtol, carried into Dinan.

BIRTHS.

A Son and Heir to the Right Hon. Earl of Peterborough.

A Son to John Chaplin, Eſq;

A Son to James Digges la Touche, Eſq; in Hatton-garden.

Two Daughters to the Hon. Gen. Waldegrave, at Kenſington.

MARRIAGES.

W. Trevanion, Eſq; in Cornwall, to Miſs Barlow, of Slebeth.

John Egerton, Eſq; to Miſs Chandler, of Cheapſide.

The Rev. Mr. Hewgill, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Thornicroft, of Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenors-ſquare.

George Shelvocke, Secretary of the General Poſt-office, to Mrs. Jackſon, a Widow Lady.

Hon. Mr. Juſtice Robinſon, of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, to Miſs Eliz. Martin.

Charles Hyatt, Eſq; of Jamaica, to Miſs Amelia Sparks of Cheſſea.

George Warren, Eſq; to Miſs Revel.

John Small, Eſq; of Clapham, to Miſs Roberts of Nine-elms.

Charles Horſeley Watſon, Eſq; of Kingſton upon Hull, to Miſs Fanny Booth.

John Hebden, Eſq; at Scarborough, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Malling.

Mr. Wrenford, of Glouceſter-ſtreet, to Miſs Bagſter, of Red-lion-ſquare.

DEATHS.

Rob. Jennings, Eſq; of Gray's-inn.

Mr. Rawlen Raven, aged 81, an eminent Attorney at Wimborn Minſter, Dorſetſhire.

Lady Monoux, Widow of Sir Philip Monoux, of Wootton in Bedfordshire.

Edward Jordan, Esq; at Birmingham, last Year High Sheriff of that County.

Geo. Holmes, Esq; at Chester.

The Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Kerr, of Scotland.

Mr. Jo. Hopkins, at Tenby, a Proprietor of the Coal-works there.

J. W. Collier, Esq; at Bath, aged 70. He bequeath 100l. to the Foundling Hospital.

Major-general Lambton, in St. James's-square.

John Rowley, Esq; in the 85th Year of his Age, an eminent Practitioner in the Law, at Saffron Walden.

Robt. Lane, Esq; at Putney.

Peter Esdale, Esq; at Stoke Newington.

Simon Kirkman, Esq; at Highgate.

The Spooner, Esq; at Braintree.

Chs. Kimberly, Esq; at Gainsborough.

Richard Acklom, Esq; at Bewry.

The Hon. Charles Boyle Walsingham, Esq; at Bristol.

Mr. Francis Player, at Chelsea; who has left 500l. to St. George's Hospital.

Ernest-Augustus Constantine, Duke of Saxe Weymar Eysenach, died on the 28th of May, in the 21st Year of his Age, leaving a young Widow, and one Son not a Year old.

Count Harach, a Privy-councellor and Field Marshal of her imperial Majesty's Armies, died at Vienna the 21st of May.

Mr. Sam. Kerrsford, of Great Ealing.

Mr. Travers, Musician, and Organist to the King's Chapel and Covent-garden.

John Bell, Esq; Surgeon, F. R. S.

John Hinchliff, Esq; in Dover-street.

Lady Comyns, near Chelmsford, in Essex.

Charles Leathum, Esq; in the 96th Year of his Age.

The Countess of Shaftsbury, after a tedious Illness, which she bore with great Resignation.

Mrs. Bowes, aged 81, eldest Daughter, and Co-heiress of Francis Bowes, of Thornton, Esq;

Civil and Military Preferments.

Sir Piercy Brett, and Capt. John Cambell, Captains of the Royal George; and Capt. Dorrel, Captain of the Essex.

John Manners, Esq; commonly called Marquis of Granby, to be Col. of the Royal Regiment of Horse-guards, in the room of the Rt. Hon. John Viscount Ligonier, Field Marshal and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces.

Henry Clinton, Esq; to be Captain of a Company in the First Regiment of Foot-guards, commanded by Lord Ligonier.

George Townshend, Esq; to be Col. of Foot in the Army.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Dr. Hume, Bishop of Oxford, to the Deanry of St. Paul's.

Rev. Mr. Francis Pinkney, Chaplain to the Right Hon. Vicountess Dowager of Windsor.

The Rev. Mr. T. Holmes, to the Rectory of Enscombe, in the Diocese of Lincoln.

The Rev. Mr. Lipyear, B. D. to the Rectory of Layham St. Andrew, in the County of Suffolk.

Rev. Charles Bateley, A. M. to the Rectory of Wethden in the County of Norfolk.

Rev. Simon Collins, M. A. to the Rectory of Drayton Basset, in the County of Stafford.

Rev. Thomas Jones, Clerk, M. A. to the Rectory of Cornwell, in Oxfordshire.

Rev. Mr. Charles Batelly, to the Rectory of Wetherden, in the County of Suffolk.

Rev. Charles Marlton, M. A. to the Rectory of Allmore, in the County of Southampton.

The Rev. Thomas Crooke, M. A. to the Rectory of Chaulkly in Wilts.

The Rev. Mr. John Gordon, to the Rectory of Hampstead, in Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Geo. Coulton, jun. L. L. B. to the Rectory of Abkettleby, in the County of Leicester.

Tho. Smith, D. D. to the Rectory of Codford St. Mary, in the County of Wilts.

The Rev. George Stanton Brough, M. A. to the Rectory of Woolaton, in the Diocese of York, together with the Rectory of Stanton, in the same County.

B——KR——TS.

May 27. Robert Harsley, late of New Church in the Forest of Pendle, in the County of Lancaster, Mercer, Grocer, Dealer, and Chapman.

Nicholas Matthias Bartels, late of Bearbinder-lane, London, Merchant.

Edward Friend, late of St. John-street, in the County of Middlesex, Linnen-draper, Dealer and Chapman.

30. Robert Wilkins, of Trowbridge in the County of Wilts, Mercer, Linnen-trader, Dealer, and Chapman.

June 1. John Robson, of Chertsey, in the County of Surry, Grocer, Dealer, and Chapman.

Edw. Dobson, late of Fleet-street, London, Goldsmith, Dealer and Chapman.

Simon Frument, of Stratford, in the County of Essex, Farrier.

John Griffiths, of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Chymist, Druggist, Dealer, and Chapman.

Samuel

Samuel White, late of Almsford, in the County of Somerset, Dealer, and Chapman.

6. William Welsh, of the City of Bristol, Coach, and Coach harness-maker.

Tho. Blakey, of Malham, in the County of York, Dealer in Sheep, and Chapman.

Will. Kitcatt, of the City of Bristol, Haberdasher, Dealer and Chapman.

Gilbert Williamson, of Fordingbridge, in the County of Southampton, Mercer, and Chapman.

10. Alexander Jacobs, of Duke's Place, London, Dealer, and Chapman.

Gilbert Walker, of Market-Rasson, in the County of Lincoln, Shop-keeper, Dealer, and Chapman.

John Lee, of Bush lane, London, Broker, Dealer, and Chapman.

Thomas Collingwood, and James Holford, within the City and Liberty of Westminster, Wine-merchants, and Partners.

William Tucker, of New Windsor, in the County of Berks, Butcher.

13. Chr. Noble, of London, Merchant.

17. Thomas Cottle, of Trowbridge, in the County of Wilts, Clothier.

Arthur Beardsley, and Francis Beardsley, of the Town and County of Nottingham, Hosiers, Dealers, Chapmen, and Partners.

Tho. Phillips, late of Deptford, in the County of Kent, Carpenter, Dealer, and Chapman.

20. James Salusbury, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Dealer, and Chapman.

Thomas Gaulter, late of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Grocer, Dealer, and Chapman.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, June 27, 1758.

Amsterdam,	34	10 2½ Us.
Ditto at Sight,	34	5½
Rotterdam,	34	10
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35	9 2 Us.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	31	⅜
Ditto, 2 Usance,	31	⅛
Bourdeaux Ditto,	31	
Cadiz,	40	⅛
Madrid,	40	
Bilboa,	39	½
Leghorn,	49	⅞
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	48	¼
Venice,	51	¼
Lisbon,	5s.	5d. ½
Porto,	5s.	4d. ¾
Dublin,	7	½

BILL of Mortality from May 23. to June 20.

Buried			Christened		
Males	646	1278	Males	549	1084
Females	632		Females	535	
Under 2 years old	412				
Between 2 and 5	121				
5 and 10 —	48				
10 and 20 —	52				
20 and 30 —	94				
30 and 40 —	102				
40 and 50 —	135				
50 and 60 —	112				
60 and 70 —	95				
70 and 80 —	77				
80 and 90 —	28				
90 and 100 —	2				
100 and 109 —	0				
		1278			

Buried		
Within the walls	99	
Without	279	
Mid. and *Surry*	558	
City & Sub. *West.*	342	
		1278
Weekly *May* 30.	353	
June 6.	286	
13.	347	
20.	292	
		1278

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

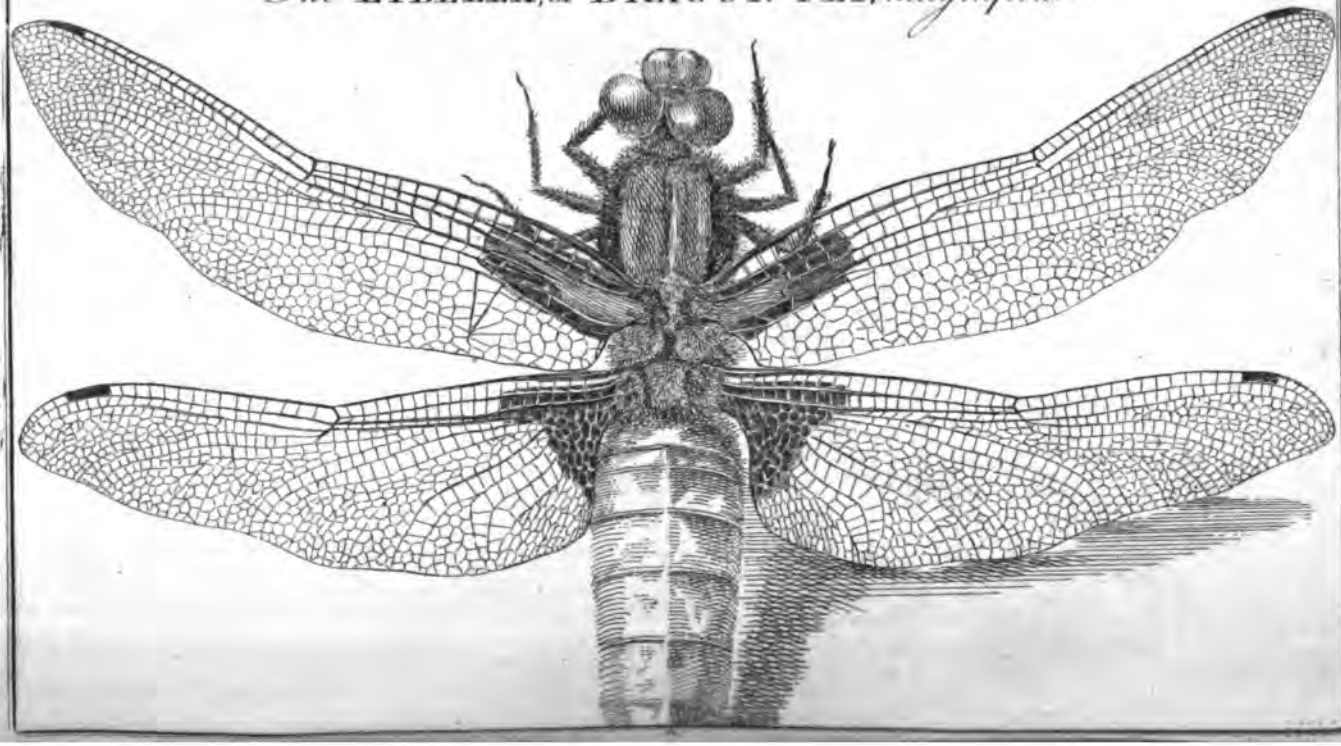
		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
May	26	29 : 6	24	0 : 0	20M.
	27	29 : 7	24	0 : 0	25
	28	29 : 6	25	0 : 0	20
	29	29 : 6	25	0 : 0	25
	30	29 : 3	26	6 : 0	30
	31	29 : 7	26	10 : 0	40
June	1	29 : 7	26	6 : 0	10
	2	30 : 0	26	0 : 0	10D.
	3	30 : 0	27	0 : 0	20
	4	29 : 8	26	0 : 0	30
	5	29 : 9	25	0 : 0	30
	6	30 : 0	28	2 : 0	30M.
	7	29 : 9	29	0 : 0	20
	8	30 : 0	28	0 : 0	10D.
	9	30 : 0	29	0 : 0	20M.
	10	30 : 0	28	0 : 0	30D.
	11	30 : 0	27	0 : 0	20M.
	12	29 : 5	25	15 : 0	20
	13	29 : 6	25	18 : 0	30
	14	29 : 7	25	0 : 0	30
	15	30 : 0	25	0 : 0	10
	16	29 : 0	24	5 : 0	40
	17	29 : 5	24	0 : 0	30
	18	29 : 8	24	0 : 0	30
	19	29 : 8	24	0 : 0	20D.
	20	29 : 7	24	0 : 0	30
	21	29 : 6	25	0 : 0	30
	22	29 : 5	23	5 : 0	20M.
	23	29 : 8	23½	0 : 0	10
	24	29 : 9	24	0 : 0	20
	25	29 : 8	23	0 : 0	20

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, in JUNE 1758.

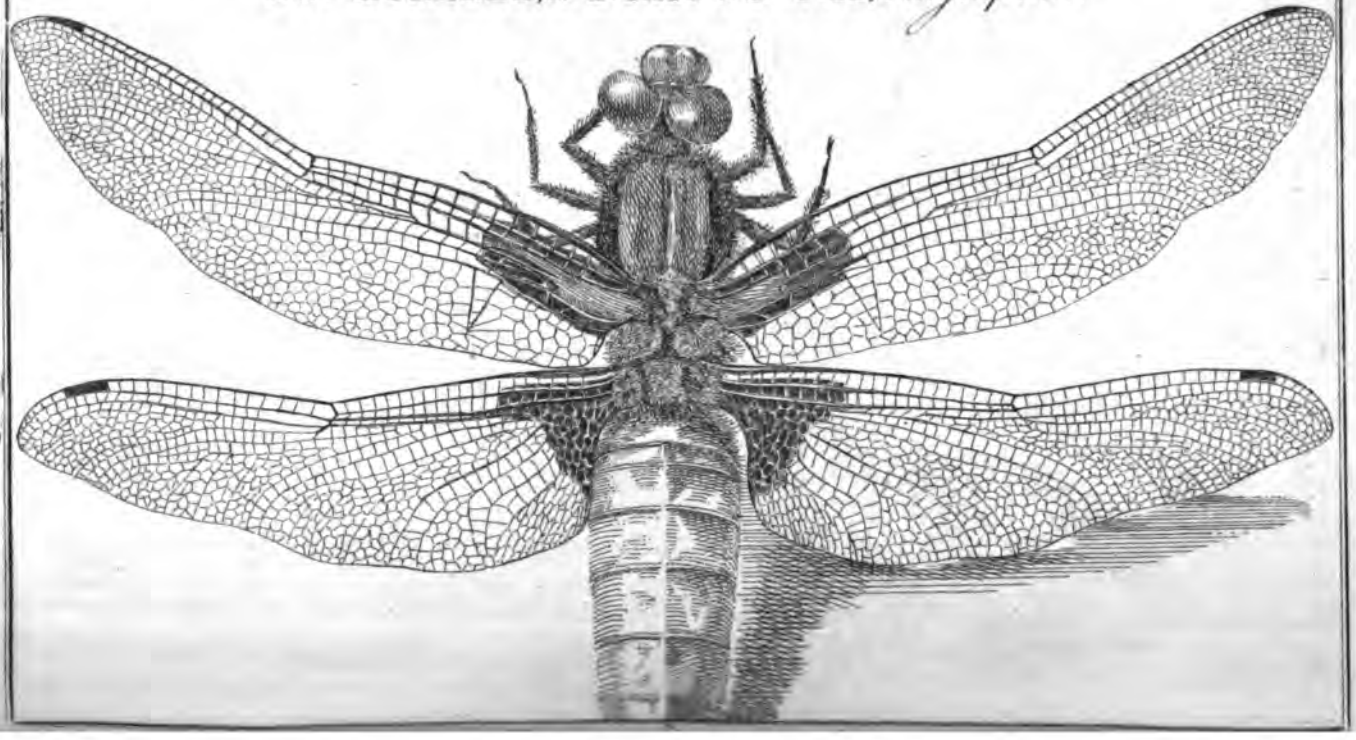
☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

May	Bank Stock.	In. Stock.	South Sea	3 per Cen Old Ann.	Dit. New Ann.	3 per C.B. A. redu'd	Ditto consol.	Ditto 1726.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	3 per Cent Dit. 1757.	E. Cir.	India Bon.	Life Ann. Yrs. Purc.
													£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
26	120½	147	106½	94½	95	94	94½	No Price.	94⅞	93½	101	94⅝	4 12 6	2 16 0	16⅝
27	121	147½	106	Do	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛	94½	95	93⅝	101⅛	95	Do	2 17 0	Do
28	Sunday.														
29	121½	Do	106¼	94½	95⅛	94½	95⅛	94⅛	Do	93⅞	101⅛	Do	Do	2 18 0	Do
30	Do	147	Do	94⅜	95⅛	94½	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	93⅞	101⅛	95⅛	Do	2 17 0	Do
31	121½	147½	Do	94⅜	95⅛	94⅜	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	94⅛	101⅛	95⅛	Do	2 18 0	Do
1	121½	147	106½	94⅜	Do	94⅜	95⅛	95⅛	Do	Do	102	95⅛	Do	Do	Do
2	121½	Do	107	95	95⅞	95	96⅛	95⅛	96	94½	102⅛	96	Do	Do	Do
3	Do	146½	No Price.	Do	96⅛	Do	96½	95	Do	94½	102	Do	4 10 0	2 17 0	Do
4	Sunday.														
5	122	147	107	95⅛	Do	95⅛	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛	Do	102⅛	Do	4 12 6	2 16 0	Do
6	122½	146½	Do	95⅝	96⅛	95⅛	Do	95⅞	96⅛	Do	102⅛	96⅛	4 10 0	2 17 0	Do
7	Do	146½	108	95⅝	Do	95⅛	96⅛	Do	Do	94½	Do	96⅛	4 12 6	Do	Do
8	122½	146½	Do	95⅞	97	Do	96⅛	99¼	96⅛	Do	102⅛	Do	Do	2 16 0	Do
9	123⅛	146½	Do	96	97⅛	96½	96½	No Price.	Do	94⅞	102⅛	96	Do	2 17 0	Do
10	123	146	107½	96⅛	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛	95½	Do	95	Do	96⅛	4 10 0	2 18 0	Do
11	Sunday.														
12	123⅛	146⅜	107⅛	96⅛	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do	96⅛	4 12 6	Do	Do
13	Do	146½	108	96⅞	97⅛	96⅜	97	96⅛	97	95⅛	103⅛	97	Do	3 0 0	Do
14	Do	146	107⅜	96⅛	97⅛	96⅜	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛	Do	102⅜	96⅛	Do	2 19 0	Do
15	123	145	107⅛	96	97⅛	96⅛	96	96	97	Do	103	96⅛	Do	2 15 0	Do
16	Do		Do	96⅛	97	96⅛			96⅛	95	Do	Do	Do	2 17 0	Do
17	122⅛		107⅛	Do	97⅛	96⅛			97	Do	Do		Do	Do	Do
18	Sunday.														
19	123⅛		107⅞	96⅝	Do	Do			Do	Do	Do		4 15 0	Do	Do
20	Do		Do	Do	97⅛	Do			97⅛	No Price.	103⅝		Do	Do	Do
21	122⅝		Do	96⅝	97⅛	96⅛			Do	95⅛			Do	2 19 0	Do
22	Do		107⅛	96⅛	97	Do			Do	95			Do	2 18 0	Do
23	Do		107⅛	96⅝	97⅛	Do			97	95⅛			Do	2 17 0	Do
24	Do		Do	Do	97⅛	Do			Do	Do			Do	Do	No Price.

The LIBELLA, *or* DRAGON-FLY, *magnified.*

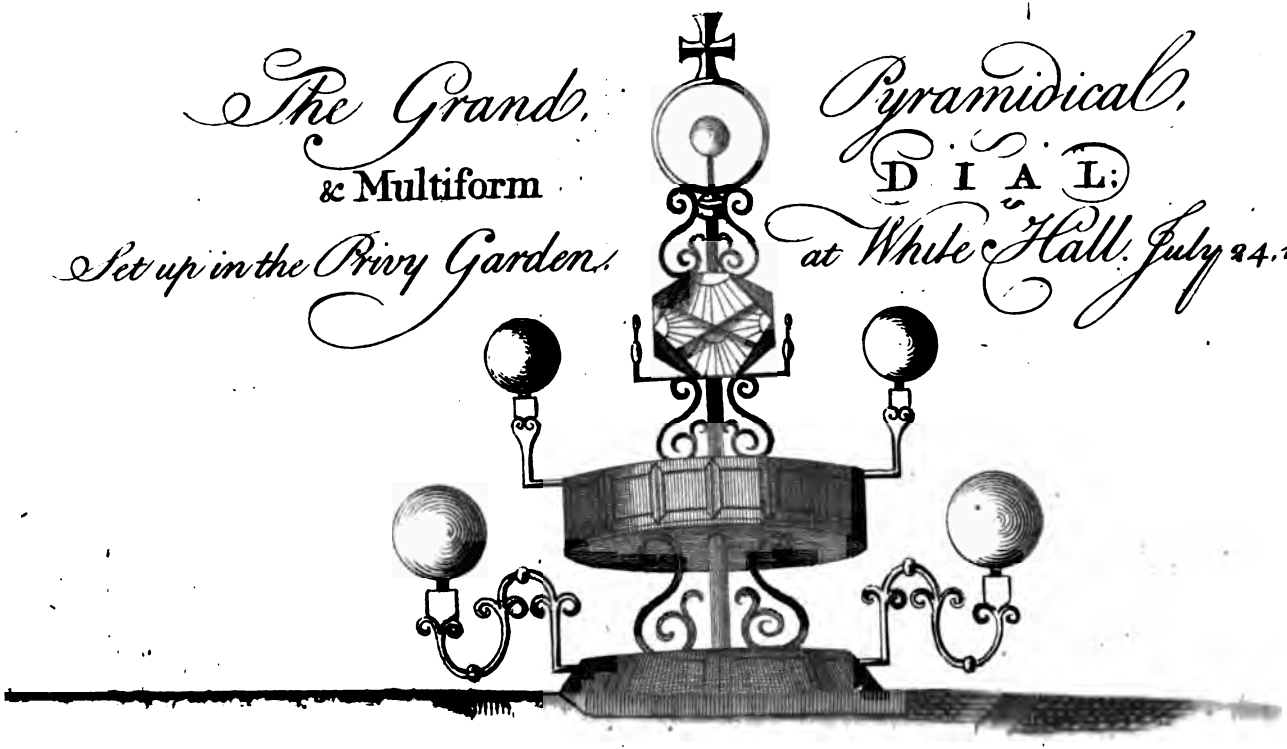


The LIBELLA, or DRAGON-FLY, *magnified.*



The Grand, & Multiform Pyramidical, DIAL;

Set up in the Privy Garden, at White Hall, July 24. 1669.



Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For JULY, 1758.

Of the LIBELLA, *or* DRAGON-FLY.

AS this Inſect is the Principal of its Tribe which we have in *England*, we have thought a Copper-plate Print of it would be acceptable to our curious Readers; and as it is ſo large in itſelf, it will be ſufficient to repreſent it as magnified twice in Length and Breadth. This is done principally to ſhew the curious Texture and Work of its Wings, in which we ſhall obſerve ſome farther Particulars with the Microſcope, and give a proper Repreſentation of them hereafter. The Eyes likewiſe of this Animal are of a moſt wonderful Structure, which we ſhall alſo give a Print of in a future Magazine. It will, therefore, be unneceſſary at this Time to inſiſt any farther on this Subject; obſerving only, that were it not common among us, it might juſtly be looked upon as one of the greateſt Curioſities in Nature.

A brief Account of the Pyramidical-Dial, *ſet up in his Majeſty's* Privy-Garden, *at* White-hall, July 24, 1669.

AS this Dial is one of the moſt auguſt Things of its Kind that ever was attempted, and contains no leſs than 73 different Sorts of Dials, we judged it proper to entertain our Readers with the following Account thereof, which we have taken from Father *Hall*, a Jeſuit, whoſe Book was printed in the Year 1673; and as the Dial has been long ſince taken down, and the Book out of Print, we ſhall give the following Abſtract of it.

In his firſt Chapter, he treats of the ſeveral Parts of the Dial.

This Dial was placed on a Pillar, or Pedeſtal of Stone, conſiſting of ſix Parts, or Pieces, one above, and leſs than another, in the Form of a Pyramid; as you ſee in the Print of it.

Of the firſt, or lower Part.

The firſt, and largeſt of theſe ſix Parts, or Baſe of the Pyramis, is a round Table of about 40 Inches, and 8 or 10 Inches in Thickneſs; the Edge whereof is cut into 20 equal Planes, which being made hollow, like ſo many Boxes of an Inch deep, are covered, each of them, with a clear, poliſhed Glaſs, and on the In-

ſide of each Glaſs is deſcribed a Dial, whereof ſome of them ſhewed the Hour, according to the ancient or *Jewiſh* Manner of counting them; ſome according to the Reckoning uſed by the *Babylonians*; ſome the *Italian*, others the Aſtronomical; and, laſtly, others ſhew the Hour according to the cuſtomary Manner in moſt Parts of *Europe*. Thoſe 20 Dials, thus deſcribed on the Edge of the Table, were all vertical, declining Dials, whoſe Stile, or Gnomon, was either a Lion's Paw, or Unicorn's Horn, or ſome Thing like it, relative to his Majeſty's Coat of Arms, and were painted on the Bottom of the Box, the outer, or fore Part being covered with Glaſs.

Upon the upper Part of this Table were placed eight declining Dials, all hollow, and covered with Glaſs as the Former, but differed chiefly in this, that they ſhewed only the uſual Hour in different Ways. Thus, one of them did it by the Shade of the Stile falling on the Hour-lines; another, by the Shade of the Hour-Lines falling upon the Stile; a third, without any Shade, either of Hour-line or Stile, *&c.*

Upon this Piece, alſo, ſtood four Globes, cut into ſeveral Planes; upon one of which Globes were deſcribed ſeveral geographical Dials; upon another, aſtronomical Dials; upon a third, aſtrological ones; upon the fourth, ſuch Dials as ſhew the Aſpects of the Sun, with the Planets, Stars, *&c.*

Laſtly, there were alſo belonging to this Piece, four iron Branches, iſſuing out of the Sides thereof, towards the Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South, each of which ſupported a glaſs Globe, which ſhewed the Hour four different Ways, *viz.* one by Air, another by Land, a third by Fire, and a fourth by Water: Of theſe Globes we have repreſented only two in the Print, that the View of the ſeveral Parts might be leſs incumbered, and more diſtinct; and eſpecially as we propoſe to give a more particular, and larger View of each of them on a Plate by themſelves the firſt Opportunity, ſince they contain ſo many Particulars relating to Dialling, as are in themſelves not only curious, but no where elſe, that we know of, to be found.

Of the ſecond Part of the Dial.

The ſecond Part of the Pyramis was a round Table, almoſt like the Former, but ſomewhat leſs, being only 30 Inches in Diameter, and near the ſame Thickneſs. It ſtood upon the Firſt, held up by four iron Supporters. The Edge, or Circumference of this Table was cut into 16 equal Planes, all made hollow, and covered with Glaſs, like thoſe of the firſt Table, but differing in this, that here the Dials are not deſcribed on the Glaſs Covers, but on the Bottom of the Boxes; neither did they ſhew the Hour, but the different riſing of the more remarkable Stars, according to the different Manner of Riſings obſerved by Aſtronomers, *viz.* the *Coſmical*, the *Acronical*, and the *Heliacal*. The Stile to each of theſe Dials was a little Star, painted upon the In-ſide of the glaſs Cover, the better to keep it from the Weather.

From the Sides of this Part were four Branches, towards the Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South, and carried on each of them a glaſs Globe, to ſhew the Hour, like thoſe of the firſt Part, but in a different Way; for one of them ſhewed the Hour by a Stile, without a Shadow, another ſhewed it by a Shadow, without a Stile, *&c.* whereas, thoſe of the firſt Table ſhewed it by the four Elements, Fire, Water, Air and Earth.

On the upper Part of this Table were placed eight declining Planes, four whereof were covered, each of them, with a Plate of Looking-glaſs, on which the Hour-lines, or Stile of a Dial being painted, were reflected upon the Bottom inclined Planes of the

the third Part, and there ſhewed the Hour. The other Four had alſo Dials upon them, which were to be ſeen, each of them, in a Looking-glaſs, placed upon the Bottom of the ſaid inclined Planes of the third Part. Of which we ſhall next ſpeak.

(To be continued.)

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 180, *anſwered by Mr.* R. Hudſon.

PUT $s = 41,99a248567$, $r = \overline{1.04}^{\frac{1}{4}}$ = the Amount of 1 *l.* for one Quarter, and n = the required Time, then the Amount of the Sum in n Quarters will be sr^n, and the Amount of all the Quarterly Payments, excluſive of that due at the End of n Quarters = $r^{n-1} + 2r^{n-2} + 3r^{n-3}$, *&c.* continued to $n - 1$ Terms, the Sum of all which = $\frac{r}{\overline{r-1}^2} \times \overline{r^n - rn + n - 1}$ and conſequently the Money then owing = $sr^n - \frac{r}{\overline{r-1}^2} \times \overline{r^n - rn + n - 1}$, the Amount of which for one Quarter is $r \times sr^n - \frac{r}{\overline{r-1}^2} \times \overline{r^n - rn + n - 1} = a$ by the Queſtion, which Equation ſolved, n will be found.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. H. Green, *and Mr.* Todd, *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 181, *anſwered by Mr.* John Ware.

PUT .78539, *&c.* = c; then the Area of the Baſe = cx^2, and the convex Superficies = $2acx$: Therefore, *per* Queſtion, $cx^2 + 2acx$ = a Minimum, the Fluxion of which is $2cx\dot{x} - 2ac\dot{x} = 0$. Whence $x = a$, and therefore the Minimum required = $3ca^2 = 2.3561$, *&c.* $\times a^2$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Dawſon, *Mr.* T. Barker, *and Mr.* J. Scott.

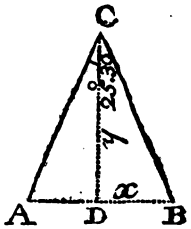
The 182d Queſtion *was put in by Miſtake a ſecond Time, being the ſame as* Queſtion 178.

Queſtion 183, *anſwered by Mr.* J. Carter, *of* Clanfield.

PUT x = Sine of the Latitude, m = Tangent 15°, n = Tangent 60°, and t = Tangent 6° 23′, Radius = 1. Then $1 : x :: m : mx$ = Tangent of the Diſtance of the Hour-Line of One from the Meridian; and $1 : x :: n : nx$ = Tangent of the Diſtance of the Hour-Line of Four from the Meridian. Now, *per* Queſtion, and the Nature of Tangents, we have this Equation $\frac{5mx - 10m^3x^3 + m5x5 - t + 10tm^2x^2 - 5tm4x4}{1 - 10m^2x^2 + 5m4x4 + 5tmx - 10tm^3x^3 + tm5x5} = nx$; which reduced, gives $x^6 + \frac{5n-m}{ntm}x5 + \frac{5m-10n}{nm^2}x4 + \frac{10m-10n}{ntm^3}x^3 + \frac{5n-10m}{nm4}x^2 + \frac{m-5m}{n\cdot tm5}x + \frac{1}{nm5} = 0$; and ſolved, gives $x = ,8018200$ = Sine 53° 18′ 15″ ½, the Latitude required.

This Question was also answered by Mr. H. Green, *Mr.* W. Johnson, *Mr.* R. Hudson, *Mr.* J. Scott, *and Mr.* W. Fowler, *the Proposer.*

Question 184, *answered by the Proposer, Mr.* T. Dade, *at Mr.* Harvey's *School, at* Bungey, *in* Suffolk.



BY Trigonometry. $.9753423 : y :: .2206974 : x$. $.9753423x = .2206974y$. $y = \frac{.9753423x}{.2206974}$.

By the Question, $xy = 43560$ Feet in an Acre. $y = \frac{43560}{x} = \frac{.9753423x}{.2206974}$. This Equation solved gives $x = 99.28$, and $y = 438.6$ and $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 449.84$ Feet taken by each Fence.

N. B. *We have here given the Proposer's Solution, for tho' many Gentlemen have answered it, yet few of them agree, as the Question was not limitted; which is a Fault we must beg our young Contributors to guard against for the future.*

New Questions *to be answered.*

Question 195.

By Mr. T. Barker.

A Nobleman undertaking to build him a new Mansion-house, proposes to have the Dimensions of his Hall as follows, *viz.* the Height to be equal to half the Breadth, and the Breadth equal to half the Length. Also the Content of the said Room in solid Yards, shall be just equal to the Length of the longest Line in Inches that can any Ways be stretched in the said Room. Query the Dimensions of the same?

Question 196.

By Mr. H. Green.

REquired, the greatest Cylinder that can be cut out of an Appolonian Paraboloid, which weighs in Air 2586,60316 Ounces, in Water 1642,2412156 Ounces, and its Altitude = 8 Inches?

Question 197.

By Mr. W. Hutchinson.

TO find the Area of a Curve whose Equation is $a \times \sqrt{2ax+x^2} + a\sqrt{2ax-x^2} = y \times \sqrt{4a^2x^2 - x^4}$.

Question 198.

By Mr. John Norris.

REquired, a Mean Proportional between any two Lines without erecting a Perpendicular?

SUMMER, *a* Poem.

——— Jam venit Æstas!
Torrida: jam lætè turgent in palmite gemmæ.
Virg.

NOW joyful spring her lively course has run:
Summer comes, the offspring of the sun.
In burnish'd gold, in sultry heat array'd,
And welcomes in the breezy, mid-wood shade.
The full-grown days, with ardent pow'r and might,
Dispute the empire of the languid night.
Soon from the chambers of the mottled east,
Awak'ning *Phœbus* cheers both man and beast.
Betimes he fires *Aurora*'s croceah ray,
And o'er all *Nature* sheds the infant day.

With

With ſplendid charms his beauties all unfold,
And tinge the mountains with a fluid gold.
To life he wakes the dew-bright earth around,
And ſpreads his luſtre o'er the ſpangled ground.
With grace reſplendent o'er the vallies plays;
The landſkips ſmile, and court his cheering rays;
With joy his face the face of nature fills,
And glads the groves, the foreſts, and the rills;
The birds, awaken'd, hail his early ray,
And ſwell their throats, in praiſe of riſing day;
From tree to tree, inceſſant, next they rove,
And harmoniſe their ſtrains with pureſt love.
Millions of inſects into life ariſe,
And taſte the mildneſs of his morning joys:
On ev'ry ſpray the dew-drops twinkle round;
With artleſs ſong the hills and vallies ſound,
And from the woods the *fawns* advancing bound.

To thee, all-cheering light, I raiſe my ſtrain,
Thou bright informer of the planetary train,
Thou heav'nly ſubſtitute of joys below,
From whoſe ſoft beams unnumber'd bleſſings flow;
It glads me now o'er dew-wet fields to ſtray,
And with the ſhepherd hail the infant day;
Who rous'd from leaden ſleep's oblivious chain,
Now leaves his cot, and haſtens to the plain.
O'er bleating flocks his tender care renews,
And with content his wonted toil purſues.
When ſcorching beams their ardent power ſhed,
He ſeeks ſome ſhade, and on a moſſy bed,
Amidſt the mingling trees ſoft ſhelter lies,
While buſy *Zephyr* thro' their foliage ſighs;
Or on the verge of ſome embower'd rill,
Sees thro' the graſs the pearly drops diſtil:
In coolneſs thus the live-long day he ſpends,
'Till *Sol*, declining, to the weſtward bends;
Then o'er the plain his bleating flocks beholds,
And whiſtling drives them to their wonted folds;
How happy's he, that thus employs his hours
On plains, in groves, and inter-twining bow'rs!
Whoſe peaceful life's ſecure from boiſt'rous ſeas,
The world's vexations, and from ſlothful eaſe.
Around him ſilence lulls to peace his ſoul,
Which cheerful hopes and honeſt thoughts controul:
Exempt from cares which ſcepter'd honours bring,
He ſcorns to ſoar on vain ambition's wing:
Content with little, little he enjoys,
With ſuch true reliſh, as no vice annoys.
One race of pleaſure crowns his happy ſtate,
Which e'er is made by nature's bounty great.
Him ſimple truth, and innocence attend,
And balmy eaſe, and blooming health befriend;
In ev'ry ſhape he ſhifting *Nature's* views,
And her with pleaſure thro' each ſcene purſues.
The *Summer*, *Autumn*, *Winter*, and the *Spring*,
Him their alternate, and freſh pleaſures bring:
His life's one round of undiſturb'd repoſe;
The choiceſt bleſſing heav'n on man beſtows.
Hear me, ye Muſes, with whoſe charms I'm fir'd,
And with whoſe influence I'm oft inſpir'd,
Hear me, your vot'ry, who your fillets wear,
And make your graces my peculiar care:
Give me, O! give me, ſuch a form of life,
Devoid of care, of trouble, and of ſtrife;
Little poſſeſſing in a quiet ſtate,
I'd laugh at empires, and be truly great.
But ſtop, my Muſe.—Reſume the ſummer lay,
And ſing the labours of the fragrant hay.
Behold the ruſtic crew, with prong and rake,
Amidſt the heat the ruſſet hay-cock make.
The old, the young, the maiden, and the ſwain,
Together hie, and toil upon the plain.
With blendid voice of joy, they wake the gale,
While honeſt glee reſounds from vale to vale.
See too! amid the heat, a ſimple ſcene!
From whence this noiſe? what can this tumult mean?
Lo! in the brooks the ſhepherds plunge the flocks,
Whoſe ceaſeleſs bleatings wake the diſtant rocks.
Their ſnowy fleece they loſe with patient fears,
And bow ſubmiſſive to the ſounding ſhears.
At length, clean ſhorn, they are releas'd again,
And once more taſte the verdure of the plain.
While ſummer's glories ſcenes of joy diſpenſe,
With in-felt joy. It glads my ev'ry ſenſe,
To ſee the fields with waving harveſts ſmile,
And ſwelling beauties of the fruitful ſoil,
Replete with riches for the farmer's toil.
Next, let the panting Muſe ſtrive to intrude
Where *Nature* dwells in awful ſolitude:
When ardent *Sol*, in noon-tide heat array'd,
I'd breathe the coolneſs of ſome inmoſt ſhade,
The bleſt retreat, where contemplation lives,
And ſober peace, and gentle quiet gives.
Where the ſweet chaunters of the feather'd choir,
From ſultry faintneſs to the ſhades retire;
And big with ſorrow, where the turtle dove,
In mournful dirges, mourns her lifeleſs love.
There, on the verge of ſome ſoft ſounding ſtream,
My Muſe retir'd, woo'd chuſe her fav'rite theme,
Depaint *Aurora's* charms, the ſylvan glade,
And all the beauties of the ev'ning ſhade;
The wood-crown'd hill, and gentle purling flood,
The mazy valley, and the lofty wood,
The limpid ſprings, and ever verdent bow'rs,
The *Zephyrs*, *Sylphs*, and all the rural pow'rs.
When ſinking *Sol*, with downward orb deſcends,
And riſing night her gloomy vale extends;
When gentle murmurs whiſper in the breeze,
And ſoftly kiſs the ſleeping flow'rs and trees;
To ſome fair ſpot, the Muſe's happy ſeat,
In thought engag'd, I gladly wou'd retreat;
Of bounteous *Nature* take a full ſurvey,
And to th' Almighty conſecrate my lay.
And while the nightingales their woes prolong,
To NATURE'S GOD I'd dedicate my ſong,
To whoſe all-forming hand all joys we owe,
And ev'ry comfort that exiſts below.
Supreme eſſence that does the year divide,
And cloaths the *Summer* in her gaudy pride:

Thy

Thy works, moſt high, thro' all the earth appear,
And ſhoot perfection thro' the ſwelling year.
Thou ſtand'ſt ſecure from time's voracious rage,
In glory deathleſs, e'er without an age.

Malling, June 20, 1758. *Muſarum Amicus.*

DAVID's *Lamentation for the Loſs of* SAUL and JONATHAN.

O *Saul!* on thine high places art thou ſlain,
Tho' like a roe exulting o'er the plain;
Ah! what avail thy ſwiftneſs, and thy might,
Since thou no more rul'ſt o'er the field of fight?
Thoſe lov'd retreats no longer can afford
Their wonted peace, and pleaſure to their lord:
Thy fav'rite mount, which charm'd ſo much before,
Is vaniſh'd from thy ſight, and charms no more.
Conquer'd by death, the king of *Iſrael* lies,
And with the vulgar train promiſcuous dies.
The weight of ſorrow preſſes hard on all,
" How are the mighty fall'n! how great the fall!"

Let not in *Gath* the tidings be proclaim'd,
Nor once in *Aſkelon* our Loſſes nam'd,
Leſt the *Philiſtine* fair compoſe a lay,
And ſing the triumphs of the fatal day!
Ye mountains of *Gilboa*, let no dew,
Or rain, in pearly drops, deſcend on you!
No more high altars on your ſummits riſe!
No more rich off'rings curling claim the ſkies!
Nor in your lap, O lofty fields, be ſeen
Inviting fruits, and graſs of vivid green!
But let a laſting barrenneſs ſucceed,
Thorns choak the ſoil, and ſpring the noiſome Weed;
For there the monarch's ſhield was caſt away,
There *Saul* reſign'd his honour for the day;
As tho' rich oil ne'er round his temples ſhone,
As tho' he ſcorn'd the ſplendours of a crown!
Let deſolation frown at *Nature*'s call!
" How are the mighty fall'n! how great the fall!"

Expert in war, prince *Jonathan* in vain
Ne'er met his mighty foes upon the plain;
'Till on *Gilboa*'s lofty mountain tir'd,
Furiouſly he fought, and glorioufly expir'd.
The valiant *hero* panted with delight,
When he ſurvey'd the tumult of the fight:
His faithful arrows pierc'd the warrior's ſide,
And op'd a Channel for the ſanguine tide.
The ſword of *Saul* return'd with conqueſt crown'd,
His nervous arm drove deep the mortal wound:
Above his loyal chiefs ſublime he ſtood,
As ſome tall oak commands the humble wood;
As much ſuperior in his martial fire,
As *Nature* bade the *King* in height aſpire.

With mutual joy, the *father* and the *ſon*
Beheld their love in one great tenour run;
Their lives the *king of terrors* would not part,
But at each *hero* aim'd his fatal dart;
Death frown'd alike on *Jonathan* and *Saul*;
" How are the mighty fall'n! how great the fall!"

Not *Eagles*, darting pow'rful on their prey,
Were more ſagacious, or more ſwift than they:
The lordly *lion* ne'er ſuch courage knew,
When his tremendous foes appear'd in view.
Ye daughters of the land, ye riſing fair!
With cries, and loud complaints replete the air;
Let friendly tears ſteal copious from each eye;
From ev'ry heart proceed a pregnant ſigh!
The loſs of *Saul*, your public friend, lament,
And join the mournful ſong with one conſent!
By him adorn'd with ſcarlet, and with gold,
Oft thro' the *tribes* your conqueſts have been told;
He ſtretch'd his hand munificent to bleſs,
And gave you gifts, beſides the charms of dreſs;
But now a woeful change ſucceeds to all;
" How are the mighty fall'n! how great the fall!"

O *Jonathan!* now let me mournful blend,
In thy dear name, the brother, and the friend!
Alas! my grief's too great to be expreſt!
My tortur'd ſoul explores, yet finds no reſt!
How oft have we inſtructively convers'd?
Our toils, our pleaſures, variouſly rehears'd?
Thy love to me quite wonderful has been,
The like before by mortal ne'er was ſeen!
'Twas heav'n alone inſpir'd thy gen'rous mind,
O *Jonathan!* the wonder of thy kind!
From thence the lovely, ſacred impulſe ſtole,
And gave thee thoſe ſoft languiſhments of ſoul!
Not all the fond affections of the fair,
With thy celeſtial paſſion could compare.
O, with what joy have we each other view'd,
Conſenting claſp'd, and oft our vows renew'd!
Such mutual friendſhip, unpolluted love,
Is beſt experienc'd by the ſaints above;
Where glowing *Seraphs*, kindling into flame,
Enjoy conſummate bliſs, beyond a name!—
On thine high places ſlain, thou art no more!
Whoſe loſs the *tribes* of *Iſra'l* now deplore.
O, had I cloſ'd thy fainting eyes in death,
Hung on thy charms, and catch'd thy fleeting breath!
Some trifling comfort then thy friend had known,
To graſp thine hand, and murmur groan for groan!
But heav'n ſaw meet to keep me far away
From all the horrors of that fatal day!
Now art thou crop't, mature for yonder ſkies,
All martial glory vaniſhes and dies!
For who like thee could twang the nervous bow,
Or from the ſling the ſhapely pebble throw?
Thou ſhon'ſt exalted with ſuperior parts,
In ſacred wiſdom, and in uſeful arts;

Yet

Yet *friendſhip* reign'd preeminent o'er all;
"How are the mighty fall'n! how great the fall!"

Marcus.

A Poem, wrote by the Rev. Mr. W. B. *when at* Eton-*ſchool, on the Death of a Lady.*

COu'd piety and virtue ought avail,
To turn aſide the never-erring dart
Of unrelenting death, *Henrietta* ſtill
Had bleſſed her family, ſecure of life.
Pure was her ſoul, as native light unſoil'd
With vapours foul; mild, as the balmy *Zephyrs*,
Which fan with fragrant breath the vernal flow'rs;
Benevolent as thoſe bright Minds above,
To whoſe triumphant choir ſhe now is fled.
As ſome fair ſtar adorns the lucid ſky,
And, for a while, diffuſes all around
Its influence benign; then diſappears,
Extinguiſh'd to the ſight; but when the heav'ns
Have rowl'd their deſtin'd courſe, renews its lamp,
And with its ſparkling ſplendor chears the night:
Thus ſhall *Henrietta* with freſh luſtre riſe,
At the laſt trumpet's far reſounding voice,
And eminently ſhine among the bleſs'd.
Then blame not thou, with over-fond complaints,
Th' awards of providence, from error free.
Henrietta's virtues, and indulgent love
May juſtly claim ſome tears: yet learn to check
Th' exceſs of grief; nor vainly give a looſe
To paſſion wild; but chear thy drooping mind,
With the bright thoughts of that tranſporting bliſs
Celeſtial, which o'erflows her raviſh'd ſoul!
No ling'ring fever now, no ſecret flame,
By ſlow degrees conſumes her vital ſtore:
No pale diſeaſe can reach that ſacred place,
Where ſhe is now arriv'd. There, chearful health,
And ever-blooming youth, immortal ſmile!
Think, with what joy, what rapture exquiſite,
'Midſt thouſand proſtrate *Seraphs*, ſhe adores
The ſovereign-majeſty of heaven and earth!
And humbly in his glorious preſence views
Th' eternal forms of all: the model fair
Of *Nature*'s lovely frame: the deep-laid plan,
By which th' *Almighty* rais'd the beauteous world.
Think, with what tranſports of refin'd delight,
At this pure ſource of everlaſting truth,
She'll quench her eager, intellectual thirſt,
With copious draughts of ſcience infinite:
Thoſe myſteries profound, which darkneſs thick
Conceal from human view, with piercing eye,
In open light diſcloſ'd, ſhe clearly ſees.
But whither do I rove; when ſacred rage
Tranſports my earth-born muſe, thus to preſume,
With mortal wing, audaciouſly to climb,
Etherial heights, and paint that boundleſs bliſs,
Which none but thoſe who taſte it, can conceive?
Forbear, vain muſe, forbear. Let angels ſing
Immortal joys, which angels only know!
With this be thou content; *Henrietta*'s bleſs'd
Beyond what thought can frame, or tongue deſcribe.

Spoken extempore on SLEEP.

SLeep, thou bleſt pow'r, what balm doſt thou diſpenſe,
To raiſe our ſtrength, and to revive our ſenſe!
Great nurſe of *Nature*, thy pacific ſway
Both prince and peaſant readily obey.
By thee refreſh'd, our pleaſures we renew,
Or labour follow, or our toils purſue:
A buxom face thou giv'ſt to blooming health;
Without thy bleſſings, nought is pow'r, or wealth;
The princely couch, and palace thou diſdains,
To dwell with ſhepherds on *Arcadia*'s plains.

W. P.

The XIXth ODE *of the firſt Book of* HORACE *tranſlated.*

THE *ſavage queen* of fair delight,
And *Bacchus*, god of wine,
To wanton mirth my ſoul invite,
And all my thoughts incline

To *Stella*'s charms, that cauſe my pain,
Thoſe charms that are more bright
Than *Parian* marble, and that gain
Me by love's ſoft delight.

Venus has left the *Cyprian* grove,
And ruſhes thro' my veins,
My boſom ſwells with glowing love,
And *Stella* o'er me reigns.

No more of *Scythians*, fierce and bold,
Nor *Parthians* may I write,
For I'm a ſlave, to *Venus* ſold,
And muſt to her indite.

To *Venus* I will ſacrifice,
Bring herbs, and incenſe ſtrow;
Now ſhall the living altar riſe,
Then *Stella* kinder grow.

Malling, Nov. 12,
1757.

The

The Tranſlation of a French *Ode, ſuppoſed to be wrote by the King of* Pruſſia, *on the Death of his late Brother* Auguſtus William, *who died on the* 12th June, *aged* 36.

I.

O! Born to empire, and the love of arts;
The pride of arms, and all the hero's flame;
'Twas thine to rule o'er all my ſubjects hearts,
And aggrandize thy much-lov'd brother's fame.
What hopes did I conceive from all thy worth,
And all thoſe virtues worthy of thy birth!

II.

Eas'd of his toils, young *Ammon* met his fate;
And freedom's arm laid mighty *Julius* low.
Perfidious *Auſtria* has not ſhook my ſtate;
Shielded by providence, I 'ſcap'd the blow.
Schwerin, and *Winterfeld*, alas! expir'd:
Thy fate has all my fortitude requir'd.

III.

For them, I ſigh'd: for thee, I grieve in tears,
And ſtrip the victor-laurel from my brow:
But *Peleus'* ſon collected all his ſpears,
When *Hector* laid his lov'd *Patroclus* low:
So will I rage amid the front of war;
'Till peace returns, theſe tears for thee I'll ſpare.

IV.

Short is the date to human life aſſign'd,
And nothing can diſarm the hand of death:
Alike the monarch, hero, ſage, and hind,
At his rude graſp, reſign their vital breath:
Precarious ſtate of frail mortality;
Born but to ſee the works of God, and die!

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *JULY* 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Liſbon, June 7.

THE third Inſtant about two in the Morning, a Shock of an Earthquake was felt here, which was preceded by a frightful ſubterraneous Noiſe, but happily did no Damage. The ſame Shock was heard at Coimbre, where ſome Houſes were thrown down by it.

The King has juſt iſſued an Edict, which regulates the Manner in which this City is to be rebuilt.

Extract of a private Letter from the Camp before Olmutz, dated June 10.

"The Siege goes on with all the Succeſs imaginable. We have no leſs than three large and four ſmall Batteries playing upon the Town Day and Night; and our Bombs have already done great Execution. We have ſeveral Times perceived the Houſes on Fire, but they have ſoon been extinguiſhed. On the 8th, in the Evening, the Beſieged made a Salley, in order to deſtroy one of our grand Batteries, but were ſoon repulſed with the Loſs of about 60 Men, ſince which we go on with our Approaches unmoleſted by Sallies. No Siege was ever carried on with greater Spirit; and the Works are hitherto extreamly well defended. We find the Place of greater Strength, and of much more Importance, than we at firſt apprehended, at which the King is not diſpleaſed; his Majeſty being now truly ſenſible of the Neceſſity of becoming Maſter of it, which, by the Nature of our Approaches, it is not doubted but that we ſhall be by the 30th of this Month, if it does not ſurrender ſooner by Capitulation. Count Daun is advanced with his Army to Gewitz, where he has intrenched himſelf, and does not ſeem at all inclinable to hazard a Battle. He contents himſelf with obſerving our Motions, and thinks the Vicinity of his Army will prevent the Surrender of Olmutz. It is the general Opinion here, that the King will attack him as ſoon as he has taken the City, and ſome think ſooner. There have been frequent Skirmiſhes between ſmall Parties of the two Armies, in which we have generally had the Advantage."

Cologn, June 6. Yeſterday Morning his Britannic Majeſty's Army took Poſſeſſion of Nuys, which the French had quitted; after having given away, or deſtroyed, their great Magazine. They had their Head Quarters Yeſterday at Wohringen; and they were to have been here To-day; but ſome Alteration has been made ſince. They pretend they will ſtand their Ground.

"Head-Quarters at Oſterad, June 27. The 24th Inſtant, the Day after the Battle of

of Crevelt, Major-General Wangenheim, with four Battalions and four Squadrons, marched and encamped at Osterad, to sustain the Light Troops that were in Pursuit of the French. The 25th Te Deum was sung in our Camp, with a Feu de Joye, and a general Discharge of all our Artillery. The 26th Major-General Wangenheim, with his Corps, advanced to Nuys; and this Day the Army marched in four Columns, and encamped in this Neighbourhood, leaving a Camp at Crevelt, consisting of six Battalions and ten Squadrons, under the Command of the hereditary Prince, and the Prince of Holstein.

"The Enemy are retreated towards Cologn; and by our Accounts Yesterday, their Head-Quarters were already at Wering. They abandoned at Nuys a Magazine of Flour, and another of Oats, which, it is believed, they would have totally destroyed, if our Light Troops would have given them Time; but there is a great Quantity still remaining, that is fit for Service, besides a large Magazine of Oats.

"His Serene Highness has made a Present to the Hanoverian Artillery, of a Pair of Kettle-Drums we took from the Enemy on the 23d, for their gallant Behaviour on that Day; and to do them Justice, no Artillery were ever better served, or did more Execution.

"Our advanced Guards send in Prisoners every Hour, and a great many French wounded Officers and Soldiers, who could not keep up with the Army, are fallen into our Hands.

"Count Gisors, the only Son of Marshal Belleisle, died Yesterday at Nuys, aged Twenty-six, of a Wound he received from a Musket-Ball in the late Engagement. He hath left no Issue by his Lady, Daughter to the Duke de Nivernois.

"June 28. Yesterday the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick marched towards Ruremond; as did the Prince of Holstein to Gladbeck. Dusseldorff has been summoned; and every Thing is ready to bombard the Town, if the Commanding-Officer refuses to surrender it.

"P. S. The Bombardment of Dusseldorff is actually begun.

From the LONDON-GAZETTEE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, June 30. *Relation of the Battle of* Crevelt, *gain'd by his Britannic Majesty's Army, commanded by Prince* Ferdinand *of* Brunswic, *over the* French *Army, commanded by the Prince de* Clermont, *on the* 23*d of June*, 1758.

After his Highness Prince Ferdinand, by the well-judged Motions he ordered the King's Army to make on the 12th of June, in turning the Left Wing of the French Army towards the Convent of Campe, had obliged the Prince de Clermont to quit his boasted Camp at Rheinberg, and to retire towards Meurs. In the Night between the 12th and 13th, his Highness thought proper to give a new Position to our Army, by occupying the Heights, commonly called St. Anthony's Mountains, having the Town of Meurs in Front, at two full Leagues Distance from our Camp, the Right opposite to the Village of St. Tonnigsberg, in which 300 Grenadiers were posted as an advanced Guard, with 12 Pieces of heavy Cannon, which were more than sufficient to cover the Extremity of our Wing against any Attack. This Position was executed the 14th of June. On the 15th, about five o'Clock in the Morning, his Serene Highness was informed, that the Enemy was advancing in four Columns upon our Right. His Highness immediately ordered three Guns to be fired as a Signal; and the whole Army was under Arms, in Order of Battle, a Quarter of an Hour after. He went afterwards himself to reconnoitre, and saw distinctly, that, at about two Leagues Distance from our right Flank, a considerable Body was coming over the Plain of Hulste, and marching towards Crevelt.

Not knowing whether this Body was followed by the whole Army, or whether it was only a Detachment of it, that was marching that Way, his Serene Highness halted towards the Evening, when he received certain Information, that the French Army had marched towards Nuys; and that Prince de Clermont had only detached this Corps, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Comte de St. Germain, in order to take Post at Crevelt.

Upon this Information, his Highness sent his Light Troops and Hussars to Kempen, and Wachtendorick, and ordered the Army into their Camp again.

On the 16th, he changed the Position of the Army, in Consequence of the Motions we had seen the Corps of M. de St. Germain make: he ordered the Right to the Village of Altenkirchen, and continued the Left on the Heights of St. Anthony.

On the 17th, his Highness went himself to reconnoitre, towards Kempen, the Position of the Enemy's Detachment at Crevelt; but could not guess at the Reason for fixing this Detachment at such a Distance from their Army. In order therefore, to be better informed of it, and to see the Countenance this Corps would hold, he ordered the Prince of Holstein with 10 Prussian Squadrons, the five Squadrons of Hussars, and the 3 Battalions of Spor-

cken Guards, and Prince Charles, to march early in the Morning of the 18th towards Kempen: He farther ordered General Wangenheim to paſs the Rhine at Duiſbourg with four Battalions, viz. Scheiter, Halberſtadt, Buckebourg, and Hanau, and the four Squadrons, viz. of Bocks Dragoons, and the Light Troops of Luckner, and Scheither, and to advance that Day towards Meurs.

General Sporcken, who, when he left Rheinbergen, had been ordered to keep his Poſt at Rheinbergen, as long as the Enemy ſhould remain in Camp at Meurs, received, likewiſe, Orders to join the Army the next Day with five Battalions and ſix Squadrons; and to leave only Major-General Hardenberg, with two Battalions of Gothe and Stolzenberg, at Burick, and that of Diepenbroick at Orſoy. This being regulated, his Highneſs communicated his Deſigns and Orders to the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, relating to an Expedition he propoſed, viz. That his Highneſs ſhould march the next Day, very early in the Morning, with a conſiderable Corps, towards Kempen; whilſt the Prince of Holſtein ſhould advance with his Corps towards Hulſt, whereby it would clearly appear, whether M. de St. Germain would retreat toward the Army, or whether the Army of Prince de Clermont would advance towards Crevelt, in order to encamp there. Agreeable to this Plan, his Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick ſet forward, on the 19th, from the Camp, with the 12 following Battalions, viz. Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Poſt, Creves, Bock, the two Battalions of the Brunſwick Life-Guards, the Heſſian Guards, the Heſſian Life-Guard Regiment, and Prince Charles's Regiment, accompanied with 12 Squadrons of Heſſians, viz. four of the Dragoon-Guards, two of the Life-Regiment, two of Prince William's, and two of Meltitz; with three Mortars, four Pieces of Cannon of 12 Pounders, and four of 6 Pounders. He marched directly towards Kempen, from whence he could perceive no Alteration in the Poſition of Count St. Germain.

By a ſecret Order, the ſaid Prince was directed, in Caſe he perceived no Change in the Poſition of the Army, and of the flying Camp of the Enemy, he ſhould march the next Day towards Ruremond, in order to poſſeſs himſelf of the Magazine, as well as of 600 Militia, who were in Garriſon there. At Six o'Clock in the Morning, his Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand in Perſon followed the Hereditary Prince to Kempen: He perceived ſome Movements in the flying Camp, which were of a Nature to induce him to believe, that M. de St. Germain deſigned to march againſt the Prince of Holſtein, who was encamped near Hulſte. Soon after he was poſitively informed, that the whole of the French Army had quitted Nuys, and were advanced on this Side Crevelt; on which, having taken his Meaſures, and formed a Plan as the Caſe required, the Expedition to Ruremond was then firſt countermanded. Major-General Wangenheim was ordered to advance early the next Day, with his Corps, towards Hulſte, and Lieutenant General Sporcken was directed to march after Midnight, with the Army, and to advance likewiſe to the Plain between Hulſte and Kempen. On the 20th of June all the Troops, his Serene Highneſs could diſpoſe of, were, by this Means, reunited in this Camp, the Right of which extended towards Kempen, and the Left towards Hulſte. The Head-Quarters were fixed at Kempen; and, in order to prevent any uſeleſs Movements, his Highneſs ordered the Quarter-Maſter-General not to regard the Rank of the different Corps, nor the order of Battle, but to place the Regiments, as a great Part of them were actually poſted.

In this Manner the abovementioned 12 Battalions and 12 Squadrons, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince, formed the Right; next to them the four Battalions and four Squadrons under the Command of General Wangenheim on their Left; and the whole Army, which advanced under the Command of Major-General Sporcken from the Camp at Altenkirchen, formed the Left Wing, which, together, made an Army of 35 Battalions and 58 Squadrons, including the ſix Squadrons of Huſſars. His Highneſs had expected that Prince Clermont would advance that Day to give him Battle, but however no conſiderable Event happened.

On the 21ſt, we obſerved a great Movement in the advanced Corps of Count St. Germain, and about Ten in the Morning, after decamping, we ſaw them filing off towards their Left, and marching towards Anrath, where they joined their grand Army.

In making this Motion, they abandoned the Town of Crevelt, which was on the Front of their Right Wing; our Chaſſeurs poſſeſſed themſelves of it directly, and his Highneſs alſo went himſelf there to reconnoitre the Poſition of their Camp, which was clearly diſcovered from the Steeple at Crevelt. He did not think fit either to keep the ſaid Poſt, or to make any Change in the Poſition of his Army; in Conſequence of which, he ordered the Chaſſeurs and Huſſars away from that Place, and the Enemy repoſſeſſed themſelves of it an Hour afterwards.

On

On the 22d, his Highneſs went again to reconnoitre the Camp of the Enemy, particularly on the Side of St. Anthony, on the Heath which led towards their Left. And although he found many Difficulties, principally on Account of the Country's being very woody, and having Incloſures ſurrounded with large and deep Ditches, he reſolved to march the next Day to the Enemy, and to attack them in their Camp.

In Conſequence of this Reſolution, the Army was ordered to be under Arms on the 23d of June at One in the Morning, and not to change any Thing in the Camp, but to leave all their Baggage in it, and wait there for further Orders.

The general Officers were aſſembled in the Center of the Army, where his Highneſs declared his Intentions to them of going to attack the Enemy, and that he had formed his Plan for that Purpoſe. He aſſigned the Command of the whole Left Wing, conſiſting of 18 Battalions and 28 Squadrons, to Lieutenant-General Sporcken, having ordered the Battalion of Zaſtrow of the Wolfenbuttle Troops, into the Town of Huſſte, in order to cover our Rear; and gave the Command of the Right Wing, compoſed of 16 Battalions and 14 Squadrons, to the Hereditary Prince and Major-General Wangenheim; which by the Addition of the two Regiments of Pruſſian Dragoons, Holſtein and Finckenſtein, of five Squadrons each, made a Corps of 24 Squadrons, to be commanded by the Prince of Holſtein, as the Infantry was by the Hereditary Prince. As for the Light Troops, the three Squadrons of black Huſſars were given to Lieutenant-General Sporcken; the two Squadrons of yellow Huſſars, to the Prince of Holſtein; and the Squadron of Major Luckmen, with Scheiter's Corps, were to obſerve the Flank of the Enemy's Right, being poſted in a Village called Papendeick.

This was the firſt general Diſpoſition of the Army.

By the ſecond, the Lieutenant-Generals, who commanded the two Wings, were ordered to form three Battalions of Grenadiers out of their Regiments of Infantry; that is to ſay, the Hereditary Prince two, and General Sporcken one; the two firſt of 500 Men each, under the Command of the Lieutenant Colonels Schulenburg and Schack, and the other of 600 Men, under Major de Cram.

At Four in the Morning, the Army began to move; the Right advanced in two Columns as far as St. Anthony, and the Left the ſame Diſtance, on the Plain leading to Crevelt, half a League ſhort of it, where they halted to receive freſh Orders. His Highneſs Prince Ferdinand went up the Steeple of St. Anthony, and ſent for the two Princes of Holſtein and Brunſwick. There they obſerved at Leiſure the Poſition of the Enemy's Camp, where all was very quiet. He alſo ſent ſeveral Perſons thither, who were acquainted with the Country, to learn from them, by what Routs we could advance towards the Enemy; and being informed of many other Points abſolutely neceſſary to be known, his Highneſs reſolved to march to the Right, and endeavour to come up with the Enemy by the Villages of Vorſt and Anrath, on the Flank of their Left Wing. But in order to raiſe Doubts in the Enemy, as to the Side on which the real and principal Attack would be made, he gave Orders for Lieutenant-General Sporcken to ſend Lieutenant-General Oberg with the ſix Battalions of the ſecond Line, viz. Oberg's, Druchleben's, Killmanſegge's, Scheele's, Reden's, and the Fuſilier's, with Hodenberg's and Bremer's Regiments of Horſe, and that of the Body-Guards, towards St. Anthony, and to give them ſix twelve Pounders. Beſides this, his Highneſs gave them the following Orders; that when the Action ſhould begin upon the Enemy's Left, M. de Sporcken, by Way of Crevelt, and M. d'Oberg, by St. Anthony, ſhould do their utmoſt to advance and penetrate into the Enemy's Army; but however not to venture too far, unleſs they ſhould be well aſſured, that our Attack ſucceeded to our Wiſhes. His Highneſs chiefly recommended it to them to make good Uſe of their heavy Artillery, in order to oblige the Enemy to employ their Attention as much upon their Right Wing and Center, as on their Left, and to engage and divide their Attention equally in three different Places, which would prevent them from ſending any Reinforcement to the real Attack, for Fear of weakening themſelves in ſome Part or other, where we might make Impreſſion.

Theſe Diſpoſitions being made, his Highneſs put himſelf at the Head of the Grenadiers of the Right Wing at Eight in the Morning, and taking the Road that leads to the Village of Vorſt, which we left on our Right, we advanced in two Columns towards Anrath, where there was a Detachment of 400 of the Enemy, half Horſe and half Foot; who, after ſome Diſcharges of Muſketry, on each Side, fell back towards their Camp, which was not above half a Mile diſtant from them, and there gave the Alarm. His Highneſs then cauſed the Troops to advance, and double their Speed, to get out of the Defiles; he ranged them in Order of Battle, in the Plain between Anrath and Willich, and marched directly

towards the Wood, which covered their Left.

It was at One o'Clock at Noon when the Enemy began to act. The Duke caused his Artillery to advance, which being greatly superior to that of the Enemy, facilitated the Means of our Infantry's forming themselves over against the Wood, and of our Cavalry's extending upon our Right towards the Village of Willich, making a Shew, as if they designed to turn the Enemy's Left Flank, to take them in the Rear. After a Cannonade, as violent as it was well supported, his Highness saw plainly, he must come to the Point of endeavouring to force the Enemy out of the Wood, by Small-Arms; wherefore the Hereditary Prince put himself at the Head of the first Line, that is to say, of two Battalions of the Grenadiers of Schulenburg and Schack, and of the Regiments of Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Post and Dreves; and advanced, with the whole Front, directly towards the Wood. The Fire then became there extremely hot on each Side, and neither discontinued, or, in any Degree, diminished, for two Hours and an Half. In the mean while, all the other Battalions entered the Wood; so that there were but eight Squadrons, which formed a Corps of Reserve, upon the Plain, ready to be employed where Circumstances should require.

The other sixteen Squadrons, which were upon our Right, never could penetrate, on the other Side of the Wood, on Account of two Batteries, which the Enemy had placed there, and which were sustained by above 40 Squadrons. In short, about Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Hereditary Prince, assisted by the Major-Generals Kilmansegge and Wangenheim, gave Orders for an Attack to be made by the Grenadiers upon the two Ditches that were in the Wood, and that were lined with the Enemy's Infantry; they were forced one after the other. The other Regiments of Infantry did the same all along their Front. Then that Part of the Enemy's Infantry was entirely thrown into Confusion, and retired out of the Wood in the utmost Disorder, without ever being able to rally. Our Foot followed them, but without venturing to pursue them, on Account of the Enemy's Cavalry, which, notwithstanding the terrible Fire of our Artillery, not only kept the best Countenance possible, but even covered their Infantry that was flying, in such a Manner, as to protect them from our Cavalry, that between Five and Six in the Evening, had found Means to gain the Plain. The Hessian Dragoons, and the Regiment of Cavalry of the same Nation, had two Shocks with the Royal Carabineers of Provence, and the Regiment of Rousillon, and broke them. This was all the Cavalry had to do in that Day. A Squadron of the Carabineers attempted to penetrate through our Infantry, and attacked the Battalions of Post and Dreves, but with a considerable Loss; and tho' about Forty of them did indeed force their Way, they were never able to rejoin their Corps, and were all killed by either Shot or by Bayonet.

The Enemy then did not think proper, or find themselves in Condition, to dispute the Ground longer with us, but retired towards Vischell, and from thence took the Road that leads towards Nuys. We continued to follow them with our Artillery, and took a great Number of Men and Horses.

During this whole Affair, the Fire of the Artillery of the Generals Sporcken and Oberg, had done great Execution; but as the Distance they were at from us, made them uncertain as to the Turn Affairs had taken on our Side, they never ventured to attack the Enemy's Front opposite to them, so that the Enemy's Right Wing and Center retired, in the greatest Order towards Nuys, leaving us Masters of the Field of Battle, after a Loss on their Side of between seven and eight Thousand Men, killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners.

Such was the End of this Action, which cost the King's Army between twelve and thirteen Hundred Men, killed, and wounded.

The Trophies we gained were two Kettle-Drums, five Standards, two Pair of Colours, and eight Pieces of Cannon.

The Light Troops were sent to harrass the Enemy's Retreat; and, at Nine in the Evening, all our three different Corps joined each other in the Field, from whence the Enemy had been driven, and remained there that Night under Arms.

Cleves, June 28. We have received some further Particulars that may be depended on in Regard to the late Battle. Before Prince Ferdinand gave the Order for attacking, he lifted up his Eyes to Heaven for near a Minute, and then drawing his Sword, said, *Brethren, we have a good Cause; put your Trust in Providence; you see God is with us; the Wind is chang'd, and is now on our Side.* On the Field of Battle there were found two Uniforms with the Ensigns of the Order of the Holy Ghost, nine Pieces of Cannon, eight four Pounders, seven Standards, two Kettle Drums, and 22 Officers of Distinction have been taken in the Pursuit. When Prince Ferdinand went the next Day to view the Field of Battle, and the principal Officers made him their Compliments upon the Victory,

tory, he ſaid, with Tears in his Eyes, *Gentlemen, I beſeech you ſay nothing more of that Kind; look upon theſe bloody Carcaſes that deform the Field: This is the Tenth that in the Courſe of my Life I have ſeen, and I ſincerely pray God it may be the laſt.*

Dantzick, June 30. Large Remittances have lately been made from Peterſbourg for the Support of the Ruſſian Troops, they have been very diligent, for this Week paſt; in forming Magazines; for which Purpoſe, they have already bought up all the Corn they can procure. And as there is now Plenty of green Forage, they are at Length, purſuant to expreſs Orders from their Court, preparing to begin the military Operations. Accordingly General Fermer, Commander in Chief of thoſe Forces, has this Day ordered ſix Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horſe, to leave their Camp between this City and Elbing. They are to be immediately followed by the whole Army in ſeveral Diviſions, and have Orders to direct their March towards Pruſſian-Pomerania, by different Routs, for the Convenience of Forrage. Of theſe Movements Count Dohna, Commander in Chief of the Pruſſian Forces in Pomerania, in the room of Marſhal Lehwald, is not ignorant. He is determined to oppoſe them, agreeable to his Inſtructions; and is actually aſſembling his Forces, conſiſting of near 55,000 Men, near Treptow. With this Army he intends ſoon to draw off towards Stettin, where 'tis imagined he purpoſes to wait the coming up of the Ruſſians, in order to give them Battle. In the mean while, he intends to leave a Body of Troops, conſiſting of 5000 Regulars, all the Militia, and the different Companies of Recruits that have been trained up for ſome Months paſt, under the Command of an experienced Officer, to watch the Motions of the Swedes.

Hague, July 18. We have no direct News from the King of Pruſſia's Army in Moravia; but from all other Quarters it ſeems agreed, that the firſt Account of the Advantage gained by the Auſtrians, were greatly exaggerated, and that in Reality, they had gained little or no Advantage over the Pruſſians. The Raiſing the Siege of Olmutz is generally believed; and the King of Pruſſia is ſaid to have aſſembled his whole Army at Lutau, without any Loſs. A large Corps of Pruſſians is advancing out of Sileſia towards the Ruſſians on one Side; while Count Dohna, with his Army, is marching to them on the other.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Extract of a private Letter from New York, dated June 2.

"EVery Thing here has the Face of an active Campaign; Lord How ſeems to make the American Affairs his whole Study. The Fleet was expected to ſail this laſt Month againſt Louiſbourg, and our Troops have all left Albany on their Way thither. Every Field Officer is to have only a Soldier's Tent, and two Subalterns one between them: One ſhort Coat, three Shirts, and three Pair of Stockings, is all the Baggage they are allowed to carry; and the Women who uſually follow the Army, are not ſuffered to leave Albany. The Officers muſt eat only the King's Proviſions, and do not even carry any Liquors. Capt. Gates is left Commander at Fort Herkerman on the German Flats, in the Mohocks Country, with his own Company, Part of another independent one, ſome Irregulars, and two Companies of Rangers. The Indians have lately been troubleſome to the Inhabitants, and have killed and ſcalped 30 or more, ſo that the remaining Inhabitants have left their Settlements; and this Miſchief has been done by Indians we maintained all the Winter, and eſteemed our Friends."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Plymouth, July 16.

THis Day arrived, from the Bay, Lord Anſon, in the Royal George, with 17 other Men of War.

Norwich, July 14. It is reported, that a great Man is taken into Cuſtody by two of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, in Conſequence of the Advertiſement ſo long publiſhed in the Gazette; the above Perſon having procured, and remitted to France, the Sum of 300,000l. which it is ſaid has enabled them to give Motion to the Ruſſian Army, which has ſtood ſtill for ſome Time.

LON-

LONDON.

June 16. FRom Lipſtadt, we have a Confirmation of the News of a Plot hatched at Munſter againſt the Hanoverian Garriſon there, with theſe farther Particulars; it was agreed, that each Burgher ſhould cut the Throats of the Soldiers quartered upon him; but, happily, the Conſpiracy was diſcovered, and timely prevented, by an Eccleſiaſtic. The two Authors of this Conſpiracy have abſconded, and ſeven of their Accomplices are confined in the Citadel. Theſe have confeſſed, that there were 24 Men picked out among the Plotters, who, upon a Signal given, were to raiſe the Peaſants of 24 neighbouring Villages, and bring them to help the Burghers of Munſter in the Maſſacre of the Garriſon.

June 21. Being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown of theſe Realms, who then enter'd into the 32d Year of his Reign, the ſame was obſerv'd in the Cities of London and Weſtminſter with great Rejoicing.

26. Dr. Chriſtopher Wilſon kiſs'd his Majeſty's Hand on being appointed a Reſidentiary of St. Paul's.

Mr. Hawkins, of Alderſgate-Street, was elected Surgeon to the Charter-Houſe.

27. Mr. Reeve Ballard kiſs'd his Majeſty's Hand, on being appointed Prebend of St. Paul's.

28. Dr. Philip Yonge was conſecrated at Bow-Church, by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Biſhop of Briſtol.

We are aſſured, that when the Miniſters who were ſent by the Queen of Hungary to propoſe Articles of Peace, came to the King of Pruſſia, they deſired that France might be included in the ſame; his Majeſty replied, *I am now near to* Vienna, *but too far from* France.

July 1. The Poll ended for the Elections of Sheriffs for the Year enſuing, when the Numbers were for Thomas Trueman, Eſq; 1452; Thomas Whately, Eſq; 1415; Sir Joſeph Hankey 1052; Mr. Alderman Kitchen 1029.

18. At a Court of Aldermen, Sir J. Barnard reſigned his Gown, as Father of this City and Alderman, on Account of his great Age; when he received the Thanks of the Court for his Signal Services to this City.

The following is an exact Liſt of the Shipping burnt at St. MALOES, *in the late Enterprize.*

Burnt at Solidon.

1 Of 30 Guns, never at Sea, Maſts, Yards, and Rigging, and every Thing compleat for Sea.
3 of 20 Guns each, new.
1 of 20 Guns, old.
2 of 16 Guns each.
1 Sloop of 12 Guns.

All theſe had Maſts, Yards, and Rigging, and conſiderable Quantities of Stores on Board.

1 New 30 Gun Ship juſt laid, the Keel and Timber all burnt.
5 Merchant Ships, two of them new.
6 Sloops.

Burnt at St. Servant.

1 Of 22 Guns, new.
1 Of 18 Guns, new.
1 Of 56 Guns.
1 Of 36 Guns.
62 Merchant-Ships.

In the Storehouſes and Tallard, great Quantities of Pitch, Train Oil, Roſin, and Deals; beſides cutting the Pipes of Rarame, which conveyed the Water into St. Malo's.

An Abſtract *of the Bill, lately paſſed for the* due making of BREAD.

ALL former Laws relating to the making and ſetting the Aſſize of Bread are, from the 29th of Septemb. 1758, repealed.

And it is enacted, That after the ſaid 29th of September, where an Aſſize of Bread ſhall at any Time be thought proper to be ſet, for any Place by Virtue of the Act, no Perſon ſhall there make for Sale, or ſell any Sort of Bread, but Wheaten or Houſhold, except allowed to make other Sorts by the Perſons by the Act empowered to ſet the Aſſize, under the Penalty of forfeiting for every ſuch Offence, not exceeding 40*s.* nor leſs than 20*s.*

After ſaid 29th Day of September, in every Place in which an Aſſize of Bread ſhall be ſet, the Aſſize and Weight of the ſeveral Sorts of Bread, which ſhall be there made for Sale, or ſold, and the Price to be paid for the ſame reſpectively, ſhall be ſet, and aſcertained according

cording to Tables No. 1 and 2, in the Act ſet forth, Table No. 1. being calculated for Wheaten and Houſhold Bread, and Table No. 2. for Bread which ſhall be made with Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans, or Peas, or with any Grain of different Sorts mixed together.

And in London, ſuch Aſſize is Weekly to be ſet, by the Court of Mayor and Aldermen, on every Tueſday, when ſuch Court ſhall ſit; and when the ſame ſhall not ſit, then by the Mayor of London for the Time being; and Returns are firſt to be made every Monday by the Meal-weighers, of the Prices which Grain, Meal, and Flour ſhall ſell for, at the public Market in London, and ſuch Returns are to be entred at the Town-Clerk's Office; and when an Aſſize is ſet, the ſame is to be made public, as the ſaid Court or Mayor ſhall order.

In other Cities, where there is a Court of Mayor and Aldermen, the Aſſize is to be ſet by ſuch Court; and where there is no ſuch Court, or when the ſame ſhall not ſit, by the Mayor, or other chief Magiſtrate.

And in Towns Corporate and Boroughs, the ſame is to be ſet by the chief Magiſtrate, or Magiſtrates thereof, or two or more Juſtices of the Peace.

And in Counties, Ridings, or Diviſions, where it ſhall be thought proper to ſet an Aſſize, by two or more Juſtices of the Peace, who ſhall act for any ſuch County, Riding or Diviſion; and the Magiſtrates and Juſtices are empowered by the Act to cauſe proper Returns of the Prices at which Grain, Meal, and Flour, ſhall ſell, within their reſpective Juriſdictions to be made to them by the Clerks of the Markets, or ſuch other Perſons as they ſhall appoint; and within a limited Time after every Return ſo made, the Aſſize of Bread is to be ſet, and made publick.

In ſetting every ſuch Aſſize, Regard is to be had to the Price at which the Grain, Meal, or Flour, with which any Bread ſhall be allowed to be made, ſhall bear, and to the making a reaſonable Allowance to the Baker for his Charges, Labour, Pains, Livelihood, and Profit: And no Baker, or Maker of Bread for Sale is to pay any Fee, Gratuity or Reward, by Means of any Aſſize of Bread being ſet, altered, or publiſhed.

The Act directs how the Returns of Prices of Grain, Meal, and Flour is be made, and that an Entry ſhall be made of ſuch Returns in ſome Book to be kept for that Purpoſe, in order for ſetting every Aſſize, and gives Bakers Leave to inſpect the Entry of all ſuch Returns before any ſuch Aſſize ſhall be ſet; and to prevent Miſtakes, the Form in which ſuch Returns, and alſo every Aſſize when ſet, ſhall be made, is ſet forth in the Act.

Peck, Half-peck, or Quarter of a Peck Loaves, are not to be made and ſold where Six penny, Twelve-penny, or Eighteen-penny Loaves are allowed to be made; to the Intent, one of ſuch Sorts of Bread may not be ſold for the other of them, under the Penalty of forfeiting for every ſuch Offence not exceeding 40 s. nor leſs than 20 s.

After an Aſſize is ſet, no Alteration is to be made therein, unleſs when there is a Variation in the Price of Grain by the Riſe or Fall thereof Three-pence a Buſhel.

If Perſons, whom Magiſtrates or Juſtices appoint to return to them from Corn-markets the Prices of Grain, Meal, and Flour, in order to ſet the Aſſize therefrom, ſhall not do their Duty therein; or if any Buyer or Seller of, or Dealer in Corn, Grain, Meal, or Flour, ſhall not, on Application made to him by the Perſons who ſhall be appointed to return the Price of Grain, Meal, and Flour, make known to them the Price at which Grain, Meal, and Flour ſhall really be ſold in any Market, or ſhall give in any untrue Price thereof, the Party ſo offending incurs a Penalty for every ſuch Offence, not exceeding 10 *l.* nor leſs than 40 s.

Magiſtrates and Juſtices are empowered to ſummon Dealers in Grain, Meal, and Flour, before them, as they ſhall ſee Occaſion, and to examine ſuch Dealers on Oath, in order to find out the true Price at which Grain, Meal, and Flour, hath been ſold within any Magiſtrates or Juſtices Juriſdiction: And if any Perſons ſo required to be ſo examined refuſe to attend for that Purpoſe, or to be examined, or ſhall give any falſe Account, they forfeit for each Offence not exceeding 10 *l.* nor leſs than 40 s.

All Makers of Bread for Sale, are to make the ſame with ſuch Meal or Flour, and of ſuch Weight and Goodneſs, and are to ſell ſuch Bread at the Price Magiſtrates or Juſtices within their reſpective Juriſdictions ſhall direct, under a Penalty not exceeding 5 *l.* nor leſs than 40 s. for every Offence.

After the 24th of June 1758, all Bread made for Sale is to be well made, and according to the Goodneſs of the Meal or Flour, wherewith the ſame ought, and ſhall be appointed to be made.

And no Allum, or Preparation, or Mixture, in which Allum ſhall be an Ingredient, or any other Mixture or Ingredient whatſoever (except genuine Meal or Flour, common Salt, pure Water, Eggs, Milk and Yeaſt, or Barm, and where Yeaſt or Barm cannot be had, then ſuch Leaven as Magiſtrates or Juſtices ſhall allow of) is to be put into, or uſed in making any Dough or Bread, or as, or for Leaven to ferment any Dough or Bread.

And

And if any Baker shall be convicted of having put any other Ingredient into his Bread, he is to forfeit for so doing, if a Master-Baker, not more than 10 *l.* nor less than 40 *s.* or be committed to hard Labour for a Month at the Magistrate's or Justice's Discretion, within whose Jurisdiction he shall so offend; and if a Servant, not more than 5 *l.* nor less than 20 *s.* for every such Offence, or be committed as aforesaid, at the Magistrate's or Justice's Discretion; and the Magistrate or Justice who shall convict any such Offender, out of the Penalty forfeited when recovered, is to cause the Name of every such Offender, together with his Place of Abode and Offence, to be published in some News-Paper, which shall be printed or published, in or near the County, City, or Place, where any such Offence shall have been committed.

No Person is to put into any Corn, Meal, or Flour, which shall be ground, dressed, or manufactured for Sale, any Mixture whatsoever, or sell, offer, or expose to Sale, any Meal or Flour of one Sort of Grain, as, or for the Meal or Flour of any other Sort of Grain, or any thing as for, or mixed with the Meal or Flour of any Grain, which shall not be the real and genuine Meal or Flour of the Grain, the same shall import and ought to be, under the Penalty of forfeiting for every such Offence, a Sum not exceeding 5 *l.* and not less than 40 *s.*

No Person is to put into any Bread made for Sale, any Mixture of Meal or Flour of any other Sort of Grain, than of the Grain the same shall import to be, and shall be allowed to be made with, or any other Proportion of different Sorts of Grain or Meal, than what shall be allowed to be put therein, or any Mixture or Thing, as for, or in Lieu of Flour, which shall not be the genuine Flour the Size shall import to be, under a Forfeiture not exceeding 5 *l.* nor less than 20 *s.* for every such Offence.

Persons whose Bread shall be found deficient in Weight, are to forfeit for the same not exceeding 5 *s.* an Ounce, nor less than 1 *s.* for every Ounce thereof, found deficient; and for any Quantity less than an Ounce, not exceeding 2 *s.* 6 *d.* nor less than 6 *d.* so as Complaint is made thereof within 24 Hours after Baking or Sale in Cities, Towns, or Boroughs, and within three Days in Counties at large.

All Bread made for Sale, or which shall be sold as Wheaten, is to be marked with a W. and as Houshold with an H. under a Penalty not exceeding 20 *s.* nor less than 5 *s.* for every Loaf which shall be found not so marked.

No Person is to sell Bread at an higher Price than the same by the Assize set shall be ascertained to be sold at, or to refuse selling Bread at such Price for Ready Money, under a Forfeiture for every Offence not exceeding 40 *s.* nor less than 10 *s.*

No Person is to sell, or offer to Sale, any Bread, of an inferior Quality to Wheaten Bread, at an higher Price than Houshold Bread shall by the Assize be set at, to be sold, under the Penalty of 20 *s.* for every such Offence.

Any Justice, or Peace-Officer, deputed by such Justice, is empowered to search the House of any Baker, or Seller of Bread, and seize any Bread, which shall be found there either wanting in the Goodness of the Stuff whereof the same shall be made, or deficient in the due Baking or Working thereof, or wanting in the due Weight, or which shall not be marked as the Act directs, or which shall be of any other Sort of Bread than what shall be allowed to be made; and all Bread which on any such Seizure shall be found to be made contrary to the Act, is to be forfeited and disposed of at the Justices Discretion.

Any Justice (on Complaint made to him on Oath, that there is cause to suspect that any Miller or other Person who shall Grind, Dress, Bolt, or any wise manufacture Meal or Flour for Sale, or to make into Bread to be sold, hath put therein any Mixture, Ingredient or Thing, not the genuine Produce of the Grain the same shall import to be, whereby the Purity of such Meal or Flour shall be adulterated) is authorised either to search himself, or to empower any Peace-Officer to enter into, and search any House, Mill, Shop, Bakehouse, Pastry, Bolting-house, Warehouse, or Outhouse, of any Miller, Mealman, or Baker, and to seize any adulterated Meal or Flour there found; and all Ingredients which shall be there found for adulterating of Meal or Flour; and the same are to be forfeited and disposed of at Justices Discretion, and the Party in whose Possession, or on whose Premises any Mixture or Ingredient for adulterating the Purity of Meal, Flour, or Bread, shall be found (unless he can satisfy the Magistrate the same was there for some particular Use) shall, on being convicted of any such Offence, forfeit and pay a Sum not exceeding 10 *l.* nor less than 40 *s.* and the Justice convicting him shall cause his Name, Place of Abode, and Offence, to be inserted in some News-Paper, which shall be printed or published in, or near the County, City, or Place, where the Offence shall have been committed.

Persons who shall obstruct any such Search, are to forfeit a Sum not exceeding 5 *l.* nor less than 20 *s.* for every such Offence.

And

And no Baker, Miller, or Mealman, is to act as a Magiſtrate, or Juſtice of the Peace in putting into Execution any of the Powers in Act mentioned, under 50 *l.* Penalty for every Offence.

If a Baker incurs any Penalty under the Act by his Servant's Default, a Remedy is given on Complaint to a Magiſtrate to have ſuch Servant puniſhed by Impriſonment.

Juſtices are empowered to hear and determine Offences againſt the Act in a ſummary Way, and enforce Witneſſes to attend them, and levy Money forfeited by Diſtreſs and Sale of Offenders Goods, and if no ſufficient Diſtreſs can be had, then to commit Offenders to Goal for a limitted Time.

If any one convicted deems himſelf aggrieved by the Determination of any Juſtice, the Party aggrieved is to be at Liberty to appeal to the Juſtices at their next Quarter-Seſſions.

And Proviſion is made that all Proſecutions ſhall be commenced within three Days after the Offences ſhall be committed; and that no Actions ſhall, after ſix Months, be commenced againſt any one for what they ſhall have done in carrying the Act into Execution; and Perſons againſt whom any ſuch Actions ſhall be brought, are to be at Liberty to plead the general Iſſue, and give the ſpecial Matter in Evidence.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 829.

The Joſeph, from Bourdeaux, laden with Wine, Brandy, &c. by the Surprize Privateer of Guernſey.

The Prince William, from St. Euſtatia, is ſent into Liverpool by the Ellen, Kirby, a Letter of Marque Ship bound to Jamaica.

Two Spaniſh Ships, by two Liverpool Privateers, bound from Ireland to Cadiz.

A Dutch Ship from St. Euſtatia for Amſterdam, laden with Sugar and Coffee, carried into Plymouth.

A Schooner Privateer, by the Aldborough Man of War.

A Dutch Ship of 400 Tons, from Bourdeaux for Cape Francois, by the Weaſel Sloop of War.

A Dutch Snow, with Soap, Oil, &c. ſent into Gibraltar by Admiral Saunder's Squadron.

The Noſtra Seignora Del Pillar, Pedro Ponts, by a Guernſey Privateer.

The Stavis, of Linden, for Amſterdam, but her real Deſtination was for ſome of the Ports in France, is taken by the Boſcawen Privateer, and ſent into Leith Road.

A Dutch Ship, Burthen 50 Tons, from the Weſt-Indies to Amſterdam.

And one other Dutch Ship, from Old France to Oſtend, by the Blenheim Privateer, and ſent into Portſmouth.

The Bayonette, a French Privateer, of 18 Guns and 142 Men, by the Anſon and Dreadnought Privateer of Briſtol. And have ſince retaken the Anna Pink from Virginia.

A Dutch Ship, from St. Martin's, in the Weſt-Indies, by the Ferdinand Privateer, and ſent into Rye.

The Ulrica Elenora, from Bourdeaux to Stockholm, by the St. Andrew Privateer of Briſtol, and the Hercules Privateer of London.

The Joachim, Juan Francis Atteralde; and the St. Joſeph, Martin Scribe, with Flour, Brandy, and Salt, ſent into Plymouth.

The Venturus, Volant, from Quebec for Rochelle, ſent into Plymouth by the America Man of War.

Two French Prizes, loaded with Ammunition, ſent into Guernſey by the Revenge Privateer. Alſo,

A French Barque, with Wine and Brandy, by the ſame.

The Johanah, Goodfellow, is retaken by the Defiance Privateer.

The Novum Aratrum, from St. Euſtatia, by the Blenheim Privateer.

A Ship and Brigantine, both bound to Gaſpar in Cape Breton, by the Duke of Cornwal Privateer. Alſo,

A Spaniſh Snow, by the ſame.

Five other Ships, laden with Stores for Cape Breton, by other Privateers.

The Sarah and Margaretta, and the Young Barbara, both from St. Euſtatia, ſent into Liverpool, by the Reſolution Privateer of that Place.

The Roy, Gaſpard, from Meſſina to Marſeilles, by the Liverpool Privateer, and carried into Gibraltar.

The John and William, Hunter, from Clyde to Virginia.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 829.

The Laſſe of Liverpool, by the Iaboart, a French Privateer of Bayonne, richly laden.

The Tartar Privateer, taken and carried into Cherbourg.

The Kirk Privateer, of Guernſey, by the Samſon Privateer of Bayonne.

The Prince Frederic, Doy, from Naples to London, carried into Havre.

The Adventure, Nelson, from Virginia for Barbadoes, carried into Martinico.

The Adventure, Washington, from Corke to Jamaica is carried into Porto Prince.

The Prince of Prussia Privateer, and the Coats, Ditto, of Jersey, are taken by the French.

The Confirmation, Hicks, from South Carolina, carried into St. Malo's.

The Happy, Clarke, from White-haven, by a French Privateer in the North Seas.

The Swallow and Nancy, of Liverpool; the Fanny, of St. Kitt's; the Two Friends; the Thomas and Richard; the Judith, and the Bedford, belonging to America, by the Santa Maria Privateer of Nantz.

The Buryan, Ullioff, from Petersburgh to Dublin; the Ogilvy, from Leith to Petersburgh; the Morrison, from Amstruther to Copenhagen; and the Hill, from the Orkneys to Gottenburgh, by the Marshal Belisle Privateer.

The Unity, Middlemas, from Leith to Lisbon, by a Granville Privateer, and ransomed for 150 Guineas.

The Otter, Rankin, from North Carolina for London is carried into Bergen.

The St. Martha, Harvey, from Shields; and the Friendship, Halsdabe, by the Marshal Belisle Privateer.

The Helen, of Leven, by the Belisle's Tender.

BIRTHS.

June 12. The Marchioness of Tweedale, safely delivered of a Son and Heir.

13. A Daughter to the Lady Eliz. Worsley, at her House in Charles-street.

MARRIAGES.

13. William Mayne, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Allen, with 30001. per Ann.

15. Mr. Ralph Williamson, an eminent Attorney, to Miss Nancy Barron.

23. Mr. Dorrell, a wealthy Farmer, of Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, to Miss Kettick, of Barking.

27. Mr. Appthorp, Merchant, to Miss Mann, Daughter of Galfridus Mann, Esq;

Mr. Markham Eccles Shirwill, to Miss Cottell, of Bedford-row.

——— Shepbard, Esq; of Crutched-Friars, to Miss Newdham, of the same place.

29. Mr. Paul Amsinck, jun. Merchant, of St. Mary-axe, to Miss Eames, of the same Place.

July 4. ——— Leigh, Esq; of Cheshire, to Miss Reynolds, Daughter of Francis Reynolds, Esq; Member of Parliament for Lancaster.

James Williams, Esq; of Flintshire, to Miss Polly Reed, of Finchley.

Mr. Samuel Lightfoot, Linnen-draper in Cheapside, to Miss Catalina Bethenbout.

9. Tho. Rowland, Esq; of Gosport, to Miss Thompson, of Eltham.

18. Walter Waring, Esq; to Miss Ranby, Daughter to Mr. Ranby, Sergeant Surgeon to the King.

Mr. Todd, of the Post-office, to Miss Robinson, Daughter to Mr. Robinson, of the same Place.

DEATHS.

June 12. Augustus William, Prince of Prussia, eldest of the King's Brothers, of an Apoplexy, at Orangebourg, in the 36th Year of his Age, to the great Regret of the Royal Family, of the Court, and all the Subjects in general. In 1742, he married the Princess Louisa Amelia, Daughter of the Duke of Brunswic, by whom he had Issue, two Princes and one Princess, the eldest of which, who is now 13 Years old, is Heir apparent to the Crown.

29. The Honourable Lieut. Gen. James Cochran.

July 5. Mr. Moreton, an eminent Coal and Wood Merchant, in White-friars.

Henry Fines, Esq; who was nominated for High Sheriff last Year.

6. David Nixon, Esq; Clerk of the Pleas Side, of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

7. At Hampton Wick, in Middlesex, Edmund Rogers, alias the honest Presbyterian Fisherman; aged 96.

Edmund Anguish, Esq; at Hampstead, one of the Paymasters of Exchequer Bills, &c. &c.

Mrs. Margaret Bromfall, Relict of Tho. Bromfall, Esq; a Lady of great Piety and Charity.

9. Mr. John Douglass, Surgeon, and Lecturer in Anatomy.

10. The Lady of Sir Herbert Packington, Bart.

11. The Lady of Sir Gerard Nappier, Esq; in Dorsetshire.

B——KR——TS.

June 27. Abraham Leach, the Elder, of Newbold, in the County of Lancaster, Dealer and Chapman.

July 1. Mary Butters, of Stoke-Newington, Dealer and Chapwoman.

4. Henry Lovibond, of Mincing-lane, London, Gilman and Chapman.

John Biddle, and Rob. Mitton, of Lothenhall-street, London, Hosiers and Partners.

Robert Gibson, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Dealer and Chapman.

John Hammond, of King's Lynn, in the County of Norfolk, Grocer, and Tallow-chandler.

William Cottle, of Trowbridge, in the County of Wilts, Linnen-draper, Mercer, Shop-keeper, and Chapman.

Susannah

Sufannah Glover, of Edgware, in the County of Middlefex, Shop-keeper and Chapwoman.

Thomas Fell, the Younger, late of St. Clements Danes, in the County of Middlefex, Taylor, Dealer and Chapman.

John Simons, of St. Olave Southwark, in the County of Surry, Victualler, Dealer and Chapman.

John Biddle, of Leaden-hall-ſtreet, London, Hoſier, Dealer and Chapman.

8. William Howard, late of the Pariſh of St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, London, Pewterer.

11. Thomas Billſon, late of Northampton, Grocer, Dealer and Chapman.

15. Daniel Speed, late of Shepton Malet, in the County of Somerſet, Clothier, Dealer and Chapman.

Thomas Jackſon, and Arthur Rickards, late of the Borough of Leiceſter, Hoſiers, Dealers, Chapmen and Partners.

Richard Meers, late of Spalding, in the County of Lincoln, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman.

18. William Maſon, of the City of York, in the County of York, Grocer.

22. Edmund Toulman, of St. Martin's le Grand, Goldſmith.

George Dare, of Chard, in Somerſetſhire, Sergemaker.

Benjamin Goodman, of the Devizes, Baker.

25. Francis Lowther, and Dinah Powell, Widow, both of Briſtol, Diſtillers and Partners.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, July 25, 1758.

Amſterdam,	35	1 2½ Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	34	10
Rotterdam,	35	1
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	36	2 2½ Uſ.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	31	⅛
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	⅞
Bourdeaux Ditto,	31	⅛
Cadiz,	39	½
Madrid,	39	½
Bilboa,	39	½
Leghorn,	49	¼
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	48	¼
Veniee,	51	
Liſbon,	5[illegible]	5d. ½
Porto,	5[illegible]	4d. ½
Dublin,	8	¼

BILL of Mortality from June 20. to July 25.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	746	1483	Males	703	1338
Females	737		Females	635	
Under 2 years old		530	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		147	Within the walls		122
5 and 10 —		72	Without		338
10 and 20 —		56	*Mid.* and *Surry*		679
20 and 30 —		101	City & Sub, *Weſt.*		344
30 and 40 —		142			
40 and 50 —		116			1483
50 and 60 —		107			
60 and 70 —		92	Weekly *June* 27.		317
70 and 80 —		91	*July* 4.		342
80 and 90 —		27	11.		278
90 and 100 —		2	18.		259
100 and 109 —		0	25.		287
		1483			1483

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
June	27	29 : 3	24	0 : 0	10M.
	28	29 : 3¾	24¾	0 : 0	10
	29	29 : 4	24	0 : 0	20
	30	29 : 3	25	0 : 0	30
July	1	29 : 4	23	0 : 0	20D.
	2	29 : 5	24	10 : 0	30
	3	29 : 6	24	5 : 0	25
	4	29 : 5	26	1 : 0	25
	5	29 : 3	25	0 : 0	20M.
	6	29 : 4	25¾	2 : 0	20
	7	29 : 5	24¾	5 : 0	20
	8	29 : 6	24	6 : 0	20
	9	29 : 6	24	0 : 0	30
	10	29 : 6	24	3 : 0	10D.
	11	29 : 7	24½	0 : 0	10
	12	29 : 5	24	0 : 0	20
	13	29 : 4	25	3 : 0	30
	14	29 : 3¾	25	5 : 0	20M.
	15	29 : 4	24	15 : 0	30
	16	29 : 5	24	26 : 0	40
	17	29 : 5	26	0 : 0	40
	18	29 : 6	24	0 : 0	30
	19	29 : 5	24¾	5 : 0	20
	20	29 : 6	24½	6 : 0	10D.
	21	29 : 5	23½	10 : 0	20M.
	22	29 : 3	23½	15 : 0	30
	23	29 : 7	23	18 : 0	30
	24	29 : 5	23¾	2 : 0	20
	25	29 : 6	23¾	3 : 0	40
	26	29 : 9	24	6 : 0	70
	27	29 : 7	23	0 : 0	10D.

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* JULY 1758.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

June	Bank Stock.	In. Stock.	South Sea	3½ per Cent Old Ann.	Dit. New Ann.	3 per C. B. A. redu'd	Ditto consol.	Ditto 1726.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	3 per Cent Dit. 1757.	B. Cir. £. s. d.	India Bon. £. s. d.	Life Ann. Yrs. P
26	122¼	———	107¼	96⅛	97⅛	96¼	———	———	97⅛	95⅞	———	———	4 15 0	2 16 0	No P.
27	122	———	Do	96¼	97¼	96⅜	———	———	97¼	95½	———	———	Do	2 17 0	Do
28	Do	———	Do	97⅛	———	96⅜	———	———	97¼	95⅞	———	———	Do	Do	Do
29	Do	———	108¼	97	———	Do	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	Do	Do
30	Do	———	108	Do	———	Do	———	———	97⅛	96¼	———	———	Do	2 14 0	Do
1	Do	———	Do	96⅞	———	Do	———	———	97⅛	Do	———	———	Do	2 16 0	Do
2	Sunday.														
3	122	———	Do	97⅛	———	96½	———	———	Do	95⅝	———	———	Do	Do	Do
4	Do	———	———	97	———	96½	———	———	97	95½	———	———	Do	2 15 0	Do
5	121¾	———	———	96⅞	———	96⅜	———	———	———	95⅜	———	———	Do	Do	Do
6	Do	———	———	Do	———	96⅜	———	———	———	95⅜	———	———	4 17 6	2 14 0	Do
7	121½	———	———	96⅜	———	96	———	———	———	95¼	———	———	Do	Do	Do
8	Do	———	———	96¼	———	95⅞	———	———	———	95	———	94	Do	2 13 0	Do
9	Sunday.														
10	121½	———	———	95¾	———	95½	———	———	———	94⅝	———	———	Do	2 12 0	Do
11	Do	———	———	Do	———	Do	———	———	———	Do	———	94¼	Do	2 13 0	Do
12	121¾	———	———	95¾	———	95	———	———	———	94⅜	———	———	Do	2 12 0	Do
13	121	104½	———	95	———	Do	———	———	———	Do	———	94¼	Do	2 11 0	Do
14	120½	139½	———	94¾	———	94⅜	———	———	———	94⅜	———	———	Do	2 10 0	Do
15	120½	140	———	95	———	95	———	———	———	94¼	———	———		2 12 0	Do
16	Sunday.												Do		
17	120½	Do	———	95⅛	———	95⅛	———	———	———	94⅝	———	———	Do	Do	Do
18	Do	140½	———	Do	———	95	———	———	———	Do	———	———	Do	2 11 0	Do
19	121	Do	———	Do	———	95⅛	———	———	———	94¼	———	———	Do	Do	Do
20	120¾	Do	———	95	———	95	———	———	———	94⅜	———	———	Do	2 10 0	
21	120	Do	———	94⅞	———	Do	———	———	———	94⅜	100¼	———	Do	2 8 0	
22	Do	Do	———	94¾	———	94⅜	———	———	———	94¼	Do	———	Do	2 9 0	
23	Sunday.														
24	120	Do	———	94⅝	———	Do	———	———	———	Do	Do	———	5 0 0	2 10 0	
25	Do	140	———	94¾	———	94⅜	———	———	———	94	100	———	Do	2 7	

London: The Peck Loaf to weigh 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. Wheaten, to be sold for 2 s. 0 d. Houſhold, 1 s. 6 d

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *AUGUST*, 1758.

The Account of the Pyramidical-Dial, *continued from our laſt Magazine, Page* 835.

Of the third Part.

THE third Part of this *Pyramidical Dial* was a large, hollow Globe, of about 24 Inches Diameter, which was placed immediately, without any Supporter, upon the ſecond Part. The Superficies of this Globe was cut into 26 Planes; two whereof being Octagons, ſerved for Top and Bottom; the Reſt were divided into eight equal reclining Planes, and eight equal inclining Planes, and eight equal vertical, or upright Planes. Theſe Planes were all of them made hollow, like thoſe of the firſt and ſecond Part. The inclining Planes were not covered with Glaſs, but left open, that they might the better receive, and ſhew the Dials reflected (as has been ſaid) from the ſecond Part.

Two of the eight upright Planes, looking towards the North, had no Bottoms, but were covered only with clear Glaſs, as ſerving only as Windows, to look into the Globe, and behold there the Dials deſcribed on it, which were ſeen, as well on the Surface as within. The other ſix had not only each of them a Cover of clear, poliſhed Glaſs, with a Dial deſcribed thereon, like thoſe of the firſt Part; but had alſo a Glaſs for their Bottom; which Glaſs was thinly painted over with white Colour, that the Shade of the Hour-lines, drawn upon the Cover, might be ſeen, as well within the Globe as without. On theſe bottom Glaſſes were drawn ſeveral Pictures, holding either a Scepter, or a Truncheon, or the like; the End thereof pointed to the Hour you looked for.

Two alſo of the Recliners, looking towards the North, had only a glaſs Cover, ſerving for a Window, to look into the Globe. The other Six had double Glaſſes like the Former. Some of theſe Dials were drawn upon the Cover; others upon the Bottom; but all ſo contrived, that the Hour could not be known by them, without looking within the Globe.

From the Top of this, likewiſe, iſſued four iron Branches, towards the four Parts of the World; each of them having a glaſs Glob- tionably leſs than thoſe of ſecond Part; on each of were alſo Dials deſcrib rent from the Former, the Hours, according Ways of counting the Globes were painte

with thick Colour, to keep out the Light, except a little Place, which was left clear, like a Star, for the Sun-beams to paſs thro', and ſhew the Hour: And the Place alſo, where the Hour-lines were drawn, was only painted on the Out-ſide, thinly, with white Colour, that the Light of the Sun, paſſing thro' the Star, may be ſeen, and ſhew the Hour.

Of the fourth Part.

The fourth Part, ſtanding on the aforeſaid Globe, and held up by 4 iron Supporters, like to thoſe which held up the ſecond Part, but proportionably leſs, was alſo a round Table, of about 20 Inches in Diameter, and Six in Thickneſs; the Edge of this Table was cut into 12 equal Superficies, not Plane, as hitherto, but concave, like ſo many concave, Semi-cylinders, on each of which was deſcribed a Dial, which ſhewed the uſual Hour, by the Shade of a Flower-de-Luce, fixed at the Top of each Semi-cylinder.

From the Top of this Table went four iron Branches, carrying each a glaſs Globe, like thoſe of the firſt, ſecond, and third Part; tho' proportionably leſs. The Dials deſcribed on theſe glaſs Globes, differed from thoſe of the third Part, not only becauſe they ſhewed only the uſual Hour, but alſo, becauſe here the Hour-lines were all left clear, for the Sun-beams to paſs thro', that by ſo paſſing, they might exhibit the like Dial on the oppoſite Side of the Globe; which Side, was, for that Purpoſe, thinly paintly over with white Colour, that the ſaid Hours might be ſeen, and ſhew the Hour, by their paſſing over a little Star, painted in the Middle thereof.

Of the fifth Part.

The fifth Part, which ſtood upon the fourth, and was held up alſo, by four iron Supporters, was a Globe of about 12 Inches Diameter, whoſe Superficies were cut into 14 Planes; eight whereof were Triangles, equal, and equilateral. The other Six were equal Squares. The Dials deſcribed on theſe Planes ſhewed only the uſual Hour, by the Shade of a Flower-de-Luce, faſtened to the Top or Bottom of each Plane.

Of the ſixth, or higheſt Part.

The higheſt Part, or Top of the Pyramis, was a glaſs Globe of ſeven Inches Diameter, ſtanding on an iron Foot, placed in the Center of the fifth Part. The North-ſide of this Globe was thinly painted over, with white Colour, that the Shade of a little golden Ball, that is placed in the Middle of the Globe, may be ſeen to paſs over the Hour-lines, which were drawn upon the ſaid white Colour, and noted the Hour. The Globe was included between two Circles of Iron, gilded, with a Croſs on the Top. This may ſuffice, concerning the Parts of this pyramidical Dial in general.

To this may be added, that the firſt four Parts had all their Sides covered with little Plates of black Glaſs, faſtly cemented to the ſaid Pieces, except thoſe Places whereon the Dials were drawn, which were, as before-mentioned, covered with Plates of poliſhed Glaſs. There appeared ſcarce any Thing on the Out-ſide of this Dial, but Glaſs; which, for the greater Ornament of the ſame, the Angles, or Corners, where thoſe little Plates of black Glaſs were joined together, were gilded; as was almoſt all the Iron-work of the Pyramis, Supporters, Branches, Styles, *&c.* either wholly, or as much as ſerved for Ornament, covered in like Manner with Gold.

MATHEMATICAL

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

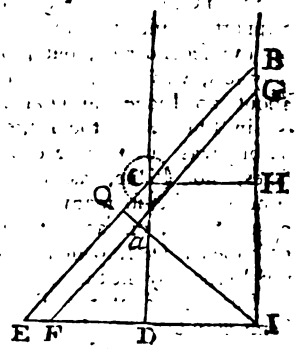
Question 185, *answered by Mr.* S. Cole, *Schoolmaster, at* Portsmouth.

SUppose c = Capacity, x = Length, y = Breadth, and z = Depth; then $xyz = c$ $\therefore z = \frac{c}{yx}$. The internal Superficies is $= 2xz + xz + 2yz$, $(= 15552$ superficial Inches) a Minimum; which thrown into Fluxions, and reduced, x is found $= y = 2z$: Therefore $3xx = 15552$; which reduced $x = 72$. Hence it appears the Capacity is $72 \times 72 \times 36$ $(= 186624) = 86.72$ Bushels.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Wore, *Mr.* J. Carter, *Mr.* H. Green, *Mr.* W. Eaton, *Mr.* W. Reeves, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* R. Hudson, *and Mr.* J. Scott. —— *Some others gave Answers, but they were wrong.*

Question 186, *answered by Mr.* W. Allen, Southwark.

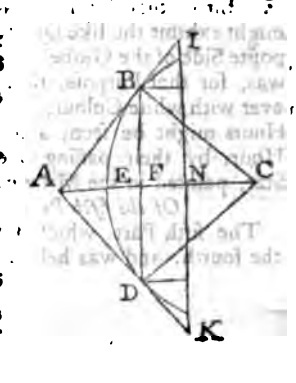
LET DC represent the Height of the Center of the Mantletree $= 66$ Inches $= b$, C H the Distance from the Center of the Mantletree to the Back of the Chimney (which is supposed to be perpendicular) $= 54 = c$, and the Semi-diameter of the Mantletree $= 6 = a$. I then suppose the Point C, to be the Inside Edge of a square Mantletree, and put E D $= x$, then $\overline{EC}^2 = x^2 + b^2$; but $\overline{ED}^2 : \overline{EC}^2 :: \overline{CH}^2 : \overline{CB}^2$, that is $x^2 : x^2 + b^2 :: c^2 : \frac{c^2x^2 + c^2b^2}{x^2} = \overline{CB}^2$; whence $x^2 + b^2 + \frac{c^2x^2 + c^2b^2}{x^2}$ is a Maximum; and its Fluxion $= 2xx - \frac{2c^2b^2x\dot{x}}{x^4} = 0$; reduced $x = \sqrt{cb} = ED$; but $ED : DC :: CH : HB$; that is, $\sqrt{cb} : b :: c : \frac{cb}{\sqrt{cb}} = \sqrt{cb} = HB$. Hence $\sqrt{\sqrt{cb} + b^2} + \sqrt{\sqrt{cb} + c^2}^2 = EB = 169.4927$. Then, all the Sides of the Triangle I E B being known, and the Perpendicular I Q found $= 84.3217$, draw F G parallel to E B, and at the Distance of the Mantletree's Semi-diameter; then $84.3217 : 169.4927 :: 78.3217 : 157.4323$ Inches; the Length of the Pole required. That is $IQ : EB :: Ia : FG$.



This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Dawson, *Mr.* R. Hudson, *Mr.* W. Eaton, *Mr.* H. Green, *Mr.* C. Wilkinson, *and Mr.* R. Harvey.

Question 187, *answered by Mr.* Jos. Wilkinson, *at* Market-Deeping, Lincolnshire.

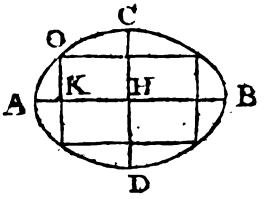
PUT EC $= r =$ the Radius of the Sphere, EN $= s =$ the Axis of the Segment, $p = 3.1416$, and $x =$ EF; then, *per* Question 8 $s^3 \times \frac{p}{6} = 2p \times 4r^2 + 1675.52$ whence $s = 10$; and $p \times rs^2 - \frac{ps^3}{3} = 4prs + 26.18$, whence $s = 5 = \frac{1}{2}r$. Then (*per* Properties of the Circle) $BF = \sqrt{2rx - x^2}$, and $AF = \frac{2rx - x^2}{r - x}$, consequently $\frac{2rx - x^2}{r - x} + \frac{1}{2}r = x = AN = \frac{\frac{1}{2}rx + \frac{1}{2}r^2}{r - x}$; and, *by* similar Triangles, $\frac{\sqrt{2rx - x^2}}{r - x} : 2 :: \frac{\frac{1}{2}rx + \frac{1}{2}r^2}{r - x}$



: $\frac{rx+r^2}{\sqrt{2rx-x^2}} = IK$. Therefore, $\frac{\frac{1}{3}p \times \frac{1}{2}\overline{rx+r^2}^3}{2r^2x-3rx^2+x^3} =$ the Solidity of the Cone ; in Fluxions, and reduced $x = \frac{5r}{6} - \frac{r}{6}\sqrt{13} = x.3242$, and the Content of the Cone $=$ 777.033. Again, $\overline{BD}^2 \times FN \times \frac{p}{4} = p \times \overline{2rx-x^2} \times \frac{1}{2}r-x =$ the Solidity of the Cylinder in Fluxions, and reduced, $x = \frac{5r}{6} - \frac{r}{6}\sqrt{13} = 2.3241$, whence the Content of the Cylinder $=$ 345.348. Hence it appears, that the Value of x is the same, when the circumscribing Cone is a Minimum, as when the inscribed Cylinder is a Maximum.

This Question was also answered by Mr. R. Mallock, *Mr.* J. Norris, *Mr.* J. Carter, *Mr.* W. Eaton, *Mr.* T. Crabtree, *Mr.* H. Green, *and Mr.* T. Tims.

Question 188, *answered by Mr.* J. Relfe, *at* Lewes, Sussex.



PUT $n = BH = AH = 50$, $c = CH = 35$, then per Property of the Figure, it will be as $n^2 : c^2 :: n+x \times n-x : \frac{c^2}{n^2} \times n^2 - x^2 = \overline{KO}^2$. But $\overline{\frac{c^2}{n^2} \times n^2 - x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times x$ is a Maximum, *Ergo*, $x\sqrt{n^2-x^2}$ is also a Maximum; thrown into Fluxions and reduced, gives $x = KH = 35.35659$, *quam proxime*; *ergo*, the Length is 70.71318, and Breadth 49.49572. *Q.E.D.*

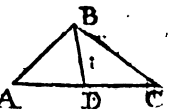
This Question was likewise answered by Mr. T. Bosworth, *Mr.* R. Mallock, *Mr.* T. Simms, *Mr.* E. Verral, *Mr.* Jos Wilkinson, *Mr.* J. Dawson, *Mr.* J. Carter, *Mr.* W. Eaton, *Mr.* H. Green, *and Mr.* T. Crabtree.

New Questions *to be answered.*

Question 199.

By Mr. James Carter.

A Surveyor being to measure the triangular Field A B C, finds the Proportion of the Side A B to B C as 3 to 4, and of the Angle B A C to B C A as 5 to 3; also the Line B D bisecting the Base $=$ 10 Chains. From hence it is required to find the Area of the Field?



Question 200.

By Mr. R. Hudson.

BEing in a certain Place, last Spring, I erected my Cane perpendicular, and found when the Sun rose, that its Shade bore W. by S. and some Time after that (the same Fore-noon) it bore N. N. W, when it was just the Length of my Cane. From hence I desire to know the Latitude of the Place where, and Day of the Month when my Observation was made.

Question 201.

By Mr. Christ. Cave.

IN a right-angled Triangle, whose Sides are in Geometrical Progression, there is given the Radius of the inscribed Circle $=$ 6 Chains. Query each Side?

Question 202.

By Mr. T. Sadler.

HOW must a Grove, be planted with 17 Trees in 24 Rows, and each Row to contain just *three* Trees?

We

We are ſorry it is not in our Power to oblige all our benevolent and ingenious Contributors in the Manner they deſire; but the Anſwers to ſome Queſtions not being true, and others ſent too late, are the general Reaſons why their Names are ſometimes omitted. It would give us the greateſt Pleaſure to gratify every Contributor in an equal Degree; we beg, therefore, for the Future, that young Gentlemen will be more correct in their Solutions, and to propoſe no Queſtions but what are new and uſeful; and to be earlier in ſending them for the Preſs.

OBSERVATIONS *upon the* COMET *that appeared in the Months of* September *and* October, 1757, *made at the Royal Obſervatory by Dr.* BRADLEY, *Regius Profeſſor of Aſtronomy.*

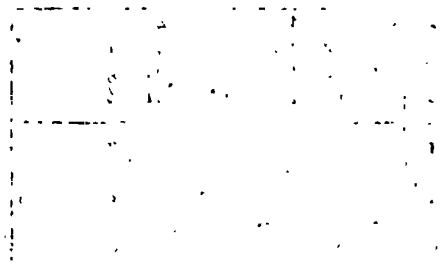
THE Obſervation on this Comet, ſays the Doctor, were made with a Micrometer in a ſeven Feet Teleſcope, and taken with a curious Sector, conſtructed, for ſuch Purpoſes, by the late Mr. *George Graham.* Upon a Suppoſition, that the Trajectory of this Comet was a *Parabola*, he collected from the Obſervations in the following Table; (1.) That its Motion round the Sun is direct: (2.) That it was in its Perihelion *October* the 21ſt, at 7^h $55'$ mean or equated Time at *Greenwich*: (3.) That the Inclination of the Plane of its Trajectory to the Ecliptic is 12° 50′ 20″: (4.) The Place of the Deſcending Node was ♉ 4° 12′ 50″: (5.) The Place of its Perihelion was in ♌ 2° 58′ 0″: (6) The Diſtance of the Perihelion from the Deſcending Node 88° 45′ 10″: (7.) The Logarithm of the Perihelion Diſtance is 9,528328: (8.) The Logarithm of the Diurnal Motion 0,667636.

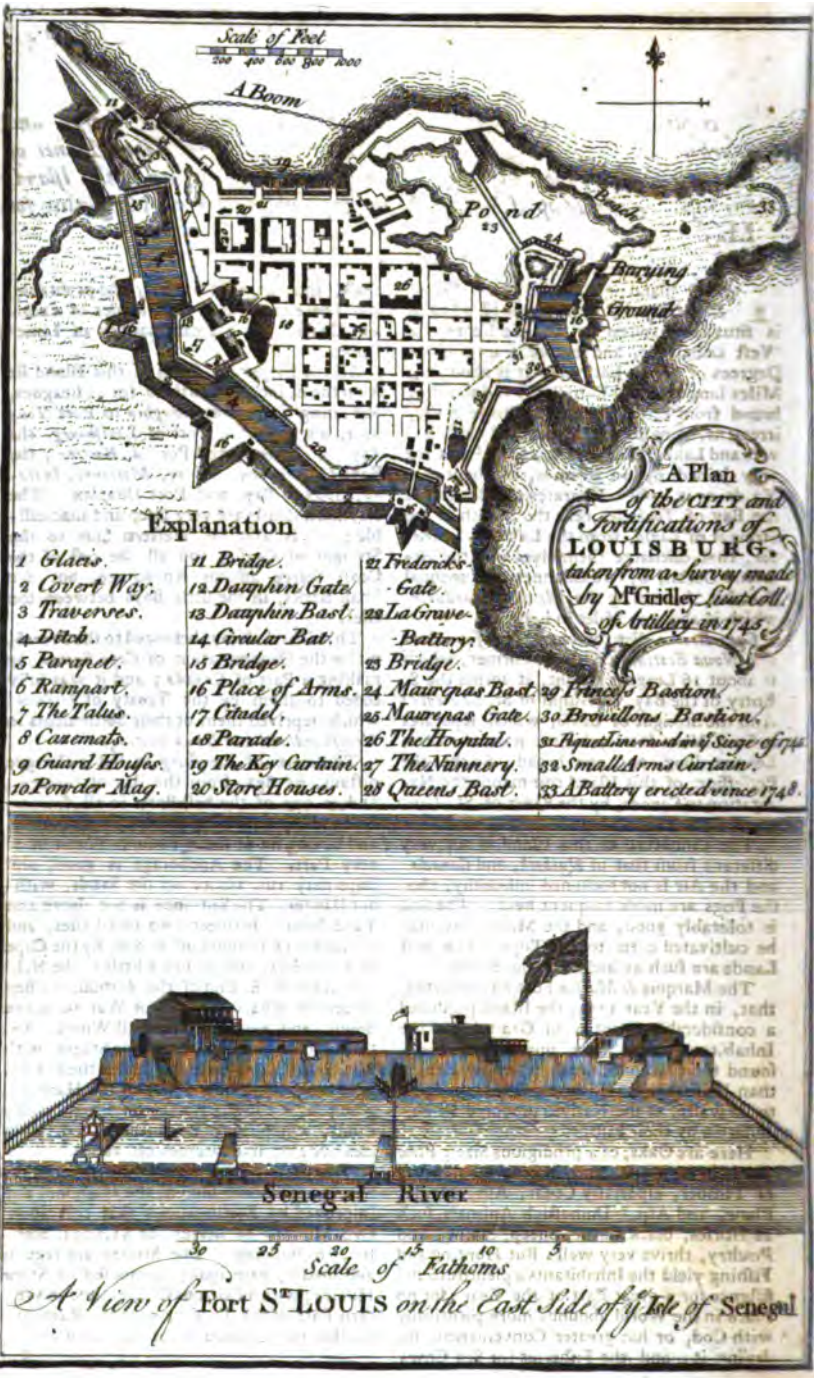
From theſe Elements he computed the Numbers of the following Table, for the ſeveral Times of Obſervation, reſpectively, therein mentioned; by which future Aſtronomers will be enabled to diſtinguiſh this Comet upon another Return; alſo, from hence it appears, that this Comet was every Way different from that which is now expected; whoſe Return is yet as certain as the Laws of Nature can make it, notwithſtanding the low Criticiſms and Burleſque which have been thrown out in common News-papers, and *vulgar Magazines*, on thoſe who have aſſerted its Appearance about this Time; but thoſe *Gentlemen* are to be told, that Aſtronomers are not to be taught by them what they are to ſay or think, in regard to Planets and Comets; nor is the Science of Aſtronomy, or any other, in the leaſt affected by the ſenſeleſs Ridicule of a Garretteer Writer. Thoſe who have conſidered the Print of the Comet, I lately publiſhed, will eaſily underſtand that the Comet may return, and yet not be ſeen by us; and that therefore if we ſee it not at all, it is no Reaſon to think it has not returned.

Greenwich

Greenwich, 1757. Mean Time.			Comet. Long. Observ.				Latit. Observ.				Long. Comp.				Latit. Comput.				Diff. Long.	Diff. Latit.
	d.	h.	′	S.	°	′	″	°	′	″		S.	°	′	″	°	′	″		″	″
Sept.	12	16	2	♊	29	34	13	11	32	16	No.	♊	29	34	11	11	32	20	No.	— 2	+ 4
	13	12	37	♋	2	35	34	11	12	13		♋	2	35	47	11	12	11		+ 13	— 2
	14	14	0		6	27	45	10	44	3			6	27	42	10	43	43		— 3	— 20
	17	13	0		17	49	40	9	3	31			17	50	16	9	3	11		+ 36	— 20
	19	15	17		26	6	8	7	36	49			26	5	50	7	36	30		— 18	— 19
	23	15	57	♌	11	19	18	4	33	38		♌	11	19	4	4	33	32		— 14	— 6
	24	15	21		14	44	19	3	49	37			14	44	3	3	49	39		— 16	+ 2
	28	16	22		27	23	43	1	3	44	No.		27	23	32	1	3	52	No.	— 11	+ 8
	30	16	24	♍	2	45	43	0	5	30	So.	♍	2	45	39	0	5	17	So.	— 4	— 13
Octob.	2	16	48		7	37	43	1	5	50			7	37	42	1	5	32		— 1	— 18
	3	16	45		9	51	36	1	32	22	,		9	51	29	1	31	55		— 7	— 27
	4	17	0		12	1	4	1	56	42			12	0	25	1	56	23		— 39	— 19
	7	16	54		17	51	3	2	56	48			17	51	6	2	56	24		+ 3	— 24
	8	16	53		19	39	45	3	13	7			19	39	33	3	12	28		— 12	— 39
	11	16	52		24	47	22	3	48	49			24	47	47	3	49	29		+ 25	+ 40
	17	17	12	♎	4	38	58	4	15	42	So.	♎	4	38	36	4	15	2	So.	— 22	— 40

A Descrip-




Scale of Feet
A Boom
Pond
Beach
Burying Ground
A Plan of the CITY and Fortifications of LOUISBURG, taken from a Survey made by Mr Gridley Lieut Coll. of Artillery in 1745
Explanation
1 Glacis.
2 Covert Way.
3 Traverses.
4 Ditch.
5 Parapet.
6 Rampart.
7 The Talus.
8 Casemats.
9 Guard Houses.
10 Powder Mag.
11 Bridge.
12 Dauphin Gate.
13 Dauphin Bast.
14 Circular Bat.
15 Bridge.
16 Place of Arms.
17 Citadel.
18 Parade.
19 The Key Curtain.
20 Store Houses.
21 Fredericks Gate.
22 La Grave Battery.
23 Bridge.
24 Maurepas Bast.
25 Maurepas Gate.
26 The Hospital.
27 The Nunnery.
28 Queens Bast.
29 Princes Bastion.
30 Brouillons Bastion.
31 Aquet Line raised in the Siege of 1745
32 Small Arms Curtain.
33 A Battery erected since 1748.
Senegal River
30 25 20 15 10 5
Scale of Fathoms
A View of Fort St LOUIS on the East Side of the Isle of Senegal

A Deſcription of the Iſland of CAPE BRETON: *its Produce, Ports, and Harbours: The Value of the Fiſhery,* &c. *Together with the Manner of its being taken by the* Engliſh. *For a View of the Situation of this Iſland, we refer to our Map of* North America, *publiſhed in our* Magazine *for* May 1755.

THIS Iſland is called by the *French* *L'Iſle Royale*, or the *Royal Iſland*; and is ſituated between 61 and 62 Degrees of Weſt Longitude, and between 45 and 48 Degrees of North Latitude. It is about 150 Miles long from N. E. to S. W. and about 99 broad from E. to W. but its Shape is very irregular, being ſo deeply indented with Rivers and Lakes, that the N. and S. Parts are only joined by an Iſthmus, of about 600 Yards over, which ſeparates the Bottom of the Bay of *Touloufe*, near the Mouth of the Streight of *Canſo*, from the Lakes of *Labrador*, that diſcharge themſelves into the *Atlantick* Ocean, by two Channels, of unequal Breadth, formed by the *Iſle de Boulardarie*, which is about 22 Miles in Length.

Cape Breton lies between *Newfoundland* and *Nova Scotia*. With the Former, which is about 16 Leagues diſtant, it forms the S. Entry of the Bay, or Gulph of St. *Laurence*: And the Streight of *Canſo*, which ſeparates it from *Nova Scotia*, is little more than five Leagues long, and one broad: So that the Poſſeſſion of this Iſland commands the Navigation to *Canada*, by the River of St. *Laurence*.

The Climature of this Iſland is not very different from that of *Quebeck*, and *Canada*; and the Air is not reckoned unhealthy, tho' the Fogs are more frequent here. The Soil is tolerably good, and the Mountains may be cultivated even to the Tops: The beſt Lands are ſuch as incline to the South.

The Marquis *de Maiſon* Fort has reported, that, in the Year 1732, the Iſland produced a conſiderable Quantity of Grain; but the Inhabitants, who were upwards of 4000, found their Account much better in Fiſhing than Huſbandry, which occaſioned the Land to lie waſte, as the Natives procured all Neceſſaries by their Fiſh.

Here are Oaks, of a prodigious Size; Pine Trees fit for Maſts; and, in general, all Sorts of Timber, eſpecially Cedar, Aſh, Maple, Plane, and Aſp.—Domeſtick Animals, ſuch as Horſes, black Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Poultry, thrive very well: But Hunting and Fiſhing yield the Inhabitants a plentiful Subſiſtence for a great Part of the Year; for no Place in the World abounds more plentifully with Cod, or has greater Conveniencies for drying it; and the Fiſheries for Sea Cows, Seals, and Porpoiſes are eaſy and profitable. — There are ſeveral good Mines of excellent Coals; and a great Quantity of Limeſtone.

All the frequented Ports of this Iſland lie from the E. inclining to the S. for 55 Leagues, beginning from Port *Dauphin* to Port *Touloufe*, and are, the Port of *Louiſbourg*, the Bay of *Gabarus*, and Port *de Baliene*; the Bays of *Panadon*, *Miray*, *Morienne*, *Indiana*, *Spaniſh* Bay, and Port *Dauphin*. The Northern Coaſts are very ſteep and inacceſſible; as is alſo the Weſtern Side to the Streight of *Canſo*; and all the reſt of the Coaſt ſcarce affords Anchorage, but for ſmall Barks, in the little Bays between the Iſles.

This Iſland always belonged to the *French*, under the Denomination of *Cape Breton*, as making a Part of *Canada*; and it was fully ceded to them by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, which deprived them of their Settlements in *Newfoundland* and *Nova Scotia*.

The Port of *Louiſbourg* is but a League diſtant, by Sea, from the Bay of *Gabarus*, and is one of the beſt Ports in all *America*, being about four Leagues in Circumference, and having ſix or ſeven Fathom Water in every Part. The Anchorage is good, and ſhips may run aſhore on the Sands, without Danger. The Entrance is not above 400 Yards broad, between two ſmall Iſles, and is known 12 Leagues off at Sea, by the Cape of *Larembeck*, which lies a little to the N.E. — In the N. E. End of the Harbour is a fine careening Wharf for Men of War to heave down, and very ſafe from all Winds. On the oppoſite Side are the fiſhing Stages, with Room for 2000 Boats to make their Fiſh. And on the ſtar-board Side of the Harbour, going in, is a Light-houſe, on a high, rocky Point, which may be diſtinguiſhed, in a clear Night, five Leagues off at Sea.

The City is built on a Point towards the Sea, on the South Side of the Harbour, and improved by Fortifications that coſt about two Millions of Livres, or 81,250 l. Sterling, in building. The Streets are regular and broad; principally compoſed of Stone Houſes; with a ſpacious Citadel, on the Weſtern Part of the Tower, near the Ramparts erected for the Security of the Land-ſide.

The

The *French* strongly fortified *Louisburg*, as they were sensible it was naturally seated for a Staple of Trade between *Old* and *New France*. They found it was able of its own Growth to supply *Old France* with Fish, Train-oil, Pit-coal, Lime, and Timber for building: And to furnish *New France* with *European* Commodities, at a cheap and profitable Rate; whereby the two Colonies, mutually assisting each other, were equally beneficial to themselves, and the whole Nation of *France*. Besides, there was no safer, or more convenient Retreat for Ships bound from all Parts of *America*, whether chaced by Enemies, surprised by bad Weather, or in Want of Water, Wood, or Provisions. In Time of War, this Port may send out Cruizers to ruin the Trade of *New-England*, and seize the Whole Cod fishery; which would enable the *French* to furnish *Spain* and the *Levant* with that Commodity, and so introduce a wider Channel of Opulence into the Dominions of *France*.

This sufficiently demonstrates how greatly beneficial this Island has been to the *French*; for, by the Advantage of it, they have carried on an unbounded Fishery since the Treaty of *Utrecht*, annually employing at least 1000 Sail, from 200 to 400 Tons, and 20,000 Seamen; the Produce of whose Labour was so great, that it was said, one Year with another, they cured above five Millions of * Quintals, which, at 10*s.* a Quintal, must produce a Return of 2,500,000*l.* for this Fishery of the Subjects of *France*: But probably this Calculation was exaggerated, to shew what an extraordinary Commerce, in a Manner, entirely depended on the Possession of *Cape Breton*.

How dangerous a Nursery of Seamen this has been, and still will be, while in Possession of the *French*, is too obvious to the *British* Ministry: And it was as evident, that the Reduction of so important a Place would entirely break up their Fishery, and destroy this formidable Seminary of Seamen, which occasioned the Colonies of *New-England* to attempt the Conquest of it in 1745.

The *New-England* Forces, that took *Cape Breton* in the Late War, were only 3850 Men, commanded by Mr. *Pepperell*, and assisted by Commodore *Warren* with a Squadron of 10 Men of War. The Troops embarked at *Boston* on the 20th of *March* 1745, and landed at *Canso* in *Nova Scotia*, within 20 Leagues of *Louisburg* on the 2d of *April*, where they were joined by the Commodore on the 25th, and the whole Fleet arrived in *Gabarus* Bay on the 30th, where they immediately landed, within four Miles of the Ramparts of *Louisburg*, and met with little Resistance till they came before the Town, which, in 47 Days, surrendered to this brave and little Army, of undisciplined Men, who lost only 100 Men in the Attempt; for which the *British* House of Commons afterwards voted the *New-England* Colonies 235,309*l.* and the *British* Ministry gave up the Conquest of the *American* Volunteers at the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*: But on the 19th Day of *February*, 1758, Admiral *Boscawen* sailed from *Spithead* with 20 Ships of the Line, and 12,000 regular Forces, under the Command of the Generals *Amherst*, *Wolf*, *Laurence*, and *Whitmore*, again to attempt this important Conquest; by whose assiduous Endeavours we have the following Advice, by an Express from Admiral *Boscawen*, with an Account, that on the 26th of *July*, *M. le Chevalier Drucour*, Governor of *Louisburg*, surrendered that Place by Capitulation, on the following Articles, *viz.*

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies Admiral Boscawen *and Major-General* Amherst, *and his Excellency the Chevalier* Drucour, *Governor of the Island of* Cape Breton, *of* Louisburg, *the Island of St.* John, *and their Appurtenances.*

I. The Garrison of *Louisburg* shall be prisoners of War, and shall be carried to *England* in the Ships of his *Britannick* Majesty.

II. All the Artillery, Ammunition, Provisions, as well as the Arms of any Kind whatsoever, which are at present in the Town of *Louisburg*, the Islands of *Cape Breton* and St. *John*, and their Appurtenances, shall be delivered, without the least Damage, to such Commissaries as shall be appointed to receive them, for the Use of his *Britannick* Majesty.

III. The Governor shall give his Orders that the Troops which are in the Island of St. *John*, and its Appurtenances, shall go on board such Ship of War as the Admiral shall send to receive them.

IV. The Gate, called *Porte Dauphine*, shall be given up to the Troops of his *Britannick* Majesty, Tomorrow, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, and the Garrison, including all those that carried Arms, drawn up at Noon on the *Esplanade*, where they shall lay down their Arms, Colours, Implements, and Ornaments of War. And the Garrison shall go on Board, in order to be carried to *England* in a convenient Time.

V. The same Care shall be taken of the Sick and Wounded that are in the Hospitals, as of those belonging to his *Britannick* Majesty.

VI.

* A Quintal is the *French* Hundred, and that of *Paris* weighs 123 lb.

VI. The Merchants and their Clerks, that have not carried Arms, shall be sent to *France*, in such Manner as the Admiral shall think proper.

Louisbourg, 26 *July*, 1758.

(Signed) *Le Chevalier de Drucour.*

Two Hundred and Twenty-one Pieces of Cannon, and Eighteen Mortars, with a considerable Quantity of Ammunition and Stores had been found in the Place; and it was expected that more would be found. The following is the Return of the State of the Garrison, when it capitulated.

State of the Garrison of Louisbourg, *the* 26*th of* July, 1758, *when it capitulated.*

Names of the Regiments.	No. of Officers.	No. of Soldiers fit for Duty.	No. of Sick and Wounded	Total.
24 Companies of the Marines of the usual Garrison, and two of the Artillery,	76	746	195	1017
2d Battalion of *Volontaires Etrangers*,	38	402	86	526
2d Battalion of *Cambise*,	38	466	104	608
2d Battalion of *Artois*,	32	407	27	466
2d Battalion of *Bourgogne*,	30	353	31	414
Total of the Garrison	214	2374	443	3031
Sea-Officers, private Men, and Mariners fit for Duty, with the Sick and Wounded belonging to the Ships,	135	1124	1347	2606
			Total Prisoners	5637

All the *French* Men of War that were in the Harbour have been taken and destroyed, *viz.* the

Prudent, 74 Guns, burnt by the Boats of the Fleet, under the Captains *Leforey* and *Balfour*.

Entreprennant, 74 Guns, blown up and burnt by a Shot from the Marine Battery.

Capricieux and Celebre, of 64 Guns each, burnt by the *Entreprennant*.

Bienfaisant, 64 Guns, taken by the Boats of the Fleet, and towed from under the Walls of the Town, into the East Harbour, by Capt. *Balfour*.

Apollo, 50 Guns, and *Chevre*, *Biche*, and *Fidelle* Frigates, sunk by the Enemy across the Harbour's Mouth to prevent the Fleet's going in.

Diane, 36 Guns, taken by his Majesty's Ship *Boreas*.

Echo, 26 Guns, taken by his Majesty's Ship *Juno*.

Of his Majesty's Forces were killed and wounded as follows.

KILLED.

Royal.—Lieut. *Fenton*, Lieut. *Howe*.

Gen. *Amherst*'s.—Lieut. *Nicholson*, Lieut. *Campbell*.

Gen. *Forbes*'s.—Capt. Earl of *Dundonald*.

Gen. *Webb*'s.—Ensign *Godfrey Rea*.

Col. *Monckton*'s.—Lieut. *Herr*.

Col. *Fraser*'s.—Capt. *Bailey*, Lieut. *Cuthbert*, Lieut. *Fraser*, Lieut. *Murray*.

Capt. *Rogers*'s Rangers.—Ensign *Francis Gerrishers*.

10 Non-commissioned Officers. And 146 Private Men.

Artillery.—One Gunner, and three Matrosses.

WOUNDED.

Col. *Bastide*, Engineer in Chief.

Royal.—Lieut. *Fitz Simmons*, Lieut. *Bailly*, Lieut. *Asbe*, Ensign *Waterson*.

Gen. *Amherst*'s.—Lieut. *Hamilton*, Lieut. and Adjutant *Mukins*, Ensign *Monneypenny*.

Gen. *Forbes*'s.—Capt. *Rycaut*, Lieut. *Prat*, *Tew*.

Gen. *Whitmore*'s.—Lieut. *Pierce Butler*, Lieut. *John Forsyn*, Lieut. *William Hamilton*.

Gen. *Bragg*'s.—Capt. *Browne*.

Gen. *Otway*'s.—Lieut. *Allen*, Lieut. *Brown*, Lieut. and Adjutant *Cockburn*, Ensign *Armstrong*.

Gen. *Hopson*'s.—Lieut. *Lilley*.

Gen. *Webb*'s.—Lieut. *Hopkins*.

Col. *Anstruther*'s.—Capt. *Smith*.

Col. *Fraser*'s.—Capt. *Donald M'Donald*, Lieut. *Alexander Campbell*, Lieut. *John M'Donald*.

7 Non-commissioned Officers, 2 Drummers, and 315 private Men.

Artillery.—One Corporal, one Gunner, and three Matrosses.

Upon receiving the above important News the Guns were fired in the Park, and at the Tower; and in the Evening the Houses throughout the Town were illuminated.

HARMONY *of the* HUMAN SOUL.

A Paſtoral Cantata.

Recitativo.

DAMON, the moſt harmonious ſwain
Of all the fam'd *Arcadian* plain,
By ev'ry tuneful *Muſe* inſpir'd,
Careſs'd by ev'ry nymph, by ev'ry ſtrain admir'd;
As once his pow'rful art he try'd,
Nor to his voice the lute its friendly aid deny'd:
Now raptures, more than human, ſwell'd his breaſt,
And thus the *force of harmony* the ſwain confeſt.

Aria.

Say, all ye pow'rs of muſic, ſay,
By what inchantment you convey
Such pleaſing tranſports to my ſoul,
How all its paſſions you controul!

Adagio.

At ſolemn, grave, and melancholly ſounds,
A penſive gloom my heart ſurrounds;
In mournful notes, as when of late,
Poor Strephon, I bewail'd thy fate,
To death and cold deſpair betray'd,
The fondeſt ſhepherd by the falſeſt maid.

Allegro, vivace.

Now with a ſprightly chearful ſtrain,
You ſmooth my cares, and eaſe my pain;
Methinks I hear the chirping linnet ſing,
And all the warbling choir ſalute the welcome ſpring.

Giga ſpiritoſo.

But now with a brisk, and a merry, merry air,
My fancy you tickle, and raviſh my ear;
I laugh, and am wanton, am frolick and gay,
And my heart beats time, and dances while you play.

Aria di Trombetta.

But hark! the warlike trumpets ſound,
And ſhrill *tantarras* fly around,
Tantarras from the echoing hills rebound.
To arms, to arms; I glow, I rage,
And now with eager haſte the foe engage.

Affettuoſo.

But ceaſe, harſh ſounds, let anger fall,
Soft notes for gentle pity call.
When proſtrate foes for pity crave,
Pity's the paſſion of the brave.

Amoroſo.

Now, at a ſofter ſweeter ſtrain,
I languiſh with a pleaſing pain,
'Tis love, I feel it thrill in ev'ry vein.
Such joys, ſuch raptures, throng'd my breaſt.
My hand when *Cloe* gently preſs'd,
And firſt a mutual flame confeſs'd.
Such tender wiſhes, ſoft deſires,
The lovely maid to ev'ry ſwain inſpires.

Chorus.

Say, all ye pow'rs of muſic, ſay,
By what inchantment you convey
Such pleaſing tranſports to my ſoul,
How all its paſſions you controul!

Part the ſecond.

Recitativo.

Thus *Damon* pray'd, nor pray'd in vain;
Apollo heard the tuneful ſwain;
Pleas'd, that his own harmonious arts
Such influence had on human hearts.
He took his lyre, and touch'd the trembling ſtrings,
Then join'd his heavenly voice, and thus he ſings.

Aria.

Ceaſe, mortal, ceaſe, thy anxious care;
To hear myſterious truths prepare;
Phœbus vouchſafes to tell thee whence
His arts on thee have all their influence.
When firſt from dull, inactive earth,
Prometheus gave mankind his birth,
He ſtole, (for ſo your poets ſay,)
Our heavenly fire t' inform his clay:
But the celeſtial fire he ſtole
Was *Harmony*; 'tis *Harmony*, that is the *human ſoul*.
Hence ev'ry heav'n-born mind is found
To ſympathize with kindred ſound;
Hence muſic's pow'rful charms controul
Each paſſion of the human ſoul;
And he that does not own its ſway,
Is ſtill inanimated clay.

Chorus.

'Tis *Harmony*, that is the *human Soul*.

The XIXth *Chapter of* Exodus, *paraphraſed.*

BEhold! returns the great, auſpicious morn,
When *Cynthia* thrice has fill'd her ſilver horn,
Since *Iſrael* led by GOD's divine command,
Their bondage left, and *Egypt's* hated land.
From *Rephidim* to *Sinai's* plain they came,
Sinai, that pleaſing, and yet awful name!
Whoſe ſacred mount in air high rais'd its head,
While *Iſrael* round the friendly banner ſpread.
Hark! from the ſummit's heard a ſolemn ſound,
Which fills with awe divine the circuit round.
MOSES, thou friend of GOD! my voice attend,
And while I ſpeak, with low devotion bend;
To *Jacob's* num'rous progeny now bear
A father's love, as my peculiar care:
Say thus:—Your eyes have ſeen your *leader's* might,
Beneath the glorious ſun's atteſting light;

Myriads

Myriads of foes, *Egyptian* foes purſu'd,
And breath'd their laſt, amidſt the frowning flood!
While you, O favour'd race! in ſafety trod,
Thro' ME, the great I AM, your *guide* and *God*!
As, tho' on eagle's pinions ſtrongly born,
Ye fled, and view'd your enemies with ſcorn;
Joyful ye reach'd at length the happy ſhore,
And heard the noiſy Waves at diſtance roar.
Now, if you'll keep my great, and high command,
I'll guide you to the long deſir'd land;
Where plenty ſmiling ſhall reward your toil,
The teeming olive pour her floods of oil;
Vines all-luxuriant ſpread their arms around,
While various plenty loads the fertile ground.
To earth's remoteſt ends the land is mine,
Form'd with unerring might, and hand divine.
Theſe, and ten thouſand bleſſings more ſhall crown
You, and your race, to countleſs ages down;
High favour'd ſhall ye be, an holy tribe,
To GOD, by fond affection cloſe ally'd.
Thus *Heav'n's Supreme*:—The ſons of *Iſrael* bow,
And promiſe all obedience can beſtow.——
Behold with fear, ye lofty mountains nod!
Hear once again the dreadful *voice of* GOD!
Soon, *Moſes*, from the ſplendors of my throne,
Clad with a Cloud, in majeſty I come!
A cloud, whoſe wond'rous property denies
The daring ſearch of mortal's prying eyes!
Our converſe, *Iſra'l* liſt'ning, then may hear,
But let them liſten with an holy fear;
Their ſouls ſhall proſtrate with religious awe,
While I dictate my pure, exalted law.
Now thro' the camp, the people ſanctify
With pow'r receiv'd, and wiſdom from on high;
To-day, to-morrow, let them cleanſe each part,
And meet their GOD, with unpolluted heart;
Lo! on the third, begirt with matchleſs might,
JEHOVAH comes on *Sinai's* holy height!
To ev'ry tribe ſhalt thou preſcribe around
A certain fix'd, determinable bound;
If any, brought from *Egypt's* groaning land,
E'er touch the mount with ſacrilegious hand,
A death, a manner of death ſhall ſoon enſue,
Such, as to daring crimes is juſtly due.
But when the trump's long clangors rend the air,
More near may each encircling'd man repair.
The day arrives, the memorable day
By circling hours led haſty on its way,
When on a ſudden, from inclement ſkies,
With rapid glare, the forky light'ning flies!
Thunder, tremendous as the *voice* of GOD,
Sonorous rolls, and makes creation nod!
A cloud, impenetrably dark, deſcends,
Its dreadful form o'er *Sinai's* top extends:
A fire internal ſpreads with mighty force,
And thro' the cloud directs its riſing courſe;
As from a furnace, ſmoke aſcends on high,
And curls in columns, tow'ring to the ſky;
Aw'd with the preſence of the *Lord of Hoſts*,
All *Sinai* trembles to her diſtant coaſts!
Loud, and more loud, now clearer ſtill and ſtrong,
The trumpet echoes thro' the trembling throng;
From ev'ry tent they pour with ſolemn pace,
And to their deſtin'd bounds approach the place;
While *Moſes*, faithful to his maker's will,
With rev'rent ſoul aſcends the burning hill:
Then from the ſable cloud, and riſing ſmoke,
With terrors arm'd, the great CREATOR ſpoke.
Moſes, deſcend; to *Iſrael* give the law,
Leſt they too near the great JEHOVAH draw;
My glory, darting from this mantling cloud,
Deſtruction deals on all the forward crowd!
Too weak, alas! man's diſproportion'd ſight,
To meet the rays of uncreated light!
His organs I for lower objects made,
Let lower objects be by him ſurvey'd:
Forbid the prieſts too near the mount to gaze;
O, make them dread my all-conſuming blaze!
Now from thy GOD this verbal truth believe,
No man ſhall e'er behold my face and live!
With *Aaron*, thou alone art favour'd found
To dwell with *Me* on *Sinai's* hallow'd ground.

Reading, *Aug.* 1, 1758. *Marcus*.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences, For *AUGUST* 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, *July* 23.

LETTERS received Yeſterday from *Berlin* and *Upper Saxony*, brings Advice of a Battle between the King of *Pruſſia* and the *Auſtrians*, near *Partubitz* in *Bohemia*, on the 12th Inſtant, in which his *Pruſſian* Majeſty had been victorious.

The laſt Letters from his *Pruſſian* Majeſty are dated at *Leutomiſel* in *Bohemia*, of the 7th Inſtant, by which it appears, that an Attack had been made upon the *Pruſſian* Convoy near *Domſtadt*, at a very bad Paſs, in the Mountains of *Moravia*: That the Head of the Convoy had arrived ſafe in his Camp; that the Center had been put in Confuſion; that the Rear had retired to *Troppau*, and that the *Pruſſians* had loſt 7,

of 300 Men killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners; That the Want of Ammunition had obliged the King of *Prussia* to raise the Siege of *Olmutz*, which he had effected with the Loss of three Mortars, and one Piece of Cannon; and that he had marched with the whole Army, without the Loss of a Man; that he had taken the *Austrian* Magazine at *Konigsgratz*, which was very considerable, and would enable him to pursue his Operations with Advantage, &c.

Rome, *July* 14. On the 16th ult. Cardinal *Rezzonico*, who was elected Pope, was crowned at *Rome*, on which Occasion, three Days were set apart for publick Prayers, &c. and at *Rome* and *Ancona*, as well as in this City, triumphal Arches, from whence flow'd Fountains of Wine, were erected, and great Quantities of Provisions were distributed amongst the Populace, and a general Joy diffused thro' the Whole.

From Prince Ferdinand's *Head Quarters, at* Nuys, *dated* July 28.

'The *French* Army, under the Command of Mons. *de Contades*, has been greatly reinforced within these few Days; and, by the best Accounts we have from that Army, they are preparing to resume their Operations with Vigour. It is thought we shall not stay here long, as the *French* are now greatly superior to us in Number, but retreat, till the Reinforcements, expected from *England*, arrive.'

Extract of a Letter from Nuys, *dated* July 27.

'Notwithstanding the several Reinforcements received by the *French* since our late Victory, and their many publick Declarations and Threats of pursuing us to a second Engagement; yet they have never once attempted to force any one of the Bridges we have upon the *Erft*, which River only has several Days past divided the two Armies; this our Officers are the more surprised at, as the *French* must know of the large Detachments we have lately made to join the *Hessians*, who are appointed to watch the Motions of the Prince *de Soubise*.

We have received an Account from *Embden*, that Part of the *British* Forces, destined to act under Prince *Ferdinand*, are arrived there, and that the rest are daily expected. When these Troops have all joined our Army, which we hope will be in the Course of next Week, we shall go immediately upon Action.'

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, *dated* August 5.

'They write from *Stade*, that Numbers of Waggons arrive there daily from *Hanover*, with the Archives and most valuable Effects of that Electorate. That the Magistrates and several of the Nobility were all arrested in a Body, by the Order of the *French*, and that they should be sent, they must have reached the Place on this Day.'

We have received no authentick Accounts from the *Prussian* Army since the 25th of last Month, when the *Prussians* were employed in crossing the *Elbe*, chiefly by Way of the Bridge, the large Magazine the King had seized at *Koningsgratz*; and, when that was completed, it was thought the Army would proceed towards *Silesia*. That Marshal *Daun*'s advanced Guard then lay within 10 *English* Miles of *Koningsgratz*, but that the General seemed no Ways inclined to a Battle; on the contrary, he retreated, if his *Prussian* Majesty made the least Motion towards him: And it appeared, by his whole Conduct, that his Intention was only to follow and harass the *Prussians* on their March.

We are informed, by Letters from *Embden*, that the *English* Troops had began their March from thence for the Allied Army. But as the late heavy Rains made the Roads excessively bad in the narrow Places, and their Route being upwards of 220 Miles, it was thought the Whole would not be able to join Prince *Ferdinand* till about the 20th of this Month.

Lieutenant General Imhoff's *Account of the Action of the* 5*th of* August, 1758. *between the Detachment under his Command, and M.* de Chevert's *Corps, near* Meer.

'On the 4th of August, at six o'Clock in the Evening, I received Advice, from a good Hand, that the Enemy, who were to pass the *Lippe* over three Bridges, would march that Night with much Artillery towards *Rhede*, in order to possess themselves of that Place, and burn the Bridge. As he might go thither by turning my Camp, I took the Resolution to decamp with the four Battalions and four Squadrons under my Command, in order to cover *Rhede*, and join the Battalions of *Stolmanberg*, and of the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, that were marching under the Command of General *Zastrow*, from *Spick*, where they had passed the *Rhine* in Boats. Having perceived nothing of the Enemy, and believing that the Accounts I had received might be false, I resolved to return to my advantageous Post at *Meer*. I set forward, at Six in the Morning, and after I had reached my old Camp, the advanced Guards were no sooner notified, but they found themselves engaged with the Enemy, who advanced towards me from *Wesel*, under the Command of Lieutenant General *de Chevert*, and Mess. *de Voyer* and *de Chevigny*, Major Generals, with the whole Corps of Troops which was designed to make the Siege of *Dusseldorp*.

My Front was covered by Coppices and Ditches,

Diction, with a ſtrong Conviction on my Right, from which I could ſee the whole Force that was coming againſt them. Perceiving, then, that the Enemy was marching into this difficult Ground, I reſolved to attack them as ſoon as they had entered it. I therefore ordered my Infantry to advance about 200 Paces from the firſt Hedges, and took the Regiment of *Stolbergberg* from my Right, to poſt it in the Coppice, in order to fall upon the Left of the Enemy, whom I ſaw quite uncovered; and gave Orders to the other Regiments to march, with Drums beating, up to the Enemy, as ſoon as they ſhould hear the firſt Fire of the Regiment of *Stolbergberg*, and attack them with Bayonets. This being executed with the greateſt Spirit, by the whole ſix Battalions, had ſo great an Effect, that after a Reſiſtance of about Half an Hour the Enemy was put to Confuſion, and fled towards *Weſel*, leaving on the Spot 32 Pieces of Cannon, with a great many Waggons, and other Carriages with Ammunition.

The Loſs on my Side conſiſts of no more than 200 Men killed and wounded. That of the Enemy is not exactly known. We have taken 500 Priſoners, among whom are 21 Officers. General *Zaſtrow* perfectly well ſeconded me in this Action; and all the Officers fought with the greateſt Courage. The Names of thoſe brave Regiments are, that of *Stolbergberg*; *Saxe Gotha*, Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe*, and *Imhoff* of *Brunſwick*, and the four Squadrons of *Bothſ*; which could not act in the Manner they wiſhed, on Account of the Inclioſures.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Plymouth, July 22.

THIS Day the Admirals Anſon and Holmes ſailed to the Weſtward with 28 Men of War.

Portſmouth, 29. Two Ships came into the Harbour under Dutch Colours, and made Signals for Pilots who were taken by our Men of War.

Aug. 1. Yeſterday the Fleet under the Command of Commodore Howe, ſailed to St. Helens and got out of Sight.

LONDON.

Whitehall, July 25.

THE King has been pleaſed to appoint his Grace Charles Duke of Marlborough, Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Forces, and Maſter General of the Ordnance, to be Commander in Chief of all the Britiſh Forces that are intended to ſerve on the Lower Rhine.

Colonel Daniel Webb, to be Quarter-Maſter General to the Troops going to Germany.

Henry Stobbs, Richard Burton, and Francis Gore, Eſqrs, to be Majors of a Brigade. And

Capt. Stuart Douglas, Judge-Advocate to the ſaid Troops.

William Whitmore, Eſq; Major General of his Majeſty's Forces, to command, in the Abſence of the Governor, the Town of Berwick upon Tweed and Holy Iſland.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Pleydell, Lord Viſcount Downe, to be a Captain of Foot.

——— Sempill, Eſq; Captain;

Thomas Thrap, Eſq; Captain Lieutenant,

George Fenwick, Gent. Lieutenant; and

William Stephenſon, Gent. Enſign,

in the 11th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant General Boclard.

Dr. Henley, after ſundry Examinations before the Lords of the Council, was reprieved till the 8th Day of November next.

At a Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, Thomas Whatley, Eſq; ſwore himſelf diſqualified for ſerving the Office of Sheriff in this City.

Hen. March, Eſq; paid the Fine to be excuſed ſerving that Office.

A Proſecution was ordered to be commenced againſt Thomas Truman, Eſq; for refuſing to take upon him that Office, being a Diſſenter.

26. At a general Wardmote, Nath. Nash, Eſq; was choſen Alderman of Caſtlebaynard Ward, in the Room of Sir Rob. Ladbrooke, now Father of this City.

James Dandridge, Eſq; and Matthew Rollinſon, Eſq; were elected Sheriffs of this City; the latter refuſing, Charles Liſle, Eſq; was choſen in his room.

27. The Panther, a new 60 Gun Ship was put in Commiſſion, and the Command of her given to Molineux Shuldam.

28. His Majeſty in Council was pleaſed further to prorogue the Parliament to Thurſday the 28th Day of September.

31. His Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint

Sir

Sir James Lowther, Baronet, to be Lieut. of the County of Westmoreland, and took the Oaths accordingly.

Aug. 1, A Loan to his Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, was opened at the Bank for 200,000l. which was immediately filled by

		l.
Sir Joshua Vanneck	——	50000
Messrs. Backwell, Hart, and Co.	—	50000
Samson Gideon, Esq;	——	40000
Nicholas Magens, Esq;	——	20000
George Amyand, Esq;	——	15000
Bartholomew Burton, Esq;	——	15000
Thomas Martin, Esq;	——	5000
Joseph Salvadore, Esq;	——	5000
		200000

And Messrs. Amyand, Backwell, Burton, and Magens, are appointed Trustees for the Management of the said Loan.

2. A Courier arrived from Hesse, advising that his Serene Highness, the Landgrave of Hesse, with her Royal Highness the Hereditary Princess and her Children arrived at Rintelen on the 21st, and that on the 22d the French took Possession of the Castle.

5. Six Waggons laden with Arms, Ammunition, &c. were sent from the Tower to Devonshire; so that Devonshire will have the Honour of being first in Arms to defend their Country.

6. On Sunday, at Seven in the Evening, Commodore How's Squadron anchored in Cherburg Road, and at Eleven the Bombs began to play upon the Town.

The next Day, at Seven in the Morning, the Fleet got under Way, and at Nine anchored in a sandy Bay, two Leagues to the Westward of Cherburg. At half past One, all the Frigates, Sloops, Bombs, and armed Cutters, began to fire on the French Troops behind the Banks of Sand, computed to be 3000 Horse and Foot. At Two the Boats landed the Guards and Grenadiers, who formed a Stand with all the Alacrity imaginable. At Three, General Drury marched them, and received three Fires before he began his Attack, which was executed with such Spirit and Vigour, that they immediately ran for Shelter behind Hedges and Woods, but were pursued, and driven from their skulking Places before Night. We had about twenty Men killed and wounded, but amongst the Enemy there was great Slaughter, and our People took two Pieces of Brass Cannon, which were brought down to oppose their Landing.

On Tuesday our Horse and Artillery were landed without Opposition, and at Noon the Army marched for Cherburg, having taken two Pair of Colours. At Four, the Troops had Possession of the West Fort, and blew up the Magazine.

When the Cutter came away, the Ships were under Sail to attack the Batteries, Cherburg bearing S. W. two Leagues.

7. Six Waggons with Arms, Ammunition, &c. were sent to Dorsetshire.

Whitehall, Aug. 12. On Thursday last an Officer arrived from Lieut. General Bligh, and Capt. Howe, with Letters dated the 7th and 8th Instant, giving an Account, that his Majesty's Troops had effected a Landing, under Cover of the Frigates and Bomb-ketches, in the Bay des Marees, two Leagues Westward of Cherburg, in the Face of a large Body of the Enemy prepared to receive them. And Yesterday in the Afternoon, Capt. Howe's first Lieutenant arrived with a further Account, that on the 8th Instant in the Evening, Cherburg surrendered at Discretion, the Enemy having marched out and abandoned the Place, on the Approach of his Majesty's Troops: The same Day Lieutenant-general Bligh took Possession of the Forts of Querqueville, Homet, and La Galette, and hoisted English Colours in them. The General was preparing to destroy, on the next Day, the Bason, and the two Peers at the Entrance of the Harbour. There were about twenty-seven Ships in the Harbour; and thirty Pieces of fine Brass Cannon have been taken. Capt. Howe, with the Ships under his Command, was in Cherburg Road.

19. By Advice from Lieut. General Bligh and Capt. Howe, dated the 16th Instant, off Cherburg, they had destroyed all the Batteries, Forts, Magazines, and Stores at that Place, and along the Coast, and were all reimbarked without the least Opposition from the Enemy, in order to pursue the further Objects of his Majesty's Instructions. Twenty-two fine Brass Cannon, and two Brass Mortars, have been sent to England; and 173 Cannon, and 3 Iron Mortars, were destroyed.

Whitehall, Aug. 22. *Extract of a Letter from Major General* Abercromby, *to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated at the Camp at* Lake George, July 12, 1758.

On the 5th Instant, our Army, consisting of 15491 Officers and Common Men, went to Sabbath-day Point, about 25 Miles down the Lake; and being informed, by a reconnoitring Party, there would be no Opposition attend our Landing, on the 6th we landed, and marched towards the Woods with a Design to invest Ticonderoga, with Lord Howe at the Head. On our March we took about 450 Prisoners, many of whom were unanimous in their Account, that the French

French had only 8 Battalions, some Canadians and Colony Troops, in all about 6000; and that they were intrenching themselves, and expected a Reinforcement of 3000 Men, besides many Indians to make a Diversion on the Mohawk Side; but, before we proceeded, we sent Mr. Clerk, the Engineer, a-cross the River, in order to reconnoitre the Enemies Intrenchments. Upon his Return, and favourable Report of the Practibility of succeeding, we gave the necessary Orders for the Attack; but, advancing to Ticonderoga, found the Works much stronger than we expected, the Breast Work at least 8 Feet high, and the Ground covered with felled Trees; so that our Attempt being rendered impracticable, we were obliged to retreat with the Loss of 464 Regulars killed, 29 missing, 1117 wounded, 87 Provincials killed, 8 missing, and 239 wounded, officers of both included.

The Number of Officers killed was 34, among whom was Brigadier General Lord Howe, Engineer Matthew Clerk, Col. Donaldson, and Col. Babcock, with 30 others. After taking Care to send the Wounded to the Batteaux, about 3 Miles distant, we retired hither in the best Order possible, and then sent some of the wounded Officers to Fort Edward and Albany.

The King having been pleased to augment the 42d Regiment of Foot (the Highlanders, Lord John Murray Major-General, Colonel) to 2000 Men, by adding another Battalion of 700 Men, and make it Royal, the following Gentlemen are appointed Officers in the said additional Battalion:

Captains.	
Francis M'Lean,	John Grant,
Alex. Sinclair Brudenels,	James Fraser,
John Stuart,	George Leslie,
William Murray,	John Campbell,
Archibald Campbell,	Alexand. Stewart,
Alexander Reid,	Dunc. Richardson,
Robert Arbuthnot.	Robert Robertson,
Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
Alexander M'Lean,	Patrick Sinclair,
George Grant,	——M'Intosh,
George Sinclair,	James M'Duff,
Gordon Clunes,	Thomas Fletcher,
Adam Stewart,	Alex. Donaldson,
Jacob Robertson,	William M'Lean,
John Murray.	William Brown.

The GRANTS *for the present Year amount to the Sum of* 10,486,457 *l. among which are the following Particulars.*

I. *For the* NAVY.

	l.	s.	d.
For 60,000 Men for Sea-service, including 14,845 Marines, at 4 l. per Man per Month, for thirteen Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service	3120000	0	0
For discharging the Debt of the Navy ——	300000	0	0
Towards the Buildings, Re-buildings, and Repairs of his Majesty's Ships —— ——	200000	0	0
For the Ordinary of the Navy, including Half-Pay to the Sea-Officers	224421	5	8
For carrying on the Works of the Hospital for Seamen at Hasler, near Gosport ——	10000	0	0
For carrying on the Works of the Hospital for Seamen building near Plymouth ——	10000	0	0

II. *For the* ARMY.

For 53,777 effective Men, including Officers and 4,008 Invalids, for Guards and Garrisons in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey ——	1253368	13	6
For the Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations and Gibraltar; and for Provisions for the Garrisons in Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence	623794	9	8
For four Regiments of Foot, on the Irish Establishment, serving in North-America and the East-Indies ——	43968	4	2
For the Office of Ordnance for Land-Service ——	181505	19	0
For defraying the extraordinary Expences of his Majesty's Land-Forces, and other Services, incurred in 1757, and not provided for by Parliament ——	145454	15	0½

III. *For the* AUXILIARIES.

For defraying the Charges of what remains to be paid for 2120 Hessian Horse, and 9900 Hessian Foot, for 365 Days, from Dec. 25, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758, together with the Subsidy for the said Time —— ——	165175	4	10½

For

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the Charge of 2120 Heſſian Horſe, and 9900 Heſſian Foot, for ſixty Days, from Dec 25, 1757, to Feb. 22, 1758, together with the Subſidy for the ſaid Time, purſuant to Treaty	38360	19	10½
For defraying the Charges of 2120 Heſſian Horſe, and 9900 Heſſian Foot, for ſixty Days, from Feb. 23, 1758, to April 23, following, together with the Subſidy of the ſaid Time	38360	19	10½
For defraying the Charges of 38000 Men of the Troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckleburgh, together with that of the General and Staff-Officers, actually employed againſt the common Enemy in Concert with the King of Pruſſia, from Nov. 28, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758, inclusive	463084	6	10
In full Satisfaction for defraying the Charges for Forage, Bread Waggons, Train of Artillery, Proviſions, Wood, Straw, &c. and all other extraordinary Expences, Contingencies, and Loſſes whatſoever, incurred, and to be incurred, on Account of his Majeſty's Army conſiſting of 38,000 Men, actually employed againſt the common Enemy in Concert with the King of Pruſſia, from the 28th of November laſt, to the 24th of December next inclusive	386915	13	2
For a preſent Supply in a critical Exigency, towards enabling his Majeſty to ſubſiſt and keep together the Army formed laſt Year in his electoral Dominions, and now again put in Motion, and actually employed againſt the common Enemy, in Concert with the King of Pruſſia	100,000	0	0
For enabling his Majeſty to make good his Engagements with the King of Pruſſia, purſuant to a Convention concluded April 11, 1758.	670000	0	0

IV. *For the* AMERICAN COLONIES.

For reimburſing to the Province of Maſſachuſet's Bay their Expences in furniſhing Proviſions and Stores to the Troops raiſed by them for his Majeſty's Service for the Campaign in the Year 1756	27380	19	11½
For reimburſing to the Colony of Connecticut ditto	13736	12	7
For ſupporting the Colony of Nova Scotia	9902	5	0
For defraying the Charges of ſupporting Nova Scotia in 1756, not provided for by Parliament	6626	9	9½
For defraying the Charges of the civil Eſtabliſhment, &c. of Georgia	3557	10	0

V. *For the* EAST INDIES *and* AFRICA.

For enabling the East-India Company to maintain a military Force in their Settlements, in Lieu of the Battalion of his Majeſty's Forces withdrawn from thoſe Settlements	26000	0	0
For maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh Forts and Settlements upon the Coaſt of Africa	10000	0	0

VI. *For* DOMESTIC MATTERS.

For defraying the Charge of Pay and Cloathing for the Militia for 1758, and defraying ſuch Expences as were incurred upon the Account of the Militia, in 1757	100000	0	0
For making good the Deficiency of the Grants for the Year 1757	384802	1	9½
For enabling his Majeſty to diſcharge the like Sum, raiſed in Purſuance of an Act made in the laſt Seſſion, and charged upon the firſt Supplies to be granted in this Seſſion	800000	0	0
For enabling his Majeſty to defray any extraordinary Expences of the War, incurred in the Year 1758; and to take all ſuch Meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint			

or defeat any Enterprizes or Designs of his Enemies, and as the Exigency of Affairs may require, 200000

For enabling the Governors of the Foundling Hospital to receive all Children under a certain Age before the 1st of Jan. 1759 (the Money to be iſſued and paid without any Fee or Reward, or any Deduction) 40000

Towards Rebuilding London-Bridge 15000

Towards fortifying Milford Haven 10000

For augmenting the Salaries of the Judges 11450

A State *of the* National Debt, *as it ſtood* Jan. 12, 1758.

Annuities for long Terms, 1,836,275 l. 17 s. 10d. —
Ditto for Lives, 180,180 l. —
Ditto for two and three Lives, 82,555 l. 14 s. 10d. — Bills 2200 l. 2,101,133

East-India Company.

By two Acts of Parliament, 9 W. III. and two other Acts, 6 & 9 Anne, at 3 per Cent. per Annum, 3,200,000 l. — Ann. at 3 per C. 1744, 1,000,000l. 4,200,800

Bank of England.

On their original Fund at 3 per Cent. from Aug. 1, 1742, 3,200,000 l. — For cancelling Exchequer Bills, 3 Geo. II. 500,000 l. — Purchaſed of the South Sea Comp. 1,000,000 — Ann. at 3 l. 10 s. ſince 1727, to 1,750,000 l. — Ditto 1742, 1,250,000l. — 1746, 1,000,000 l. — Ditto by the Acts 25, 28 & 30 Geo. II. 10,167,800 l. — Ditto by 25 Geo. II. 27,701,323 l. 16 s. 4d. at 3 l. 10 s. per Ct. 3,500,000l. Ditto 30 Geo. II. 3,000,000l. 44,018,923

South-Sea Company.

On their capital Stock and Annuities, 9 Geo. I. 3,962,300 l. 13 s. 1d. — Annuities at 3 per Cent. 2,100,000 l. 6,062,300

The whole nominal Debt on 11 Jan. 1748, was 77,780,386 l. of which 2,999,500 l. incraſed ſince 11 Jan. 1757.

An Account of the Produce, of the SINKING FUND,

The Exchequer was Debtor to Caſh on the Sinking Fund, 11 Jan. 1757, 506,300 l. The Produce of the Sinking Fund, between 11 Jan. 1757 and Jan. 11, 1758, was 1,728,249 l. — The Monies brought to this Fund, pertuant to the Act 25 George II. amount to 724,988 l. — Duties on Sweets and Sale 143,100l. — Surplus Duties 41,367 l. — Additional Duties, 87,592 l. 3,231,298

The Monies iſſued between Jan. 11, 1757, and Jan. 11, 1758, amount to 2,860,550

Balance, Jan. 11, 1758, £. 460,748

A List *of* Ships, *taken by the* English, *continued from Page* 849.

The Catherine and Eliz. ——, and the —— Lady Sophia Rinckham, both Dutch Ships, with Wine and Brandy for Stettin, by the Experiment Privateer, and ſent into Portſmouth.

The Loire, Capt. Gautier, of 36 Guns and 200 Men, from Toulon to Quebec, with 100 Tons of Proviſion, by the St. Alban Man of War and the Favourite Sloop, and carried into Gibraltar.

La Madam de Coſſaire, from Conſtantinople to Marſeilles, by the Eagle Privateer of Briſtol.

A French Ship with Stores, and an Iriſh Ship retaken, and both ſent into Madeira, by the Antelope Man of War.

A Dutch Ship with warlike Stores, by the Boſcawen Privateer, and ſent into Scotland.

The Grand Admiral of Oſtend, with Brandy, Wine, &c. and the —— St. John, of Maſterland, by the Briſtol and St. Andrew Privateers, and ſent to Falmouth.

The Atalanta, from Curaçoa to Amſterdam, with Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, &c. by the Veteran Privateer, and brought into the Downs.

A French Schooner, bound from Breſt to

Louisburgh, with Flour, &c. by the Drake Privateer of Briſtol, and carried in there.

A French Privateer, and the Anna, a retaken Virginia-Man, by the Dreadnought and Anſon Privateers, and ſent into Briſtol.

A Dutch Ship of 400 Tons, bound from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, brought into Briſtol, by the Nancy and Trial, Letters of Marque.

The Deux Amis, of 150 Tons, —— Le Grand Gideon, of 300, —— Les Deux Freres, of 300, by the Tartar Privateer, and ſent into Falmouth.

The Amiable Maria, a French Snow, from Nantz to St. Domingo, by the Isaac, Letter of Marque.

The Zyd, Heyman, from the Weſt-Indies, with Sugar, &c. by the Experiment Privateer, and carried into Portſmouth.

The Elizabeth, Arbuthne, by the Medway and Canterbury Sloops, and ſent into Yarmouth.

A French Privateer, of 10 Carriage and 20 Swivel Guns, by Capt. Mantle, of the Privateer Sloop, Thurlough, of 14 Carriage Guns only, belonging to St. Chriſtophers.

A Dutch Ship, with Sugar, &c. from St. Euſtatia, is taken by the Duke of Cornwal Privateer, and brought into Briſtol.

A Dutch Ship, with Sugar and Coffee, is likewiſe brought into Yarmouth, by the Sea-horſe Man of War.

Two Portugueſe Ships with Wine and Brandy, and a Daniſh Ship laden with Corn, are brought into Briſtol, by the Lockart Privateer, Capt. Vye, of that Port.

The St. Patrick, from Cork, is retaken by a Briſtol Letter of Marque.

A Dutch Ship, with Sugar, Coffee and Indigo, by the Defiance Privateer, and carried into Deer-ſound in the Orkneys.

The Roſe, a French Man of War, deſtroyed by the Monmouth and the Lyme Man of War.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 850.

The Thomas and Richard, Smith, with Convicts for Maryland, by a French Privateer, and carried into Rochelle.

The Eupham, Proctor, Chriſtian and Mabel, Lamb; David, Miles, and a Brigantine, Name unknown, by the Marſhal Belliſle, Privateer, and ſent for Norway.

The Amelia, Lamb, from Pool, for Antigua, is carried into Bayonne.

The Jane, from New-York for Jamaica, is carried into St. Domingo.

The Aurora, Wilſon, from Liverpool to South Carolina, and ſent into Bayonne.

The Gibraltar Packet, from Barbadoes, cloſe in with Tariffa, and carried in there.

The St. Andrew, Duncan, from [illegible] to Hamburgh, carried into Dunkirk.

The Black Sally, Cleghorn, taken and ranſomed for 320 Guineas.

The Garland, Smith, from Leith, ranſomed for 250 Guineas.

The Sally, Kenner, from Whitehaven to Peterſburgh, by the Marſhal Belliſle Privateer, and, the Elizabeth, Car, from Berwick to Norway.

The Bedford, from Clyde to Virginia, is taken and ranſomed for 500 Guineas.

A Snow, and a Sloop, laden with Coals, near Cherburgh, by the Roſe Man of War.

Three Engliſh Ships, Names unknown, are taken by a large Privateer, off Gottenburg.

The Boſcawen, Conny, from London to Halifax, and a Ship from South Carolina to Scotland.

The Two Siſters, Kirkhouſe, from Riga, and ranſomed for 6001.

The following Ships were taken about 20 Leagues to the Windward of Antigua, and carried into Martinico, viz. Captains Gaſk, Nefbet, Petrie, Briard, Sawart, Pitcairn, Sherbourn, Warran, from Philadelphia; Vaughan, from Philadelphia; Rowlip, Hudſon, from Demarrara; Gregory, from the Iſle of Man; Peake, from Rhode-iſland; Webber, from Briſtol; Savage, from Newry; Colgrove, from Cork; Hobſtoun, from Dublin; Rawan, from Glaſgow; Crichton, from Barbadoes; and Brotherſon, from London; in all twenty Sail.

The Nancy, Hunter, and the —— Dixon, from Hamburgh, for London, by the Duke and Herman Frigates.

The Deal Caſtle, Harman, of London, carried into Malta.

The Biddeford, Maunden, of and from Port, by the Jupiter Privateer at Bayonne.

The Kitty, Raſton; —— the Induſtry, Anderſon; —— the Hunter, King, bound to St. Kitts; —— the Jolly Robbin; —— the Friendſhip; —— the Frankland, all from Briſtol, are taken and ſent into Martinico and Guadaloupe.

The Delaware, Hill, for London, carried into Marſeilles.

The George and Joſeph, Oſtle; —— the Catherine, Maccrofe; —— the Lothian of Leith; —— the Margaret of Dundee; —— the Jenner of Lancaſter; —— the Jane and Elizabeth of N. Britain, and the Succeſs of Lyn, are all taken by the Marſhal Belliſle Privateer.

The Grant, Wilkie, taken and ranſomed for 600l.

The Seaborſh, Parr, by a French Letter of Marque, and burnt.

A

A Brigantine near Whitby, by a French Privateer of 6 Guns.

Two Ships for North Shields from Hamburgh to London, by 2 French Frigates of 40 and 26 Guns, which are said to be worth 40,000 l.

The Blythe is likewise taken and ransomed for 240 Guineas.

The Nancy, Welch, and three other Vessels which separated from the Convoy from Ireland, are taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

The Margaret, Watson, ditto.

B——KR——S.

July 29. James Haynes the Elder, of Clerkenwell-green, in the County of Middlesex, Carpenter.

James Stewart, otherwise James Stewart Stewart, late of Friday-street, London, Linnen-draper.

Henry Leeson, late of the Strand, in the County of Middlesex, Haberdasher, and Chapman.

Aug. 1. Henry Blomfield, of Sternfield, in the County of Suffolk, Tanner, Dealer and Chapman.

Aug. 5. John Bentley, of the Parish of St. Mary Woolchurch-haw, London, Butcher, Dealer and Chapman.

Anna Maria Blackstone, of the Parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, Milliner, Dealer and Chapwoman.

Isaac Reynous, of the Parish of St. Mary Le Bone, in the County of Middlesex, Broker and Chapman.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, August 25, 1758.

Amsterdam,	34	11 2½ Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	34	7½
Rotterdam,	34	11
Antwerp,	35	9
Hamburgh,	35	10
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	31	⅜
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	31	⅜
Bourdeaux Ditto,	31	⅜
Cadix,	40	
Madrid,	39	⅜
Bilboa,	39	⅜
Leghorn,	50	⅜
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	49	⅛
Venice,	52	⅛
Lisbon,	5s.	5d. ⅛
Porto,	5s.	5d. ⅛
Dublin,	8	⅛

BILL of Mortality from *July* 25. to *Aug.* 22.

Buried			Christened		
Males	600	1171	Males	537	1014
Females	571		Females	477	
Under 2 years old		426	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		143	Within the walls		90
5 and 10 —		65	Without		265
10 and 20 —		45	*Mid.* and *Surry*		536
20 and 30 —		79	City & Sub. *West.*		280
30 and 40 —		102			1171
40 and 50 —		89			
50 and 60 —		73			
60 and 70 —		69	Weekly *Aug.* 1.		301
70 and 80 —		64	2.		298
80 and 90 —		14	15.		290
90 and 100 —		2	22.		282
100 and 109 —		0			1171
		1171			

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
July	28	29 : 6	24	8 : 0	30
	29	29 : 5	24¾	0 : 0	10 D.
	30	29 : 6	24	0 : 0	20 M.
	31	29 : 5	24½	10 : 0	30
Aug	1	29 : 5	24	0 : 0	40
	2	29 : 6	25	15 : 0	30
	3	29 : 6	26	0 : 0	10 D.
	4	29 : 7	26	0 : 0	10
	5	29 : 8	29	0 : 0	10
	6	29 : 9	28	0 : 0	20 M.
	7	29 : 9	28	0 : 0	30 D.
	8	29 : 9	27	0 : 0	20 M.
	9	29 : 9	27	0 : 0	30
	10	28 : 0	26	0 : 0	30
	11	28 : 0	26	7 : 0	10 D.
	12	28 : 0	26	0 : 0	20
	13	28 : 0	26	0 : 0	20
	14	28 : 0	26	0 : 0	10
	15	28 : 0	26	0 : 0	20 M.
	16	28 : 0	26	20 : 0	20
	17	28 : 0	26	0 : 0	20 D.
	18	28 : 0	26	0 : 0	20
	19	28 : 0	26	8 : 0	20 M.
	20	31 : 0	28	0 : 0	20
	21	31 : 0	28	0 : 0	20
	22	28 : 0	27	0 : 0	30 D.
	23	28 : 0	27	0 : 0	30
	24	28 : 0	26	0 : 0	20
	25	27 : 0	25	35 : 0	30 M.
	26	26 : 0	24½	35 : 0	20

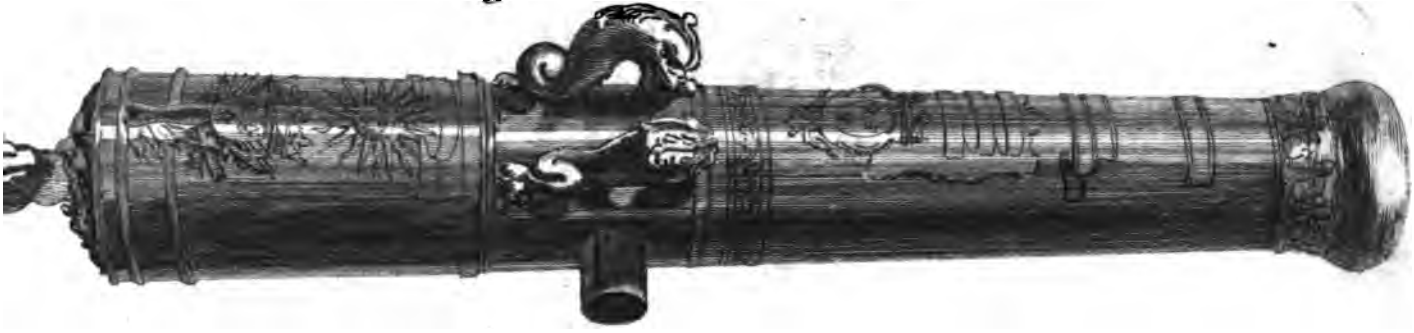
EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, in AUGUST 1758.

☞ Books Shut, is signified thus, ——

	BANK Stock.	In. Stock.	South Sea	3 per Cent Old Ann.	Dit. New Ann.	3 per C. B. A. Redu'd	Ditto consol.	Ditto 1726.	3 per Cent An. 1751	3 per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1726.	3 per Cent Dif. 1757.	B. Dir. £. s. d.	India Bon. £. s. d.	Life Ann. Yrs. Purc.
26	118	No Price.		94⅝		94¼				93⅜	99⅝		5 0 0	2 4 0	No Price.
27	118¼	137½		94⅝		Do	93⅜	92⅞	93⅛	93	99½		4 17 6	2 5 0	Do
28	118	Do		Do		94⅛	93⅜	92⅞	Do	93⅛	99	93⅝	Do	2 4 0	Do
29	119¼	No Price.		94⅛		Do	93⅛	No Price.	No Price.	93	Do	93	Do	Do	Do
30	No Price.	Do	No Price.	93⅛		93⅛	92⅝	92⅛	93	92⅛	No Price.	92⅛	5 0 0	2 2 0	Do
31	Do	Do	Do	Do		93⅛	92⅝	No Price	93⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do	2 0 0	Do
1	Do	137	Do	93⅛	No Price.	93⅛	93	Do	No Price	92⅝	Do	92⅝	Do	1 15 0	Do
2	118⅝	Do	Do	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛	92⅞	Do	92⅛	No Price.	96⅛	91⅞	5 2 6	1 2 0	Do
3	119	135	Do	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛	92⅝	92	No Price.	92	Do	92⅛	5 0 0	1 7 0	Do
4	Do	Do		92⅞	92⅝	93	92⅝	No Price	92⅞	92⅛	97⅛	Do	Do	1 12 0	Do
5	Sunday.														
7	119	Do		93⅛	93	93⅛	92⅞	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	98	92⅝	Do	1 15 0	Do
8	Do	130		Do	Do	Do	92⅛	No Price.	93	92⅛	97⅛	Do	Do	1 14 0	Do
9	Do	133		93⅛	92⅞	93⅛	92⅝	91⅛	Do	No Price.	Do	92	Do	Do	Do
10	Do	Do		93⅛	92⅝	93⅛	92⅞	Do	Do	92	97⅛	Do	Do	1 13 0	Do
11	Do	Do	103.	93⅝	Do	93	Do	93	92⅛	Do	97⅛	91⅞	5 2 6	1 14 0	Do
12	Do	132½	Do	Do	Do	Do	92⅛	Do	93⅛	91⅛	97⅛	Do	5 0 0	Do	Do
13	Sunday.														
14	No Price.	132	No Price.	93	No Price.	92⅞	92⅛	91⅛	No Price.	Do	No Price.	91⅛	5 2 6	1 9 0	Do
15	118⅝	Do	102⅛	92⅛	92	92	92	91	92	92⅛	96⅛	90⅛	Do	1 8 0	Do
16	119	133	101	92⅛	91⅛	Do	91⅞	90⅛	91⅛	Do	No Price.	91	Do	1 9 0	Do
17	Do	133⅛	Do	92	91⅛	91⅛	91⅞	90⅛	91⅛	91⅛	96⅛	90⅛	5 0 0	1 6 0	Do
18	119⅛	132	Do	93⅛	92⅛	93	91⅞	91	92⅛	91⅞	No Price.	91	5 2 6	1 11 0	Do
19	119⅛	132⅛	101⅛	Do	Do	92⅞	92⅛	91⅛	Do	92⅛	98	91⅛	Do	Do	Do
20	Sunday.														
21	119⅛	Do	101⅛	Do	Do	92⅝	91⅛	Do	Do	91⅛	No Price	91	Do	Do	Do
22	119⅛	132	101⅛	No Price.	91⅞	92⅝	91⅛	91	91⅛	91⅛	96⅛	91⅛	Do	1 6 0	Do
23	119	Do	101	92	No Price.	92	91	90	No Price.	90⅛	96	90⅛	Do	1 3 0	Do
24	118⅛	Do	Do	91⅞	91	91⅛	90⅛	Do	91⅛	90⅛	95⅛	90	Do	1 2 0	Do
25	Do	Do	Do	91⅛	90⅞	91⅛	90⅛	Do	91	90⅛	Do	90⅛	Do	1 3 0	Do

London: The Peck Loaf to weigh 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. Wheaten, to be sold for 1 s. 10 d. Houſhold, 1 s. 4½ d.

The AUGUSTUS, *the largest Piece of the* CHERBURG CANNON.



These show the manner of the Dutch's Ornamenting of the Cascabels of their Guns; the [illegible]

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *SEPTEMBER*, 1758.

AS we have given a ſuccinct hiſtorical Account of the City of *Louiſburg* and Fort *Louis* in the two preceding Magazines, we have thought proper to give our Readers in this, a Plan of the former, and a Proſpect of the latter, as it appears from the River *Senegal*; the Letters of Reference, in the Plan of *Louiſburg* ſufficiently point out the ſeveral Parts of the Fortification, and the Streets and general Form of the City are very eaſily apprehended from a View of the ſaid Plan, without any tedious Deſcription. We apprehend likewiſe, that the Idea of Fort *Louis*, in one of its moſt advantageous Views, will be acceptable to our Readers.

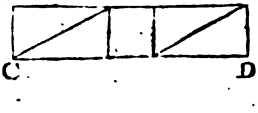
Alſo, that nothing may be wanting to gratify the Curioſity of thoſe who would be glad to have a particular Account of the Cannon taken at *Cherbourg*; we have not only given a Catalogue of them, ſpecifying their Names in *French* and *Engliſh*, their Mottos, *&c.* tranſlated, and the Weight and Length of each Piece, but to theſe we have added a Copper-plate Print of one of the largeſt Cannon, named the *Auguſte*, together with the emblematical Devices with which the large ends, or *Caſcabels* of the ſeveral Pieces are ornamented, by which it may be eaſily concluded, what an elegant and ſuperb Appearance ſuch a Number of fine Braſs Cannon muſt make, and how great an Entertainment it muſt afford to the infinite Number of People who daily reſorted to view them, and who had the Pleaſure of ſeeing them drawn through the Streets of this great Metropolis.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 189, *not anſwered by any but Mr.* White *the Propoſer, whoſe Paper is unluckily miſlaid, if he will pleaſe to favour us with it a ſecond Time, it ſhall be inſerted next Month.*

Queſtion 190, *anſwered by Mr.* Thomas Crabtree, *of* Colſton Baſſet, Nottinghamſhire.

LET ABCD repreſent the Plank as it is to be cut, and the ſecond Fig. as they are placed to make the Square.



Mr. Leonard Wilkinſon *cuts the Plank another Way, and Mr.* John Norris *a different Way from either. This we have given is the ſame with Mr.* Horrax *the Propoſer, Mr.* Henry Green, *and Mr.* Abraham Horſefall.

Queſtion 191, *anſwer'd by Mr.* Richard Mallock, *Teacher of the Mathematics, at* Lyme Regis *in* Dorſetſhire.

FOR the Radius E D, put x, then $a + x = E C$, and $a - x = C K$ *per* ſimilar Triangles $b : a :: a + x : \frac{aa + ax}{b} = a - x = C K$, hence we get $x = \frac{ab - aa}{a + b} =$ E D; after the ſame Manner the other Radii may be known.——Again, for O Q put x, then will $a - x = C N$; $b - x = EP$, $a + x = CO$, $b + x$ EO, *per Euclid* 1. 47. $\sqrt{4ba} = E K = D B$, $\sqrt{4ax} = O N$, $\sqrt{4bx} = O P$; therefore $\sqrt{4ax} + \sqrt{4bx} = \sqrt{4ab}$, from which $x = \frac{ba}{a + 2\sqrt{ab} + b}$.

Q. E. D.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. John Wore, *Mr.* James Carter, *Mr.* William Eaton, *Mr.* Thomas Boſworth, *Mr.* T. Crabtree, *Mr.* Henry Green, *Mr.* James Elgar, *Mr.* Richard Terry, *and Mr.* Robert Langley.

Queſtion 192, *anſwered by Mr.* James Elgar *of* Elcott, *near* Newbery, Berks.

SUbſtitute $x^6 = a$, then $x^9 - x^4 = 5x^6$, hence $x^5 - 5x^2 = 1$, ſolv'd $x = 1{,}746562$ and $a = 28{,}385958$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Samuel Kitten, *Mr.* James Carter, *Mr.* William Eaton, *Mr.* Thomas Crabtree, *Mr.* Henry Green, *Mr.* John Norris, *Mr.* Richard Terry, *Mr.* Robert Langley, *Mr.* James Michell, *and Mr.* J. Scot.

Queſtion 193, *anſwered by Mr.* Thomas Sims *in* Holbourn.

LET $12 - x$, and $2 + x$ repreſent the required Ratio, then *per* Queſtion $\overline{12 - x} \times \overline{2 + x} = 48 \therefore x = 5 \pm 1 = 6$ or 4, conſequently the Ratio muſt be as 6 : 8.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. John Mills, *Mr.* James Carter, *Mr.* J. K. *Mr.* William Bally, *Mr.* John Mountford, *Mr.* William Ward, *Mr.* Thomas Boſworth, *Mr.* William Boſworth, *Mr.* Samuel Burt, *Mr.* Thomas Crabtree, *Mr.* Henry Green, *Mr.* Richard Mallock, *Mr.* James Elgar, *Mr.* John Norris, *Mr.* Richard Terry, *Mr.* Robert Langley, *Mr.* James Michel, *Mr.* J. Scot, *and Mr.* Abraham Horſefall.

Mr. Todd *ſays, the Anſwer to his Queſtion of Intereſt in Page* (835,) *is erroneous, and therefore deſires his own Solution may be inſerted as follows.*

S O L U T I O N.

THE Amount of s, in n Quarters ($s r^n$) diminiſhed by the Amount of n Quarterly Payments ($= r^{n-1} + 2r^{n-2} + 3r^{n-3}$, &c. $\overline{n-2} \times r + \overline{n-1} \times r + n = \frac{r^n + 1}{\overline{r-1}^2} - \frac{nr}{r-1} + n$) muſt $= 0$ by the Queſtion, *viz.* $s r^n - \frac{r^n + 1}{\overline{r-1}^2} + r + \frac{nr}{r-1} - n = 0$, or its Equal $s r^n - \frac{r}{\overline{r-1}^2} \times \overline{r^n - nr + n - 1} - n = 0$.

New

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 203.

By Mr. Jo. Scott.

IN a Semi-circle, whose Radius = 6, it is required to inscribe a Parallelogram, parallel to the Diameter of the Semi-circle, whose Area may be equal to the Area of a Circle inscribed in the remaining Segment? *Quere*, the Diameter of the inscribed Circle?

Question 204.

By Mr. Richard Michell, *at* Bentworth, Hants.

IF the Length of a Pendulum of a Clock, which vibrateth Seconds, be 39·13 Inches long, what shall be the Length of that Pendulum that shall vibrate ten Times as often in a Minute, as it contains Inches in Length.

Question 205.

By Mr. R. Waddington *of* Hull.

IT is required to determine mathematically, a general Method of obtaining the Length of the *English* Standard Foot.

N. B. *The Reason of my making a Question of the above is this; having sometime ago received Parcels of Scales, Rules, and Diagonal Gauging Rods, from four different Makers (in* London*) and having Curiosity to compare three of the Maker's Diagonal Rods, with one of the Maker's Rods, which I supposed to be correct; I found the first Parcel to differ* 1-tenth *of an Inch in four Feet, the second Parcel to differ* 2-tenths *of an Inch in four Feet, and the third Parcel to differ* 3-tenths *of an Inch in four Feet, and all the Rods of the same Makers to agree in Length:*

Now since three of the Parcels of Rods must be false, and not having a standard Foot by me, was at a Loss to know which Parcel of Rods and Rules was the nearest to Truth, and which the most erroneous.

A little Time ago, two Artists were employ'd to gauge a large Copper, (against the Excise-man) and upon finding their Contents, one made the Copper's Contents 15 *Gallons more than the other, and the Officer's Gauge was* 10 *Gallons more than the least Gauge: This now stands in Contest, each Party persisting in the Truth of his Contents, and this Difference arises from the different Lengths of the Rods made use of. Hence a general Method to find the Length of the Foot will be of general Use.* R. W.

N. B. *Whereas many Gentlemen in the Country apply to me, by Letters, to determine their Controverfies in mathematical Subjects, I must beg Leave to acquaint them, that I have neither Leisure nor Inclination for such Purposes, and therefore desire to be excused for the future.*

CAPE BRETON *and* CHERBURG.

A new Chorus, by Mr. Lockman. *Sung by Mr.* Lowe, &c. *in* Vauxhall-Gardens, *to the Tune of,* God save our noble King.

I.

SEE Royal *Edward* land!
See him on *Cherburg*'s Strand
Bravely advance!
Third *Edward*'s glorious Name,
Bids emulate his Fame,
And *Britain*'s Wrongs proclaim
Thro' bleeding *France*.

II.

Pour Wine, a copious Rill,
Next, to bold *Amherst* fill:
Boscawen:—— All.
Swift, from *America*,
Drive, drive the *French* away,
Sound forth, with loud Huzza,
Cape Breton's Fall.

III.

With GEORGE we'll close the Song,
May Heaven his Days prolong,
A mighty Store!
O'er *Britons* brave and free,
Who all, as one agree,
Flourish his Progeny,
Till Time's no more!

To Miss Jenny W——, *of* K——kth——p.

HAIL, lovely Maid! tho' my Address be vain,
Observe the Dictates of an humble Swain:
Soft-melting Charms, set off with ev'ry Grace,
Smile in your Looks, and crown your heav'nly Face.
Strict Modesty, with decent Freedom join'd,
A lovely Form, with a cherubic Mind.
Gay, without Lightness, grave without Distaste;
Fair, without Pride, and, without Coldness, chaste.
Your Beauties, quicken'd by the Pow'rs of Sense,
Charm my rapt Soul with double Eloquence;
Venus but half describes your Excellence.
Ambitious to be good is all your Pride;
Rigid in Virtue, and to Sense ally'd.
Sweet Sentiments your Mind adorn, and grace;
The first in Merit, as the first in Face.

Of all accomplish'd Ornaments, we find
None strike so sure, as Beauties of the Mind.
Celestial Maid! you've all you can desire,
Old Age could wish, or youthful Swains admire.
Of all your Sex superior! Words can't find
Expressions fit to paint your Face and Mind.
E'en one Request I have to ask, however;—
Say you'll be kind; I'll be your Slave for ever.

Wakefield, July 12, 1758. *R. Ardson.*

An EPITAPH *on the brave Lord* HOWE.

HERE lies a matchless Hero's mortal Part,
Untimely struck by Death's relentless Dart;
Wisdom, and Valour, Virtue, Honour, Truth,
And ev'ry outward Grace adorn'd the Youth:
He for his Country bravely dar'd to die,
His Soul too good for Earth, would upwards fly.
We who remain behind his Loss deplore;
The brave Man envies him the Death he bore:
May those who envy imitate his Ways,
And *British* Soldiers all deserve his Praise.

M. F.

To A——— S——— *going to Sea.*

By Miss A— O—.

IF thou wilt go, advent'rous Youth,
May Virtue be thy Guide;
May she, attended still by Truth,
O'er all thy Ways preside.

May gentle Fortune ever smile,
And thy Endeavours crown;
'Till noisy Fame, thy Toils beguile,
And waft thee to Renown.

So may cold Breezes blow no more,
But Zephyr's kindly gale
Waft Pray'rs and Wishes from the Shore,
Whilst you in safety sail.

SUMMER's EVE,

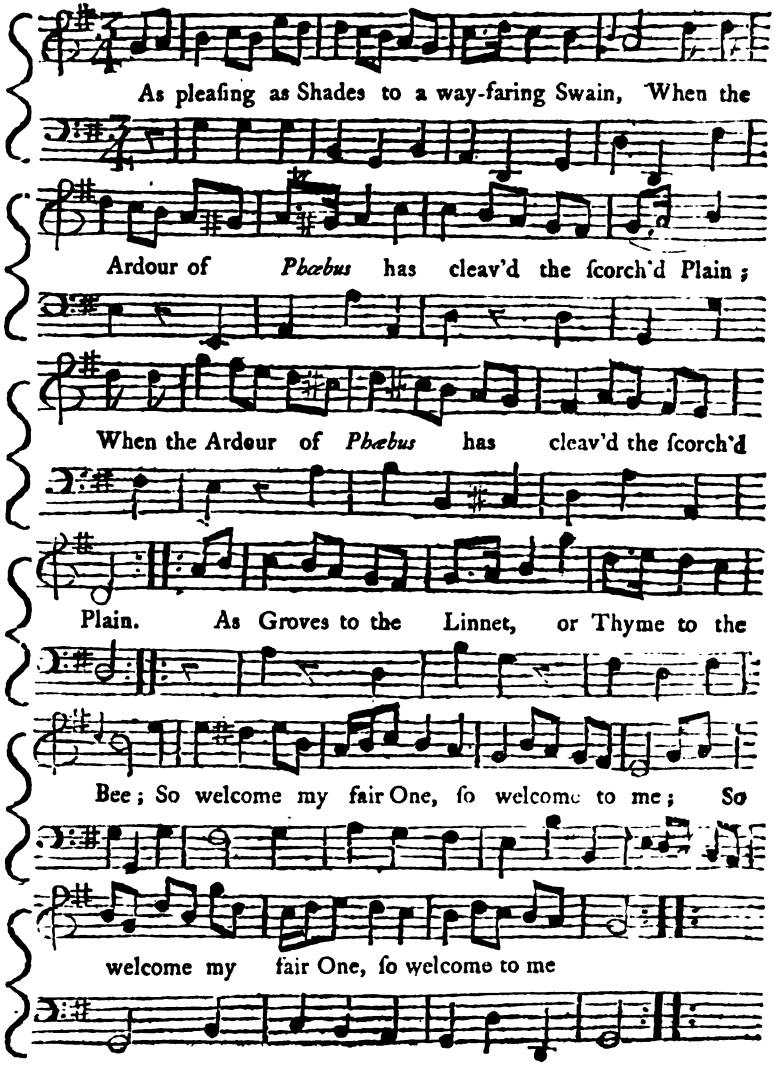
A POEM.

ASSIST me Muses, while in raptur'd Strains,
I sing of Ev'ning, when fair Summer reigns.
When all the Ground in living Green appears,
And Nature all a smiling Aspect wears!
How joy I at the sweet Farewel of Day,
Thro' verdant Fields, by Sylvan Scenes to stray:
Each rural Scene a peaceful mildness wears,
The Day is ended, and Day's noisy Cares
And Eve's Approach, now bids the honest Swain
Explore the Cottage, and forsake the Plain;
With inward Glee he casts his Eyes around,
And views his Conquest spread the fresh-mown Ground;
With rustic Step then measures back his Way,
Content; tho' weary with the Toils of Day.
Scarce reach'd the Cottage, when with whimp'ring Cry,
Domestic *Tray*, proclaims his Master nigh:
His little Offspring run to meet their Sire,
His Spouse receives him with a Spouse's Fire,
And in soft Rapture all his Cares expire.
Thus in Contentment lives the peaceful Hind,
Enjoying Pleasure, Courts can never find!
While, hark! shrill Accents through the ambient Air,
Just spent, and fainting strike the list'ning Ear;
Young *Hodge*, quite artless, whistling cross the Mead,
Resigns his Horses to their well known Feed.
Now *Philomel* renews her Ev'ning Note,
And solemn Dirges swell her trembling Throat.
Soft Contemplation sheds prolific Balm,
And all is Rapture, all one settled Calm!
I meet my Friend, by pre-appointment meet,
With Salutation void of all Deceit:
And then together, while brown Ev'ning reigns
And spreads deep umbrage o'er the Trees and Plains;
Walk, and expatiate on the various Things
That Speculation, or Experience brings.
Now the pale Moon in full orb'd Pomp appears,
And brown-ey'd Ev'ning with her rising chears.
While ancient Zephyr softly wakes the Trees,
They nod; and murm'ring, scarce confess the Breeze:
But yet, as conscious of the sacred Light,
Just agitate; and still remains the Night!
Now *Cynthia* reigns, and silver Lustre sheds
O'er Streams, o'er Plains, and tips the Mountain Heads:
While starry Legions thro' the wide Expanse
With swift-wing'd Hours lead on the mystic Dance.
While Times and Seasons thus repeated rowl,
Alike stupendous the amazing Whole!
To Him, the Pow'r, at whose almighty Nod
Creation 'rose; the Labour of a God!
Pour thy warm Praises; Hymn the bounteous Lord,
Who does to Man, Life, Food, and Health afford!
Seed-time, and Harvest, all Earth's ripen'd Store
Descends from Him, 'till Time shall be no more.

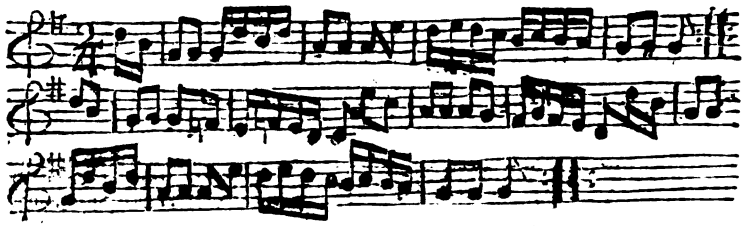
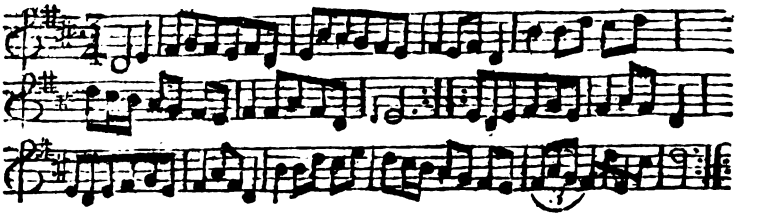
Sept. 11, 1758. *Philodail.*

LOVE

LOVE *and* FRIENDSHIP.

Set by Mr. MOZE.

As pleaſing as Shades to a way-faring Swain, When the
Ardour of *Phœbus* has cleav'd the ſcorch'd Plain;
When the Ardour of *Phœbus* has cleav'd the ſcorch'd
Plain. As Groves to the Linnet, or Thyme to the
Bee; So welcome my fair One, ſo welcome to me; So
welcome my fair One, ſo welcome to me

Whom Love has united, no Tyrants can part,
Nor can Time e'er efface what's engrav'd in the Heart;
Rememb'rance ſurvives where all Rapture is paſt,
And Friendſhip's a Flame that burns bright to the laſt.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

A MINUET.

Firſt Man ſet to the ſecond Woman ⅋ Firſt Woman ſet to the ſecond Man ⅋ Firſt and ſecond Couple Right Hands a-croſs quite round ⅋ Right Hand and Left 'till the firſt Couple comes into the ſecond Couple's Place.

On the taking of LOUISBOURGH.

By the Rev. Mr. PULLEIN.

HAIL, Weſtern World! begin thy better Fate,
Hence let thy Annals take a happier Date;
Happier when *Columbus* reach'd thy Climes,
And gave thee *Europe*'s Arts, and *Europe*'s Crimes,
How ſmall the Gain, in all that Arts can boaſt,
Or Science teach, when Liberty is loſt;
When tyrant Laws the human Frame controul,
And Superſtition cramps the reaſoning Soul?
At length thy future Fame on one great Year
Is fix'd; behold thy genial Gods appear!
GEORGE, fear'd in Arms, belov'd for gentle Sway,
And PITT, the veſtal Guard of Freedom's Ray;
Prompt to conſummate Heav'n's ſupreme Decree,
They give the Mandate, and thy Realms are free.
No more thy Sons, by *Gallia*'s Sceptre aw'd,
Shall ſerve her Prieſts, and learn her Arts of Fraud;
No more ſhall Diſcord fierce thy Regions ſtain,
And view thy Children by thy Children ſlain;
Thoſe Iſles, where late, the Tyrant's reſtleſs Hands
Forg'd Chains and Shackles for thy trembling Lands,
By *Britain* won, to nobler Arts give place,
And forge the Arms of Commerce and of Peace,
And Liberty there lends thy Sons her Aid,
Where lately mourn'd the long impriſon'd Maid.
Thus dread Inchanters of romantic Name,
In Caſtle dark immure ſome royal Dame;
Secur'd with magic Bolts, and circling Mounds,
Where watchful Wizards take their midnight Rounds,
'Till the predeſtin'd Hero, ſent by Fate,
With Sword high-charm'd, aſſails the Iron Gate;
The Bolts recoil, the grating Hinges roar,
The Bars fly ſhatter'd from the burſting Door;
Obſtructing Mounds in crumbled Ruins lie,
And the fair Captive meets her Champion's Eye.
Thus Liberty, releas'd by Heroes Hands,
From *Breton*'s Cape ſurveys *Heſperian* Lands,
Then ſprings aloft, divides the yielding Air,
And ſpreads her Pinions o'er the Weſtern Sphere;
Her Form divine revives the fainting Earth,
And gives the new-known Worlds a ſecond Birth,
So chang'd, ſo temper'd, by her pow'rful Name,
That he who found them loſes half his Fame;
For when the fated Ages ſhall have run,
And ſhewn new Empires to the ſetting Sun,
Each riſing Æra ſhall its Date reſtrain
To PITT, and LIBERTY, and GEORGE's Reign.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For SEPTEMBER 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Valogne in *Britany*, *Aug.* 24.

THE Contributions ſettled by Lieut. General Bligh and Captain Howe, before their Departure from Cherburg were, for the Town of Cherburg 44000 Livres, and for the two Manufactories eſtabliſhed there 15000, half the Sum was paid in ready Money, and for the Security of the other half, the Town ſent as Hoſtages, the Sieurs Deval, Poſtel, and Gaurin. See our Account, p. 866.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, *dated* Auguſt 26.

"We are informed by Letters from the allied Army on the 19th Inſt. that the Junction of the Britiſh Troops, with General Imhoff's Corps, was made between Boekholt and Coesfeldt.

That Prince Ferdinand having received Advice of the French Army's having paſſed the Rhine, he immediately diſpatched an Officer to the Duke of Marlborough with an Account thereof; and adviſed his Grace to draw his Forces nearer to the main Army.

That on the 17th the allied Army ſtruck their Tents, and advanced to meet the Britiſh Troops; and that Afternoon they encamped within two Hours march of each other.

That on the 18th, the Duke of Marlborough waited on Prince Ferdinand, with whom he had a long Conference.—And his Grace was pleaſed to ſay to the Officer who attended him, *That he was charmed with the Prince's Behaviour. That his very Appearance ſhewed Penetration and Courage, as his Actions did Activity, Conduct, and Valour.* To which the Officer took the Liberty to reply, *That Prince Ferdinand was not only a worthy, but alſo a humane, General; and that, except the King of Pruſſia, his Brother Prince Henry, and Marſhal Daun, he did not know his Equal for Courage and Conduct, in all Germany.*"

UNITED PROVINCES.

The Dutch are ſo much exaſperated at having their pernicious and illicit Commerce ſtopt by the Engliſh, that they give ſome Indications of joining the French. It is true, the Republic abounds in naval Stores; it has great Numbers of Seamen; and may in a few Months be able to fit out ſome Kind of Fleet: But it will be more for the Honour and Advantage of Great-Britain to be at War with France, Spain, and Holland together, than to ſuffer her worſt Enemy to be fraudulently aſſiſted by her pretended Friends, under the ſtrained Sanction of a Neutrality, which, if not provided againſt by the Force of Treaties, is ſo far repugnant to the Law of Nations, that it was thought ſuch an inſidious Caſe could never have happened, as partly appears by the following Extract.

Extract from the Regiſter of the Reſolutions of the States General of the United Provinces.

Veneris, 11 *die Auguſti* 1758.

"Mr. Pick de Zoelen, and other Deputies of their High Mightineſſes for Foreign Affairs, having, purſuant to the Reſolution of the 1ſt Inſt. conferred with Mr. York, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, they reported, That they had delivered to Mr. York the Reſolution taken by their High Mightineſſes, upon a Letter written to them by the Directors of the Amſterdam Company, concerning the hoſtile Treatment, and the *Rabberies* (*Brigandages*) committed by the Engliſh Privateers in the Veſſels and on the Subjects of their High Mightineſſes in the Weſt Indies, and the *iniquitous* Proceedings of the Courts there relative to this Conduct; intreating him that he would be pleaſed to ſupport and ſecond by his good Offices, the Contents of this Reſolution:

That he, Mr. York, had thereupon declared, "That he ſaw with Uneaſineſs the continual Complaints which their High Mightineſſes found themſelves obliged to make in favour of their Subjects; and that the King his Maſter had commanded him to make known, wherever it ſhould be proper, that his Majeſty would moſt readily concur in every Method that ſhould be propoſed for giving Satisfaction to their High Mightineſſes, with whom he had always ſtudied to live in the moſt perfect Union: But that the King had, at the ſame Time, authoriſed him to declare, That his Majeſty was determined not to ſuffer the Trade of the French Colonies in America to be carried

carried on by the Subjects of other Powers, under the ſpecious Pretext of a Neutrality; or Words to be interpreted as a Licence to carry on a Trade with his Enemies, which though not particularly ſpecified in the Article of Contraband, was nevertheleſs rendered ſuch in all Reſpects, and in every Senſe, by Circumſtances. That they, the Gentlemen Deputies, would ſee, that the Orders he communicated to them, and which he had received from his Court a very few Days before, authoriſed him to repreſent to them, That as long as the licit Commerce of the Subjects of their High Mightineſſes, to which his Majeſty never intended to give the leaſt Interruption, was confounded with the Commerce which his Majeſty regarded as wholly illicit, all their Repreſentations would be fruitleſs; the rather as the Method of proceeding in ſuch Caſes was ſettled by Treaty; and the Crown could not take Cognizance of Facts, the Examination of which belonged to the ordinary Courts.

"The ſaid Report being taken into Conſideration, Meſſieurs the Deputies of the Provinces of Holland and Weſt Friezeland, of Zealand, Utrecht, and Frieſland, took a Copy of the ſaid Report, that they might communicate it to their Conſtituents. And moreover it was thought good to order, that a Copy of the ſaid Report ſhould be delivered to Mr. Fagel, and other Deputies of their High Mightineſſes for the Affairs of the Navy, that they might peruſe and examine it, and afterwards report their Opinion thereupon to the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes."

The following extraordinary Account is dated from Amſterdam.

Amſterdam, Aug. 7. "According to an authentic Liſt of the *Depredations* committed by the Engliſh Privateers, they have taken one and twenty Ships belonging to Amſterdam, bound from Curacoa and St. Euſtatia, valued at 3,567,000 Guilders, [311,000 l. Sterling] and thirty-five Veſſels bound to thoſe Colonies, valued at 5,144,000 Guilders, [450,100 l. Sterling.] They have pillaged or ſtolen from 100 Veſſels more, to the Amount of 439,191 Guilders [38,429 l. Sterling.] So that this ſingle City has already ſuffered by them a Loſs of 9,140,691 Guilders, [799,810 l. Sterling.]

It appears by the ſame Liſt, that they have injured St. Euſtatia and Curacoa, by taking and plundering the Veſſels of thoſe Colonies, the former to the Amount of 1,059,579 Guilders, [92,712 l. Sterling] and the latter to the Amount of 309,684 Guilders, [27,097 l. Sterling.] Adding theſe two Sums to the former, the Total will be 10,509,954 Guilders, [919,619 l. Sterling.]"

The Dutch Merchants have endeavoured particularly to ſpecify their Damage and Loſſes; and I have now in my Hand a Tranſlation of the Account ſent from Euſtatia of the above-mentioned 1,059,579 Guilders, whereby it appears, that the Britiſh Cruiſers and Privateers have ſeized many Dutch Ships belonging to the Inhabitants of Euſtatia and the other Dutch Iſlands in the Weſt Indies; and it thereby alſo appears, that many of thoſe Veſſels were condemned.

Myedzirzeck, Aug. 18. The following Manifeſto was publiſhed by General Fermor.

"William Fermor, Count of the Holy Empire, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the glorious Army of her Imperial Majeſty, my moſt gracious Sovereign, has approached the Confines of Pomerania, the Marquiſate of Brandenburgh and of Sileſia, in order to enter the ſaid Provinces; I do hereby declare, that ſuch of the Inhabitants of theſe States as ſhall not oppoſe the victorious Arms of Ruſſia, but will remain quiet in their Dwellings, and exerciſe and carry on peaceably their ſeveral Callings and Commerce, provided they will ſubmit themſelves to her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, they ſhall ſuffer no Damage, as our Troops ſhall obſerve there the moſt rigid Diſcipline, but that they ſhall be favoured with the Moſt High Imperial Protection, and ſhall in no wiſe be moleſted or interrupted in their Traffic. Wherefore, I do now give the ſaid Inhabitants Notice, and to all thoſe who are poſſeſſed of Eſtates, that they forthwith ſend to the Head Quarters of our Army, Deputies and Commiſſaries to treat concerning a Contribution in Money, and the uſual Portions and Rations.

On the Contrary, all thoſe who ſhall abandon their Habitations, Agriculture, or Trades, or leave the Country, ſhall be puniſhed with the utmoſt Severity that the Right of War gives us over them."

But his Pruſſian Majeſty ſeems to have anſwered this haughty Manifeſto, by cauſing Te Deum to be ſung, in all the Churches at Berlin, on the 30th of Auguſt, for the Victory gained over the Ruſſians in the Battle of the 25th near Cuſtrin: And the Relation of this happy Event, as publiſhed in the London Gazettee, September 8, is as follows.

The Day before Yeſterday a Meſſenger arrived at the Earl of Holdernеſſe's Office, with Letters from Mr. Mitchell, his Majeſty's Miniſter to the King of Pruſſia, now at the

the Prussian Army on the Frontiers of Poland, of the 26th and 28th of August, confirming the Account of the Victory obtained by his Prussian Majesty over the Russian Army on the 25th past; and with the following general Relation of that important Event.

"On the 22d, the King arrived at Frankfort upon the Oder, by the Way of Ziebigen, with the Reinforcement which he brought from Silesia. In the two last Marches his Majesty was on the same Side of the River as the Russians; but they did nothing to interrupt his March.

"On the 21st in the Morning, the King went with his Hussars to Count Dohna's Camp, and was followed that Night by the Remainder of his Corps, so that the whole Army was assembled at Görgas the 22d, at 7 o'Clock in the Morning; and the Junction being made, they marched on at 10 o'Clock at Night.

"On the 23d his Majesty caused a Bridge to be thrown over the Oder at Gataviſe; which was done with so much Dispatch, that the whole Army passed the River the same Day, and his Majesty took up his Quarters at Golassan.

"The 24th, the King let the Army, which was very much fatigued with the long and toilsome March they had made, rest till One o'Clock in the Afternoon, after which he marched to Dirmitzel, where he encamped, and made his Dispositions for attacking the Enemy the next Day.

"The 25th, the Army marched in four Columns, three of Infantry and one of Cavalry, Lieutenant-General Manteuffel, at the Head of ten Battalions, forming the Van-guard; and though they were obliged to cross the little River Mitzel, over one single Bridge, the whole arrived, in Presence of the Enemy, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, and immediately formed in order of Battle.

"The Action began at Nine o'Clock, near the Village of Zorndorff, and lasted till Seven at Night. The Fire of the Artillery was terrible and uninterrupted till towards the End. The Russian Infantry made a great Resistance, so far, as to render the Action, for some Time, doubtful on our Left; where the Right Wing, endeavouring to improve its Advantage, Lieutenant-General Seidlitz hastened up thither, at the Head of his own Regiment of the Gardes du Corps, and the Gen d'Arms; and, after having routed the Russian Cavalry which covered it, he fell upon the Infantry, broke them, and recovered the whole Affair. The Russians, forced at last to quit the Field of Battle, formed themselves into a Square, in order to cover the remaining Part of their Baggage, and passed the Night in that Position. The King also remained that Night upon the Field of Battle, with his whole Army, and took the necessary Measures to improve his Advantage.

"The 26th, his Majesty advanced again towards the Enemy, and the Cannonading was renewed; but it did not last long, for the Enemy was forced to continue their Retreat, abandoning their Artillery, and a great Number of Colours, Standards, &c. The King did not give them Time to recover, but caused them to be harrassed on all Sides during the whole Day; and the Slaughter was very great. For however desirous his Majesty was to prevent the Effusion of so much Blood, the Cruelties of all Sorts committed by the Enemy, and the Sight of the Villages round about, which the Russians had set on fire, had irritated the Soldiers to such a Degree, that it was almost impossible to put a Stop to their Fury. However, a Number of Prisoners have been taken; amongst whom are several general Officers, namely, Generals de Soltikoff, de Chernichew, Manteuffel, Tieremhausen, Chivers, &c. General Brown, the second in Command, having refused Quarters, was killed by the Prussian Dragoons; and the Fate of his Highness Prince Charles of Saxony is not known. According to the Enemy's own Confession, several others of their Generals are killed.

"The King, being unwilling to require more from his Infantry, without giving them some Rest, made them encamp on the 26th in the Evening, and ordered his Cavalry and Hussars to continue to pursue and harrass the Enemy; and on the 27th, his Majesty marched as far as Tamsel.

"General Fermer is in the most critical Situation, being in Want of Provisions and Ammunition, and obliged to retreat before our victorious Army, the Van-guard whereof, commanded by Prince Maurice d'Anhalt Dessau, gives him no Manner of Rest; so that it is impossible to say, how he will accomplish his Retreat.

"The Slaughter of the Enemy has been very great; and, if they had not stifled their Bravery, by horrid Excesses, we should with the greatest Pleasure, have done them Justice, which is due to the Firmness and Courage of their Infantry.

"We have already taken their military Chest, containing about nine Hundred Thousand Rubles; seventy-three Pieces of Cannon; and a great Number of Standards and Colours.

"We compute our Loss at about six Hundred killed, and not eleven Hundred wounded;

pled; among the first, are two of his Pruſſian Majeſty's Aids de Camp. And we return Thanks to God, who has ſo viſibly protected us on this important Occaſion, in preſerving his Majeſty's precious Life, for which the whole Army have ſo often trembled.

"The further Detail of this great Event will be given as ſoon as poſſible, our Time being too much taken up, at this Juncture, to enter into more Particulars."

Paris, Sept. 1. The King having acquainted the States-General of his Willingneſs to grant to their Subjects, a Bounty upon the Importation of Dutch Herrings into this Kingdom, their High Mightineſſes have returned their Thanks to his Majeſty, by their Ambaſſador, M. de Berkenrode. On this Occaſion they again declared, that it was their ſincere Intention, to perſiſt in the Syſtem of Neutrality they had embraced: And the King, relying upon Aſſurances, ſo conformable to the wiſe Maxims by which their Republick is governed, hath granted them that Mark of his Affection which they deſired in favour of the Commerce of their Subjects. Accordingly, the Count d'Affry, his Miniſter Plenipotentiary, is ordered to declare to them; 1ſt. That his Majeſty had given Orders, that the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce of the 21ſt of December 1739, ſhould be proviſionally executed till farther Orders, according to its Form and Tenor, till the Negociation, which has been ſome Time on the Carpet, for ſetting a Treaty of Commerce between the two Powers, can be brought to a Concluſion." It was on the 28th of laſt Month, that the Count d'Affry made this Declaration to the States-General. "Your High Mightineſſes (he adds in the Memorial preſented on this Occaſion) will eaſily ſee in the Reſolution which his Majeſty has taken with regard to this Affair, the real Intereſt which he continues to take in their Proſperity, and the Advantage of the Dutch Navigation. They will certainly be the more ſenſible of the Value of the King's Sentiments, as they are daily experiencing the quite contrary from his Majeſty's Enemies."

Hague, Sept. 5. The States of Holland have not yet taken any Reſolution upon the Advice of the Admiralty. The Deputies of the reſpective Towns returned laſt Saturday, in order to carry to their Principals the State of the Deliberations of the Aſſembly, and receive freſh Inſtructions. The principal Points upon which they deliberated, were, 1ſt, to make ſtrong Repreſentations to his Britannick Majeſty, relating to the Depredations committed by the Engliſh Ships; 2dly, if, contrary to all Expectation, theſe ſhould not meet with Succeſs, to fit out twenty Men of War; and 3dly, to agree upon a proper Anſwer to Mr. Yorke's Declaration.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Briſtock, Northamptonſhire, Aug. 27. A Dreadful Storm of Hail, Thunder, and Lightning, that ſet fire to the Meeting-houſe, which was burnt to the Ground, with an adjacent Building, one Woman was killed, and 3 more hurt.

At Tetworth, the Seat of Lord Ducie, is now growing an Engliſh Cheſnut, which meaſures 51 Feet about at the Height of ſix Feet above the Ground; this Tree divides itſelf at the Crown into three Limbs, one of which meaſures 28 Feet and a Half in the Girt, and five Feet above the Crown of the Tree; the Situation is the N. W. Side of a Hill and a Loam Soil.

Halifax in Yorkſhire, Sept. 4. At a Meeting of the Commiſſioners, Auguſt 31, for putting in Execution the Act for extending the Navigation of the Calder to Sowerby Bridge 10000 l. were ſubſcribed by about 30 Gentlemen in that Town, in order to facilitate the Deſign.

Cowes, Sept. 5. Was launch'd a new Frigate, called the Cypreſs of 28 Guns, to be commanded by Capt. Webber.

LONDON.

Auguſt 23.

BY his Majeſty's Command, a Prayer and Thankſgiving was appointed to be uſed in all Churches within the Bills of Mortality, for the taking of Louiſburg.

24. At a Common Council was appointed a Committee of ſix Aldermen and 12 Commoners, to draw up a congratulatory Addreſs to his Majeſty, on the Conqueſt of Cape Breton.

26.

26. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, waited on his Majesty at Kensington, and being introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of Holdernesse, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Address.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"Amidst the joyful Acclamations of your faithful People, permit us, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly to congratulate your Majesty on the Success of your Arms in the Conquest of the important Fortress of Louisburgh, the Reduction of the Islands of Cape Breton and St. John, and the Blow there given to a considerable Part of the French Navy.

An Event so truly glorious to your Majesty, so important to the Colonies, Trade, and Navigation of Great Britain, and so fatal to the commercial Views and naval Power of France, affords a reasonable Prospect of the Recovery of all our Rights and Possessions in America, so unjustly invaded; and in a great Measure answers the Hopes we formed, when we beheld the French Power weakened on the Coast of Africa, their Ships destroyed in their Ports at Home, and the Terror thereby spread over all their Coasts.

May these valuable Acquisitions, so gloriously obtained, ever continue a Part of the British Empire, as an effectual Check to the Perfidy and Ambition of a Nation, whose repeated Insults and Usurpations, obliged your Majesty to enter into this just and necessary War: And may these Instances of the Wisdom of your Majesty's Councils, of the Conduct and Resolution of your Commanders, and the Intrepidity of your Fleets and Armies, convince the World of the innate Strength and Resources of your Kingdoms, and dispose your Majesty's Enemies to yield to a safe and honourable Peace.

In all Events, we shall most chearfully contribute, to the utmost of our Power, towards supporting your Majesty in the vigorous Prosecution of Measures so nobly designed, and so wisely directed. And it shall be our most fervent Prayer, that your Majesty may long, very long, enjoy the Fruits of your auspicious Government, in returns of Loyalty and Affection from a grateful People; and that the Crown of these Realms may flourish, with equal Lustre, on the Heads of your august Descendants, to latest Posterity."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

"I receive this dutiful and loyal Address as a fresh Mark of your constant Affection to me, and my Government; and I return you my hearty Thanks for it. The steady Affections of my People, united in a hearty Zeal for the Honour of my Crown, will, I doubt not, enable me to carry on, with Vigour and Success, a War, which was necessarily undertaken, to defend the Religion, Liberties, and valuable Possessions of my Kingdoms, against the unjust Attempts of my Enemies. The City of London may always depend upon my Protection and Favour, and upon my constant Care for the Extent of their Trade and Navigation."

They were all received very graciously, and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

The following is a Translation of a Letter written by his Majesty to his Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, on the Battle of Crevelt.

"The Success which the Almighty was pleased to grant to my Army, under your Highness's Command, on the 23d Inst. gave me the highest Pleasure, especially receiving the Particulars of it by your Highness's Letter of the 24th, and verbally from my Adjutant-General Von Rheden. I cannot therefore omit my sincerest Acknowledgments to your Highness on this Occasion, as it is, under God, to your wise Measures and unparallelled Manœuvres, that this Victory is to be ascribed. I want Words to express my Sense of the Service you have performed, and my Admiration of your extraordinary Abilities exerted for Me and the common Cause, with equal Zeal, Magnanimity, and Success.

My Joy is greatly heightened to find that the hereditary Prince of Brunswick had so great a Share in the Success of that glorious Day. Your Highness will inform that worthy Prince, that he had, before, my Esteem and Affection, and by this fresh Proof of his Activity, Valour, and good Conduct, he has now acquired my Admiration.

I always had a good Opinion of the Troops under your Command, and particularly of my own: And I am now so confirmed in it by what your Highness writes to me, that I make not the least Doubt, that under such

a Leader, who has gained their entire Love and Confidence, they will at all times chearfully do their Duty, like brave and honeſt Men. I deſire your Highneſs will make known to both Officers and Men, the Thoughts I entertain of them.

What your Highneſs is pleaſed to mention of the Behaviour of Lieutenant-General Oberg and Major-General Wangenheim, gives me great Satisfaction. I cannot conclude without acquainting your Highneſs, that in regard to the honourable Mention you make of Lieutenant-Colonel Schulenbourgh, I have ordered him a Colonel's Commiſſion.

I remain with Truth, &c. &c."

(*See our Magazine for July*, 1758, *Page* 341.)

An Information having been laid before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, that Lights had been ſeen in the Works of the new Temporary Bridge, his Lordſhip has ordered Inſpection to be made, and it appeared, that Attempts had been made to fire the ſaid Bridge in three Places, in Conſequence of which, a Watch is appointed to prevent the malicious Deſigns of ſuch evil diſpoſed Perſons.

Whitehall, Aug. 29. The King was pleaſed to conſtitute Charles Duke of Marlborough, to be General over all, and ſingular the Foot Forces employ'd, or to be employ'd in his Majeſty's Service.

Sept. 2. Was religiouſly obſerved, in Commemoration of the dreadful Fire at London on that Day, 1666.

4. Laſt Week a remarkable Carriage ſet out from Alderſgate-ſtreet to Birmingham, from which Place it arrived the preceding Thurſday, full of Paſſengers and Baggage, without uſing Coomb, or any unctious, oily Matter whatſoever to the Wheels or Axles: The Inventor has cauſed to be engraven on the Boxes of the Wheels theſe Words, *Friction annihilated*, and is very poſitive, that the Carriage will continue to go as long and eaſy, if not longer and eaſier, without greaſing, than any of the Stage Carriages will do with it.

5. His Majeſty was pleaſed to make a Preſent of 500 l. to the Captains Amherſt and Edgecombe, who jointly brought the News of the taking of Cape Breton, and to order a farther Sum to each of thoſe Gentlemen for a Sword and a Ring.

Whitehall, Sept. 6. The King having been pleaſed to order that the Colours taken at Louiſburg, which were lately brought to the Palace at Kenſington, ſhould be depoſited in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul; and this Day being appointed for that Purpoſe, proper Detachments of Horſe and Foot Grenadiers were ordered to parade at Kenſington at 10 o'Clock, and marched before his Majeſty (who was pleaſed to ſee them paſs by) in the following Order:

A Serjeant, and 12 Horſe Grenadiers.

A Field Officer, and Officers in Proportion.

A Detachment of fourſcore of the Horſe Grenadier Guards.

Then eighty of the Life-Guards, with Officers in Proportion, with their Standards, Kettle-Drums, and Trumpets.

Then a Serjeant and twelve Grenadiers of the Foot Guards.

Then eleven Serjeants of the Foot Guards carrying the eleven French Colours, advanced.

Then the four Companies of Grenadiers of the Foot Guards cloſed the March.

In this Manner they proceeded from Kenſington, through Hyde Park, the Green Park, and through the Stable Yard, St. James's, into Pall Mall, and ſo on to the Weſt Gate of St. Paul's, where the Colours were received by the Dean and Chapter, attended by the Choir; about which Time the Guns at the Tower, and in St. James's Park, were fired.

The ſaid Colours are to be put up in ſome public Part of the ſaid Cathedral Church, as a laſting Memorial of the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms, in the Reduction of the important Fortreſs of Louiſburg, and the Iſlands of Cape Breton and St. John. *Gazette.*

9. Twenty-one Pieces of battering Braſs Cannon, and two Mortars, taken at Cherburg by Lord Howe, were drawn from the Tower to Hyde Park, and placed on the South Side of the Eaſt End of Kenſington Gardens, guarded by a Company of the Train of Artillery; each Piece is finely ornamented with the Arms of France and other Hieroglyphics, Trophies, &c. their Names, Weight, Bore, and Length, as under.

Names of the Cannon in *French* and *Engliſh*.		Wt.	Bore.	Length
In *French*.	In *Engliſh*.	lb.	Inches.	Feet.
Hecube,	*The Hecuba*,	4090	5¾	11½
Nitocris,	*The Splendor*,	4080	5¾	11½
L'Emerillon,	*The Merlin*,	5320	6¼	11½
Le Temeraire,	*The Raſh*,	5680	6¼	11½
Auguſte,	*The Auguſtus*,	5770	6	11½
Antonin,	*The Anthony*,	5740	6	11½
L'Inſenſible,	*The Inſenſible*,	5660	6	11½

Le

Names of the Cannon in *French* and *English*. In *French*.	In *English*.	Wt. lb.	Bore. Inches.	Length Feet.
Le Malfaisant,	The Misbehaviour,	5500	6	12½
Le Vainqueur,	The Conqueror,	5670	6	11½
Le Juste,	The Just,	5490	6½	12
L'Ulysse,	The Ulysses,	2353	4½	9
Le Foudroyant,	The Dreadful,	3314	5	10
La Renommée,	The Renown,	3367	5	10
Le Laborieux,	The Laborious,	3303	5	10
La Diligence,	The Diligent,	3960	5½	11½
La Moresque,	The Blackamoor,	3980	5½	11
Le Sage,	The Wise,	4346	5½	11
La Violente,	The Violent,	4150	5½	11
La Furieuse,	The Furious,	4160	5½	11
L'Imperieuse,	The Imperious,	4130	5½	11
La Devineresse,	The Conjurer,	4000	5½	11

Two Mortars, Weight of each 2840 lb. Diameter of the Chamber 6 Inches, Bore 10 Inches, Length 3 Feet.

The two Mortars were made by *Kellerius Helvetius*, A. D. 1684.

The Mottos on both were, *Non Solis Radios sed Jovis Fulmina.*

"Not the Rays of the Sun, but the Thunder of *Jupiter.*"

Upon the several Pieces of Cannon were inscribed the following Mottos.

Ultima Ratio Regum.

"The ultimate Reason, or dernier Resort of Kings."

Pluribus nec impar.

"A Match for many."

22. The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge was presented to his Majesty; as were likewise in the Course of this Month, those of Exeter, Newcastle, Norwich, Bristol, Berwick upon Tweed, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, &c.

Alexander Masters, Esq; appeared at the Court of Aldermen, accepted the Office of Sheriff, and gave a Bond to execute the same.

13. Came Advice, that Admiral Pocock was well with his Squadron at Madrass the 11th of March, and expected to be join'd by Commodore Stephens.

An Express arrived, that Lord How had landed the Troops the 4th Inst. at St. Lunaire in Britany without Opposition; that he has destroyed 20 Ships and some Batteries on the Coast, and the General proposed marching the 9th to St. Gilders, and on the 10th to St. Cas.

14. At a Meeting of the Governors of the Magdalen Charity House for penitent Prostitutes, many young Women from 18 to 30 Years of Age were admitted.

16. The 21 Brass Cannon and two Mortars, taken from the French at Cherburg, were sent under a Guard of the Train of Artillery from Hyde Park to the Tower, there to be reposited; they passed through the principal Streets of the City, attended by a great Number of Spectators; some of the larger Pieces were drawn by 15 Horses, and others by 13, and a general Joy was diffused amongst the Populace.

18. His Majesty has been pleased to issue his royal Proclamation, for both Houses of Parliament to meet the 14th Day of November next, for Dispatch of Business.

Whitehall, Sept. 18. Late on Saturday Night last, an Express arrived with the following Letters from the Right Hon. Lord Howe, and Lieutenant Colonel Bligh, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated on board the Essex, off St. Cas Bay, on the Coast of Britany, in France.

Essex, off St. Cas Bay, Sept. 12, 1758.

SIR,

"In my Letter of the 7th, I had the Honour to inform you of the Movement of the Fleet from St. Lunaire to this Bay.

The Reimbarkation having commenced, at the Lieutenant General's Request, upon his Arrival with the Troops on this Shore Yesterday in the Morning, the former Corps were taken off without any considerable Interruption from the Enemy; but in their Attack upon our Rear guard, the Captains Rowley, Maplesden, Paston, and Elphinston, (commanding under Capt. Duff the different Divisions of the Flat Boats) waiting to embark with the Grenadiers, were made Prisoners. My own Observations of the very resolute Behaviour of those Captains, and of Capt. Duff, being confirmed by the Report of the Land Officers concerned in that Service, I cannot omit this Notice of it. The other Particulars of our Loss, respecting the Officers and Men belonging to the Ships of War, are added in the List annexed.

Judging

Judging the Anchorage on this Part of the Coaſt to be no wiſe proper for the Fleet to remain in at this Seaſon of the Year, till the further Supplies provided could be taken on board, if ſent for, and the Troops put again into a proper State of Service; I am therefore preparing, with the Lieutenant General's Conſent, to return for that Purpoſe to any ſuch Port as I may be firſt able moſt conveniently to gain in England.

I am, &c. HOWE.

P. S. His Royal Highneſs, who was pleaſed to be preſent at the Embarkation, continues in perfect Health.

Liſt of the Sea-Officers and Men killed, wounded, &c. at the Re-imbarkation of the Troops from the Bay of St. Cas, on the 11th Day of September, 1758.

Ships Names.	Officers killed, wounded, or taken Priſoners.	Seamen. Kill'd.	Wound.
Eſſex,		1	1
Rocheſter,	Mr. Sommerville, Second Lieutenant, killed,	0	0
	Midſhipman, wounded,	7	11
Portland,	Capt. Mapleſden, taken,	0	0
	Mr. Lindſey, Midſhipman, wounded,	0	0
Montague,	Capt. Rowley, ſlightly wounded and taken,	0	2
Jaſon,	Capt. Paſton, taken,	0	1
Salamander,	Capt. Elphinſtone, taken,	0	0
Speedwell,		0	2
	Total	8	17

SIR, *The Eſſex, Sept. 13, 1758.*

"I mentioned in my laſt Letter to you, that it was neceſſary, on Account of the Safety of the Fleet, to go to St. Cas, being obliged to quit the Bay of St. Lunaire, where we diſembarked, for fear of being drove on Shore againſt the Rocks, the Wind blowing hard upon the Shore. Accordingly we marched the 9th to St. Gildan, the 10th to Matignon, to meet our Fleet, which lay out beyond St. Cas Bay, to get Proviſions. That Evening I received Intelligence, that there were 12 Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horſe, at Lambale, on their March towards us, which came from Breſt. Having conſulted the General Officers upon this Occaſion, they thought it the beſt Way to retire to St. Cas; upon which I ſent off immediately an Officer to acquaint the Commodore with it, that he might give Orders for his Fleet to put into what Bay he thought beſt to re-imbark at; and marched the 11th at Four o'Clock in the Morning, to St. Cas Bay, where the Fleet put in, and had their Flat Bottom Boats aſhore ready to receive us. The Troops marched into the Boats as faſt as they arrived. In about an Hour after we began to embark, we ſaw the Enemy begin to appear on the Heights above, and ſoon after they began to fire on us with their Cannon, but did not attempt marching down, till almoſt all the Troops were re-imbarked, except the Grenadiers, which made the Rear Guard of the Whole, who marched up to oppoſe their Advancing, and behaved with great Bravery and Reſolution, till, overpowered by Numbers, they were at laſt obliged to give Way, and retire to the Water-ſide, till the Boats could come in to take them, where they ſuffered much by the Enemy's Fire. We have loſt ſome Officers and Men, which muſt always be the Conſequence when there is an Enemy to oppoſe our Landing or Reimbarking. We have loſt between ſix and ſeven Hundred Men killed, drowned, and taken Priſoners. The Liſt of Officers I ſend you incloſed. I am afraid General Dury is killed, as he is not down in the Liſt ſent me by the Duke D'Aiguillon. Lord Frederick Cavendiſh is among the Priſoners, and well. The Officers miſſing or killed are about ten, whoſe Commiſſions I ſhall fill up, in Conſequence of your Letter. I ſhall do Juſtice to every Regiment in the Filling up the Commiſſion, and ſhall not prefer my Nephew, Lieutenant St. George, to hurt any Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Wilkinſon, of Lord Robert Manners's Regiment, is killed. I ſhall only mention the Majors Names, according to their Seniority, who are all very deſerving Men; Major Preſton of General Cornwallis's Regiment; Major Dalrhat of Lord Charles Hay's Regiment, who was Major to the Grenadiers on this Command, and behaved well; Major Remington of Lord Robert Manners's Regiment. The preſent State of the Troops makes it neceſſary to return to England. I am, &c.

THOMAS ELIOT.

P. S. I received juſt now a Letter from the Duke D'Aiguillon, that there are about three or four Hundred Priſoners.

List of Officers taken Prisoners.

Guards, { Ld. Frederick Cavendish, Lieut. Col. Pierson, Captain Dickens, Captain Hyde, W. Lieut. Col. Lambert, Enfign Sir Alex. Gilmour, Captain Pownal.
Lord George Bentinck's, { Capt. Heathcote, Lieut. Shearing,
Cornwallis's, Lieut. Thompson.
Loudon's Lieut. Price.
Effingham's, { Capt. Bromhead, Lieut. Whyly, Lieut. Denshire.
Manners's, Capt. Napier.
Wolfe's, Capt. Myers.
Wolfe's, Lieut. Rose.
Lambton's, { Capt. Revel, Lieut. Grant.
Richmond's, { Lieut. Price, Lt. Lambourn, doubtful.
Gren. Guards, { Capt. Bridgeman, Capt. Mathews, Capt. Caswell, W.

List of Officers killed.

Major-General Dury.
Guards, { Capt. Walker, Enfign Cocks.
Loudon's, Lieut. Williamson.
Hay's, Capt. Edmonstone.
Effingham's, Lieut. Sandys.
Manners's, { Lieut. Moore, Lieut. Wells.
Richmond's, Lieut. Drummond.
Gren. Guards, Capt. Rolt.
Manners's, Lieut. Col. Wilkinson.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 870.

A Privateer of Bayonne.

Another of Martinico.

A Storeship from Quebeck, by Capt. Boyl, of the Boreas Man of War.

The Garland, a French Frigate of twenty-two Guns, by the Renown, Maidstone, and Rochester.

A French Man of War of 74 Guns is taken in the West Indies by Commodore Mear, and carried into Antigua.

A Dutch Ship from Eustatia, by the Sea Horse M. W.

Two Dutch Ships with Sugar, &c. and sent into Guernsey by a Guernsey Privateer.

The Young John, a Dutch Ship from Marseilles, by a Bristol Privateer, and carried into Falmouth.

A large Ship of 400 Tons and 22 Carriage Guns, sent into Antigua by his Majesty's Sloop the Weasle.

A French Privateer, by the Antigua Sloop of War.

A French Dutchman, with 550 Hogsheads of Sugar, by Capt. Smith in a Letter of Marque, in Company with the Tartar, and sent into New York.

A French Ship from Bayonne, with dry Goods, by the Privateers Provoft, General Johnson, and Earl of Loudon, and sent into New York.

A Guinea Man without any Papers, mann'd with French and Spaniards, also an empty Snow, by the Provoft Privateer, and sent into Ditto.

Two French Dutch Prizes, a Sloop with Bale Goods, and a Schooner with Indigo, Sugar, &c. by Capt. Turner, in the Privateer Knowles, and Capt. Hopkins, in a Privateer of Rhode Island.

A Ship, 400 Tons, bound to Cape Francois, with Powder, Provisions, and dry Goods, by Captains Lush, Hopkins, and Potter, and sent into New York.

Two Ships, Names unknown, are taken in the Mediterranean by the Bellona Privateer of Bristol, and sent to Zant, also another in Ballast.

L'Heureux, A French Ship of 22 Guns from Martinico, bound to St. Maloes, by the Hussar, America, and Achilles Sloops.

A French Letter of Marque, with 2400 Barrels of Flour, &c. sent into Halifax by the Scarborough Man of War.

A Dutch Ship from Marseilles to Havre-de-Grace, by the Prince Ferdinand Privateer, and sent into Portsmouth.

A Dutch Dogger from Rotterdam, for Lisbon with prohibited Goods, and another from St. Vallery to Rochelle, by the Hazard Privateer.

The Neptune from Rochelle for Calais, with Brandy, by the Tartar Privateer, and sent into Falmouth.

The Polly, Tobin, from Limerick, Chilgrave, Pitman, from Farnham, and Ufrow, Johanna, sent into Plymouth by the Invincible Privateer.

A Dutch Ship with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, &c. by the Beckford and Hazard Privateers, and sent into Portsmouth.

A French Tartan is taken and carried into the Island of Candia, by the Ranger Privateer, Capt. Gordon.

The

The Magdalen, Philipse, from St. Eustatia, by the Vestal and Tamer Man of War, and brought into Plymouth.

The Santa Maria, Rayes Othevilla, from Gibraltar, is taken and brought into Portsmouth.

A Danish Ship of 300 Tons, from Marseilles for Copenhagen, by the Scourge Privateer of London.

A Ship from Martinico, Name unknown, by the Favourite Sloop of War, and carried into Gibraltar.

Likewise a Spanish Ship from Ostend.

A Ship from Archangel, for Hamburgh, with Corn and Cables, is taken by the Trial Privateer, and carried into Dundee.

The Ufrow, Susanah, a Dutch Ship, from Banks & Curacoa, is taken by a Man of War or 60 Guns, and carried into Jamaica.

The Young Aaron, bound to Amsterdam with Sugar, Coffee and Indigo, is brought into Corke, by a Letter of Marque.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 871.

The Blakeney, from Dublin for Petersburg, by the Marshal Belisle Privateer, and carried into Gottenburgh.

A Snow, Name unknown, from New York for Hamburgh, is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Thomas and Richard, Smith, with Convicts for Maryland, by a French Privateer, and carried into Rochelle.

The Euphan, Proctor, Christian and Isabel Lamb, David Miles, by the Marshal Belisle Privateer, carried into Norway.

The Amelia, Lamb, from Port, for Antigua, is carried into Bayonne.

The Patty and Peggy, from Stockholm to Liverpool, is carried into Dunkirk.

The Fortune, Muckare, Ditto.

The Seaflower, Tears, from Amsterdam to Rhode Island, is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Morning Star, Butler, from Philadelphia, taken and ransomed for 300 l.

The Success, Cahill, taken and ransomed for 12000 Livres, by the Eagle Frigate; also

The Musselcliff, Putnel, from Philadelphia to Newfoundland, and sent her for Quebeck.

The St. Clare, Prize to the Neptune.

The St. Clare, Prize to the Neptune, retaken and carried into Leghorn.

The Prince of Orange, Forbes, from Leith for London, and the Good Intent, Gordon, from Aberdeen to London, are taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Nelly, Marshal, from South Carolina to London, was taken the 12th of May, by four French Men of War bound to Quebeck, and burnt.

The Britannia, Spendor, from London to Boston, is taken and carried into Quebeck.

The Molly, Holm, taken and ransomed for 1000 l. is arrived in the River.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 2. The Lady of the Hon. Henry Grinville, of a Daughter.

Sept. 1. The Lady of the Hon. John Spencer, of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

July 26. At Eccleston, Mr. William Waring, a rich Grazier, upwards of 80, to Miss Peggy Burskow, aged 18.

And at Preston, Mr. Robert Leland, a rich Farmer, aged 80, to Miss Molly Parkinson of that Place, aged 20.

27. The Hon. Col. Fitzroy, Brother to the Duke of Grafton, to Miss Warren, one of the Coheiresses of Sir Peter Warren.

30. By the Rev. Dr. Stukely, the Rev. Mr. Fairchild, to Miss Stukely, Daughter to the aforementioned Gentleman.

Aug. 7. Mr. Charles Harris of Leadenhall street, to Miss Bramfil.

8. William Deeds, Esq; to Miss Brampton of Skreens in Essex.

The Right Hon. Lord Feversham, to Miss Ann Hales, Daughter of Sir Thomas Hales.

12. Mr. Richard Appleton, of Watling-street, Flour Factor, to Miss Ann Wykes Ward, of Grosvenor-street.

The Rev. Mr. Hey at Canterbury, 2nd to Lady Palmer, to Miss Ethelfred Lynch, Daughter to the Dean of Canterbury.

17. John Caslon, Esq; of Holbourn, to Miss Polly Wynn.

17. Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; Solicitor to the Treasury, to Miss Rhoda Cotes.

21. Daniel Wray, Esq; to Miss Darell of Richmond.

28. Mr. Henry Barnesly, in Leadenhall-street, to Miss Bonner of Clement Danes, with a Fortune of 5000 l.

28. The Rev. Mr. Trottert of Hackney, to Miss Jurin of the same Place.

30. Mr. William Hamilton of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Miss Allen of Red Lion-street.

Sept. 2. Sir Samuel Fludier, Knt. and Alderman, Member of Parliament for Chippenham, to Miss Prudencil, Daughter of the Hon. James Brudenell.

4. John

4. John Puget, Esq; Banker in London, to Miss Dunn, Daughter of James Dunn, Esq; Member of Parliament for Dublin.

7. John Spooner, Esq; of Westminster, to a Daughter of Sir Joseph Hankey.

10. Capt. Bernard Forteſter, in the East India Company's Service, to Miss Stackhouse of Hatton Garden.

DEATHS.

July 25. Mrs. Tuſton, Sister to the Earl of Thanet.

27. Richard Sloane Fowler, Esq; Uncle to Sir William Fowler, Bart.

29. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kinnoul.

The Lady of Vice-Admiral Durell.

Aug. 2. The Hon. Miss Mary Neville, Daughter of the late Lord, and half Sister to the present Lord Abergavenny.

4. Miss Robinson, Daughter of Sir Thomas Robinson, aged 18.

The Rt. Hon. Francis Willoughby, Lord Middleton.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Warrington, at his Seat at Dunham in Eſſex.

5. Lady Samwell, Relict of Thomas Samwell of Bradwin.

6. Mrs. Mary de Virley, ſuddenly.

10. Mrs. Ann Auſten, Sister to the late Sir Sheffield Auſten, Bart.

11. The Lady of Sir John Poole, at Shute in Devonſhire.

16. The Rt. Hon. Lady Catherine Parker, near Plymouth.

18. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Baltimore.

The Rt. Hon. Lady D'Arcy of Ireland.

20. The Hon. Mrs. Jean Murray.

22. Giles Earles, Esq; Member of Parliament for Malmſbury.

24. Mrs. Holford, Lady of —— Holford, Esq; in Childbed.

26. The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Errol, at Edinburgh.

29. Dr. Knox, an eminent Phyſician.

The Rev. Mr. Benj. Groſvenor, aged 82.

31. The Wife of Dr. Neſbit, an eminent Phyſician of this City.

Sept. 2. Mrs. Collyer, Relict of Joſ. Collyer, Esq, ſhe was remarkable for doing Good.

Mr. John Sloane near Dublin, aged 101.

Edmund Bradſhaw, Esq; Major in General Pole's Regiment of Foot.

4. William Dawtry, Esq; at his Seat at Dodinghurſt in Eſſex.

5. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carliſle, at his Seat in Caſtle Howard in Yorkſhire.

5. Robert Henley, Esq; Uncle to the Lord Keeper, of an Apoplectic Fit.

6. Somerſet Davies of Ludlow, Receiver General of that County.

15. The Hon. Henry Haſtings, youngeſt Son of Theophilus, late Earl of Huntingdon, and only Brother of the preſent Earl.

23. The Countess of Bath, at the Earl of Bath's Houſe in Piccadilly.

18. The Rev. Mr. Churchill, Curate and Lecturer of St. John the Evangeliſt, Weſtminſter.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Aug. 23. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Newbottle, Son of the Earl of Ancram, kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand, on his being appointed Captain of the Company of Light Horſe.

Evelin Meadows, Esq; Captain of the late Lord Newbottle's Troop, in Gen. Conway's Regiment.

The Hon. Col. Gage, to be a Brigadier-General in America.

Mr. Edward Stone was appointed one of the Caſhiers of the Bank.

Major General Amherſt is appointed Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces in North America.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Rev. John Jago, M. A. to the Rectory of Peter Tavy, in the County of Devon.

Rev. Daniel Webley, A. B. to the Rectory of Thurlby, in the County of Derby.

Rev. Mr. George Booth, to the Rectory of Aſhton Under-Line.

The Rev. Benjamin Menot, to Rectory of Allhallows.

Matthew More, M. A. to the Rectory of Barmingham in Yorkſhire.

The Rev. Thomas Wilkinſon, LL.B. to the Rectory of Aſterly Holden in Kent.

The Rev. Mr. Robert Adkin, to the Rectory of Wetheringſet, with Brockford in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Moſes White, to the Rectory of Redham, Norfolk.

The Rev. Samuel Wiſeman, LL.B. to the Rectory of Muſſelden in Wilts.

BANKRUPTS.

Aug. 22. John Catts, of Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Dealer and Chapman.

John Maſon, now or late of the City of Bath, Somerſetſhire, Stay-maker, Dealer and Chapman.

John Burton, of Shipton, Yorkſhire, Grocer.

26. Nicholas Lilley, of Aſhton-Under-Line, Lancaſter, Clothier, Dealer and Chapman.

Edward Watſon, of Leadenhall-ſtreet, London, Cabinet-maker.

29. William-Henry Shute, of Cornhill, Hatter, Sword-cutler, and Chapman.

John Sandell, of Chriſt-church, Middleſex, Dyer.

John Jones, of Llandeevil, Merionethſhire, Hoſier, Dealer and Chapman.

Richard Morgan, of Old Fish-ſtreet, London, Taylor.

Sept. 2. Barton Hoſe, late of Addle-ſtreet, London, Corn chandler.

George Parker, of Sunderland, in the County of Durham, Grocer, Dealer and Chapman.

Robert Warter, of Bradford, Yorkſhire, Money-ſcrivener, Dealer and Chapman.

William Stevens the Elder, and William Stevens the Younger, of Little Trinity-Lane, London, Malt-factors and Partners.

John Evans, of the County Borough of Carmarthen, Merchant.

Thomas Bradford, of Wood-ſtreet, London, Haberdaſher, Broker and Chapman.

5. John Cuttell, of Grace-church-ſtreet, London, Grocer.

Stephen Le Bas, of St. Giles's in the Fields, Middleſex, Brewer.

George Mercer, late of Liverpool, Lancaſhire, Merchant.

9. Samuel Moore, of Bearbinder-lane, London, Haberdaſher.

Cornelius Gardiner, of St. Nicholas Gloucester, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman.

Joſeph Standerwick, late of Taunton, Somerſetſhire, Linendraper, Grocer and Chapman.

William Davis, otherwiſe Davies, of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, Surry, Shipſcraper, Dealer and Chapman.

12. Richard Hinckelman, late of Manchester, Lancaſhire, Chapman.

Joſeph Pemberton, of Great Queen-ſtreet, Middleſex, Vintner, Dealer and Chapman.

Samuel Ware, of Whitechapel, Middleſex, Silk-Thrower.

BOOKS, *ſince our laſt.*

Divinity and Controverſy.

THE Caſe of Demoniac, by N. Lardner, D. D. 2s. 6d. *Henderſon.*

Juſtification; or, the Goſpel Way to Salvation, by T. Green, M. A. 7s.

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COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 19, 1758.

Amsterdam,	34	10
Ditto at Sight,	34	7
Rotterdam,	34	11
Antwerp,	35	7
Hamburgh,	35	10 2½ U.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	31	¼
Ditto, 2 Usance,	31	
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	19/20
Cadiz,	39	¾
Madrid,	39	¼
Bilboa,	39	⅜ a ½
Leghorn,	49	⅜
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	48	¾
Venice,	51	½
Lisbon,	5s.	5d. ½
Porto,	5s.	5d. ⅜
Dublin,	8	¼

Bills of Mortality from Aug. 22. to Sept. 19.

Buried			Christened		
Males	606	1203	Males	520	1025
Females	597		Females	505	
Under 2 years old	518		Buried,		
Between 2 and 5	122		Within the walls		82
5 and 10 —	44		Without		309
10 and 20 —	32		*Midd.* and *Surry*		582
20 and 30 —	61		City & Sub. *West.*		230
30 and 40 —	102				1203
40 and 50 —	90				
50 and 60 —	67				
60 and 70 —	93		Weekly *Aug.* 29.		268
70 and 80 —	54		*Sept.* 5.		316
80 and 90 —	16		12.		327
90 and 100 —	4		19.		292
100 and 109 —	0				1203
	1203				

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

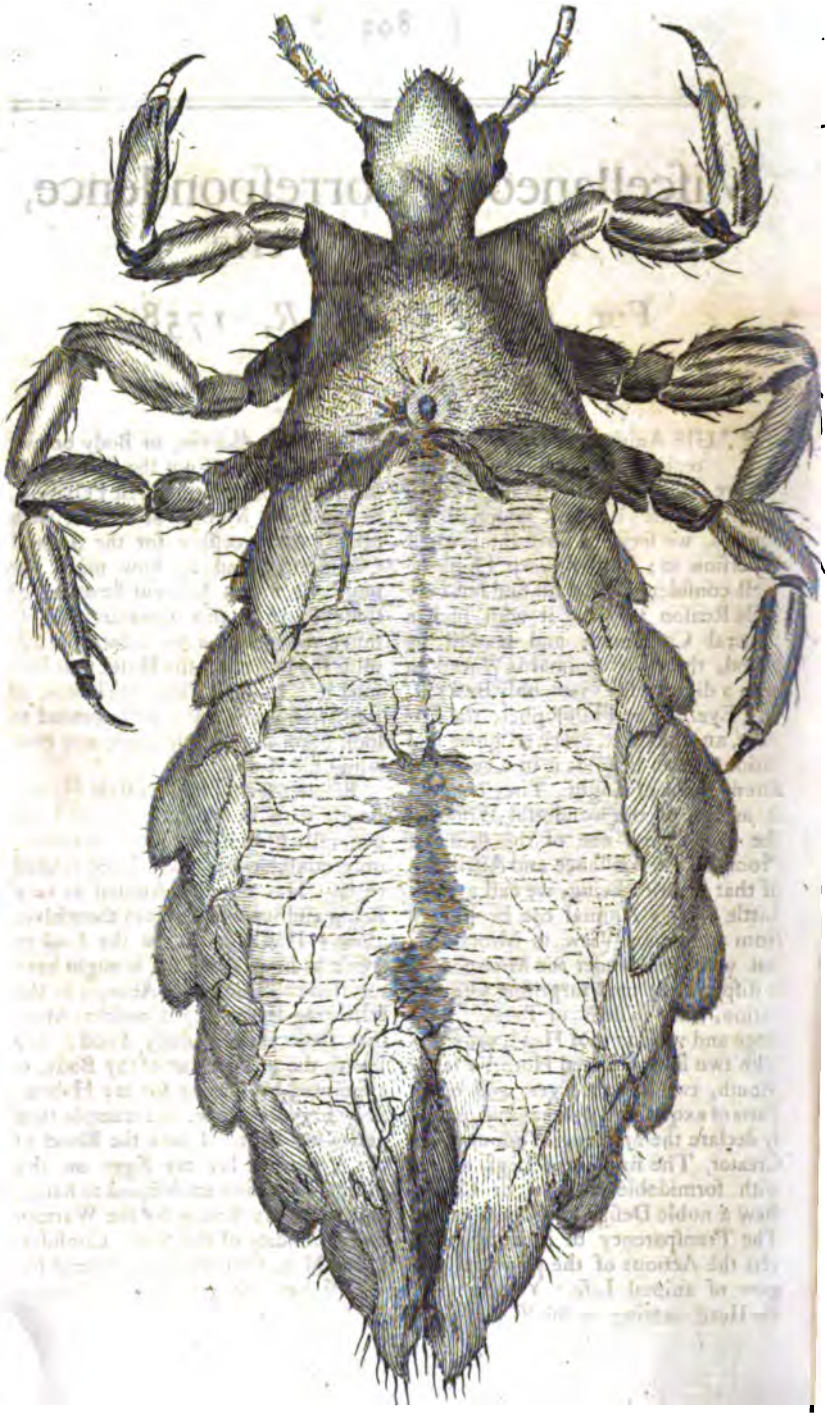
	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Aug 28	29 : 8	25	0 : 0	20M.
29	29 : 8	25	5 : 0	20
30	29 : 7	24	6 : 0	30
31	29 : 7	24	3 : 0	30
Sept. 1	29 : 7	25	0 : 0	40
2	29 : 7	24	0 : 0	40
3	29 : 5	23	15 : 0	40
4	29 : 5	23	28 : 0	40
5	29 : 6	23	2 : 0	10D.
6	29 : 6	23	0 : 0	10
7	29 : 6	23	3 : 0	20M.
8	29 : 6	23	0 : 0	20
9	29 : 7	23	0 : 0	30
10	29 : 5	23	20 : 0	30
11	29 : 6	23	25 : 0	40
12	29 : 5	23	0 : 0	20D.
13	29 : 6	23	0 : 0	20
14	29 : 7	23	0 : 0	30
15	29 : 8	23	0 : 0	30
16	29 : 8	23	0 : 0	30M.
17	29 : 6	23	15 : 0	40
18	29 : 7	22	28 : 0	40
19	29 : 6	21	0 : 0	20
20	29 : 7	21	0 : 0	20D.
21	29 : 8	21	0 : 0	30
22	29 : 9	20	0 : 0	20
23	29 : 9	19	0 : 0	30
24	30 : 0	19	0 : 0	30
25	31 : 0	19	0 : 0	40
26	32 : 0	19	2 : 0	40

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, in SEPTEMBER 1758.

☞ Book-shut, is signified thus, ——

	Bank Stock.	In. Stock.	South Sea	3 per Cent Old Ann.	Dit. New Ann.	3 per C. B. A. redu'd	Ditto consol.	Ditto 1726.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	3 per Cent Dit. 1757.	B. Cir.	India Bon.	Life Ann. Yrs. Purc.
													l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
26	118½	132½	101	92½	91	91½	90½	90	91	90½	96	90½	5 2 6	2 3 0	No Price.
28	119	133	101½	92½	No Price.	92	91½	90	No Price	91½	96	90½	Do	1 4 0	Do
29	Do	133½	101½	92½	92	92½	91½	90½	92	No Price.	98	91½	Do	1 5 0	Do
30	118½	133	102	Do	No Price.	92½	91½	Do	No Price.	91½	No Price	91	5 5 0	1 8 0	Do
31	119	133½	102½	93	92½	92½	91½	Do	92½	91½	97½	91½	Do	1 11 0	Do
1	Do	Do	102	Do	92	Do	91½	No Price.	92	Do	97	91	Do	Do	Do
2	Do	Do	Do	Do	92½	92½	91½	90½	92½	Do	97½	91½	Do	1 12 0	Do
5	Do	Do	Do	92½	92½	92½	91½	90½	92	91½	97	91½	Do	1 11 0	Do
6	118½	Do	Do	92½	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	97½	91	Do	1 8 0	Do
7	118½	133	Do	92½	91½	92	91½	Do	91½	91½	97	90½	5 7 6	1 7 0	Do
8	118	Do	Do	Do	91½	92½	Do	90	91½	Do	96½	90½	Do	1 6 0	
9	Do	Do	Do	91½	Do	Do	91½	90½	91½	Do	96½	90½	Do	1 7 0	Do
10	118½	Do	Do	92	91½	92	Do	90½	Do	Do	Do	90½	5 10 0	Do	Do
11	Sunday.														Do
12	118½	132½	Do	Do	90½	Do	91½	90½	Do	91½	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
13	118½	No Price.	Do	92½	91½	Do	Do	Do	Do	——	96½	90½	Do	Do	Do
14	Do	133½	Do	92½	91½	92½	Do	90½	91½	——	97	91	Do	Do	Do
15	118½	134	No Price.	Do	91½	——	91½	90½	91½	——	Do	91½	5 12 6	1 8 0	
16	Do	Do	102	92½	91½	——	91½	90½	91½	——	Do	91	Do	1 9 0	Do
17	——	134½	Do	92½	91½	——	Do	90½	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
18	Sunday.														Do
19	——	134½	Do	92½	92½	——	91	90½	91½	——	96½	90½	Do	Do	Do
20	——	Do	Do	Do	91½	——	Do	90½	Do	——	96½	90½	Do	1 8 0	Do
21	——	134½	Do	92½	91½	——	Do	Do	Do	——	Do	90½	5 15 0	1 7 0	Do
22	——	135½	102¼	92½	91½	——	91½	Do	91½	——	96½	Do	Do	Do	
23	——	Do	Do	92½	Do	——	Do	90½	91½	——	Do	Do	Do	1 5 0	Do
24	——	Do	102½	Do	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	1 7 0	Do
25	Sunday.														Do
26	——	Do	Do	92½	Do	——	Do	90½	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	1 8 0	Do
	——	Do	102½	Do	91½	——	Do	Do	91½	——	Do	Do	Do	1 6 0	Do

London: The Peck Loaf to weigh 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. Wheaten, to be sold for 2 s. 1 d. Houſhold, 1 s. 6½ d.



Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *OCTOBER*, 1758.

Of the LOUSE.

THIS Animal, of which we have repreſented the true Form and Figure in a Copper-plate, (taken from the Life) is That, which of all Others, we ſeem to have the greateſt Averſion to; but if every Thing be well conſidered, we ſhall find but very little Reaſon to treat it with ſuch a general Contempt; and it will be found, that this Animal is placed in ſuch a diſgraceful View, only by a vulgar Eye. The Philoſopher, the Divine, and, in ſhort, every religious and rational Man beholds it in a very different Point of Light. They conſider it as one of the wonderful Works of the Deity, and one of the ſtrongeſt Proofs of the Exiſtence and Attributes of that ſuperior Being, we call a God. Little of this Animal can be known from a common View in Miniature; but when laid under the Microſcope, it diſplays the moſt ſurpriſing Organization, and Syſtem of Parts. The large and well-form'd Head, provided with two finely-jointed Horns, a large Mouth, two curious Eyes, and other Parts of exquiſite Workmanſhip, plainly declare the amazing Wiſdom of its Creator. The ſix jointed Legs, armed with formidable Talons, or Claws, ſhew a noble Deſign and Contrivance. The Tranſparency of its Body diſcovers the Actions of the principal Organs of anima[illegible] the Heart beat[illegible] in the large *Abdomen*, or Body below, you plainly ſee, if not the Circulation of the Blood, yet a manifeſt Pulſation, or periſtaltic Motion of Fluids, with other Parts neceſſary for the Animal Oeconomy; and by how much the more we find a different Structure of thoſe Parts in this Creature, by ſo much the more we are induced to admire the Power of the Hand that formed it. In this View, therefore, of a *Louſe*, no wiſe Man will pretend to look upon it as a deſpicable and contemptible Animal.

Beſides, let thoſe who treat it commonly with ſo much Scorn, and are generally ſo much aſhamed to own it, only conſider how they ſtand related to it. Has not this Animal its very Being and Subſiſtence from themſelves alone? Had *Gay* taught the *Louſe* to ſpeak as he did the *Flea*, it might have retorted the Inſults in Accents to the following Purpoſe. "Conſider, Man, that thou art my daily Food; thy Head, the nobleſt Part of thy Body, is appointed by Nature for my Habitation. I revel on thee, and trample thee under my Feet. I ſuck the Blood of thy Veins: I lay my Eggs on thy Hair, which thou art deſtined to hatch, and foſter my Young by the Warmth and Humidity of thy Scalp. Conſider, proud Man, that no other Animal but [illegible]elf has thy whole Body devoted [illegible]s Uſe. The *Bug* and the *Flea* may

have ſome Pretence to the Pre-eminence I have been boaſting of, and the exalted Taſte for Nectar, derived from human Sources; but they, inſidious Wretches, get it by Stealth, and are forced to abandon thy Body, when they have feaſted themſelves upon thee. The *Spider* may dwell in the Palaces of Princes, but is permitted no Intercourſe with their Perſons. Let theſe Conſiderations humble thy Pride, teach thee to know better thy Station in Life, and ſhew thee how little Reaſon thou haſt to treat me with Ignominy and Abhorrence, as one and the ſame Hand formed both Thee and Me."

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 194, *anſwered by Mr.* Thomas Boſworth, *at* Doſthorpe, *near* Peterborough.

PUT b = Tangent 23° 6′ the Sun's Declination, Radius = 1, and x = Tangent of the leſſer Latitude. Then *per* Queſtion $\frac{1}{x}$ = Tangent of the greater; and therefore (*per* Spherics) $1 : x :: b : bx$ = the Sine of the aſcenſional Difference, at the given Time, in the leſſer Latitude, and $1 : \frac{1}{x} :: b : \frac{b}{x}$ = Sine of the aſcenſional Difference in the greater Latitude. Let a = Sine 19° 30′, the Arch by which the aſcenſional Difference in the greater Latitude exceeds that in the Leſs. Then by Theorem 24, Page 29, (Vol. I.) of Mr. *Martin*'s Trigonometry, we have $bx\sqrt{1-a^2} + a\sqrt{1-b^2x^2} = \frac{b}{x}$; which reduced, we have $x = \sqrt{\sqrt{1-a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2b^2} - \sqrt{\sqrt{1-a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2b^2}}^2} - 1 = ,707638$. Hence, the Latitudes are 35° 17′ 5″; and 54° 42′ 55″.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. James Carter, *Mr.* William Eaton, *Mr.* H. Green, *Mr.* R. Mallock, *Mr.* J. Todd, *Mr.* J. Elgar, *Mr.* J. Norris, *Mr.* R. Terry, *Mr.* J. Scot, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* W. Reeves, *Mr.* W. Fowler, *Mr.* Robert Hall.

Mr. Green, *Mr.* Hall, *Mr.* Crabtree, &c. *have taken Notice, that this Queſtion was borrowed from the* Gentleman's Diary, 1742, *but we hope for the future, none of our Contributors will be guilty of ſuch diſingenuous Methods of acquiring Fame, as they cannot avoid being cenſured by thoſe who have it in their Power to diſcover what is new and genuine from what is ſtale and borrowed.*

Queſtion 195, *anſwered by Mr.* Henry Green *at* Nottingham.

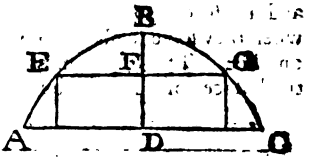
PUT x = Height, then $2x$ = Breadth, $4x$ = Length; $8x^3$ = the Rooms Solidities, and $36x\sqrt{21}$ = the Length of the longeſt Line in Inches. Therefore $36x\sqrt{21} = 8x^3$, which reduced gives $x = 4,541$ = the Height, 9,082 = the Breadth, and 18,164 = the Length. *W. W. D.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Richard Mallock, *Mr.* Thomas Boſworth, *Mr.* J. Norris, *Mr.* R. Michel, *Mr.* J. Scott, *Mr.* Abraham Horſefall, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* T. Crabtree, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* W. Reeves, *Mr.* T. Barnet, *Mr.* J. Roſſe, *Mr.* T. Barnet, *and Mr.* Marmaduke Nelſon.

Queſtion

Question 196, *answer'd by Mr.* Abraham Horsefall, *of* Wath, *in* Yorkshire.

LET E D (= 8) = a, A C = x; 2586,60316 = m; 1642,24212156 = n; C = ,578697 Oz. = the Weight of a cubic Inch of Water; alſo let ,3927 = p; then will $p a x^2 \times C$ be the Weight of a Quantity of Water, equal in Bulk to the Paraboloid: *per* Hydroſtatics $p a c x^2 = m - n$; therefore $x = \sqrt{\frac{m-n}{p a c}} = 22{,}8$.



Now for the greateſt inſcribed Cylinder, put A D = D C = b, F D = x; ,7854 = p; then *per* Property of the Curve $a : b^2 :: a - x : \frac{b^2 a - b^2 x}{a} = \overline{EF}^2 = \overline{FG}^2$; therefore $\frac{4 b^2 a - 4 b^2 x}{a} \times p \times x$ is the Solidity of the Cylinder, a Maximum; which thrown into Fluxions, and properly reduced, gives $x = 4$; therefore the Content of the Cylinder is 816,564672 Inches.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by the Propoſer, Mr. H. Green, *Mr.* Thomas Boſworth, *Mr.* Robert Hudſon, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Crabtree, *Mr.* William Reeves, *and Mr.* R. Baſſet.

Queſtion 197, *anſwered by Mr.* John Hudſon *of* Louth, Lincolnſhire.

FROM the Propoſer's Equation, I find $y = \frac{a\sqrt{2ax + x^2} + a^2\sqrt{2ax - x^2}}{\sqrt{4a^2x^2 - x^4}}$; conſequently $\dot{x}\,y = \frac{\dot{x} \times a\sqrt{2ax + x^2} + a^2\sqrt{2ax - x^2}}{\sqrt{4a^2x^2 - x^4}}$, which converted into Serieſes, properly ordered, and the Fluents taken, gives $\frac{a^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{5x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} + \frac{5ax^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} + \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{16a} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{8} - \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{5.16a}$, &c. for the required Area.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwer'd by Mr. Anthony Purver, *by Mr.* T. Crabtree, *Mr.* Henry Green, *Mr.* Charles Wilkinſon, *and Mr.* William Hutchinſon, *the Propoſer.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

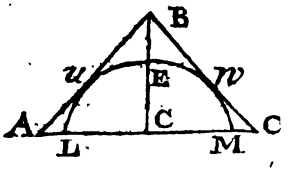
Queſtion 198.

By Mr. Charles Wilkinſon.

SUppoſe two non-elaſtic Balls, (whoſe Diameters are expreſſed by x, and hyperbolic Logarithm x's, and the Velocity of the Former, is to that of the Latter, as 3 is to 2,) ſtrike each other in oppoſite Directions, 'tis required to find their Diameters, ſo that the Momentum after the Stroke, ſhall be a Minimum.

Queſtion 107.

By Mr. Henry Green *of* Nottingham.



REquired the greateſt Parallelogram that can be inſcribed in the Space B *u e w*; the Triangle A B C being the leaſt that can poſſibly circumſcribe the Segment of a Circle L E M, whoſe Height E C = 18 and L M = 48?

Queſtion 108.

By Mr. F. Holliday.

TO find the Sum of the Series $1\sqrt{d} \times$ into $1 + \frac{1.1}{2.5} A + \frac{3.5}{4.9} B + \frac{5.9}{6.13} C + \frac{7.13}{8.17} D$, *&c.* being the Fluent of $\overline{dd - xx}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times dx^{-\frac{1}{2}}\dot{x}$, when $x = d$?

Queſtion 109.

By Mr. S. Cole, *Schoolmaſter at* Portſmouth.

WHAT four regular Figures are thoſe deſcribed about a given Line, whoſe Areas are in arithmetical Progreſſion?

Queſtion 110.

By Mr. Thomas Barker.

GIVEN the Diameter of a Circle inſcribed in a right angled Triangle = 18 Perches: Quere the Dimenſions, when the Area is a Maximum?

Queſtion 111.

By Mr. J—— C——.

SOON as the midnight Hour was paſt,
I left my downy Bed in haſte;
And with repeated Steps went on,
'Till nearly half my Way I'd gone;
When paſſing o'er a little Plain,
By Chance I met a country Swain,
Who fed with tender Care his Flock;
Pray, Friend, ſaid I, what is't o'Clock?
For plainly to declare my Mind,
I choſe to leave my Watch behind.
I have no Clock, he ſaid, to tell;
But ſomething elſe will do as well:
And having plac'd his Crook upright,
He found, (the Sun then ſhining bright)
It's Shade exactly twice its Height.
Now, Sir, you muſt obſerve, ſaid he,
It points North-weſt-by-weſt, you ſee.
The Latitude of this our Station,
(I've often found by Obſervation,
And therefore think exact and true,)
Is fifty-one and thirty-two.
You need no more, the Time to find
Whene'er you leave your Watch behind.
I ſtar'd upon the cunning Swain,
And begg'd him farther to explain;
But he was deaf to my Enquiry,
And bid me ſend it to the *Diary*:
Or, (not t' engage the Ladies in it,)
The *Mag.* will tell you to a Minute.

The Song of DEBORAH *and* BARAK, *Judges*, Chap. v.

I.

THEN *Deborah* began the ſong,
The pleaſing, great, victorious ſong,
Which gratitude inſpir'd;
Barak too on that happy day,
With equal pleaſure tun'd the lay,
With equal ardour fir'd.

II.

Hear, O ye *kings*, ye *princes*, hear,
Attend around with rev'rend fear,
While I, in ſacred verſe,
To *Iſra'l's* GOD exulting ſing,
The great, the good, the mighty *King*,
And glorious deeds rehearſe.

III.

When clad with ſtrength JEHOVAH came,
In dreadful majeſty and flame,
From *Sier* and *Edom's* plain;
This earth then trembled all around,
Then light'ning's flaſh, and thunder's ſound,
Fore ran th' impetuous rain.

IV.

Before the preſence of their GOD,
The lofty mountains conſcious nod,
And melt with ſore affright;
E'en *Sinai*, that exalted Hill,
Alike confeſs'd the ALMIGHTY's will,
Convuls'd beneath the weight.

V.

In *Shamgar*'s unexampled days,
Abuſe and plunder fill'd the ways,
Dire foes alarm'd on foes;
'Till I, by GOD's divine command,
A mother o'er this favour'd land,
I, *Deborah* aroſe.

VI.

Iſra'l, forgetful of their GOD;
In baſe idolatry had trod,
Notorious ſource of woe!
Neglected long were wars alarms,
Their enemies poſſeſs'd their arms,
And fought their overthrow.

VII.

Thoſe *princes* firſt ſhall be my care,
Who march'd undaunted to the war,
With willing hearts and hands;
O, bleſs the *Lord*, ye men of might,
'Tis *He*, who gives you ſtrength to fight;
And animates your bands.

VIII.

Ye *rulers*, who exalted ride,
In all the pomp of eaſtern pride,
Applauding voices raiſe;
Merchant's who traffic far and near,
Behold your peace and gain appear,
And pour the gift of praiſe.

IX.

Ye *ſhepherds* too, with one accord,
Attune the praiſes of the *Lord*,
His righteous acts rehearſe;
His righteous acts to *Iſra'l* flow,
Such, as the meaneſt *band* ſhall know,
And ſing in grateful verſe.

X.

Awake, now *Deborah* awake!
Ariſe, and for JEHOVAH's ſake
Proclaim th' harmonious lay;
Thou *Barak*, from *Abinoam* ſprung,
Thy captives lead, begin the ſong,
Immortalize the day.

XI.

For *Iſra'l*, who ſore troubles knew,
No more their great oppreſſion view,
Their hearts with ardour burn;
The *Lord* of *Hoſts*, in ancient might,
With joyful conqueſt grac'd the fight,
And now they rule in turn.

XII.

Some tribes, quite zealous for the cauſe,
Fought for religion and her laws,
While *Iſſachar*'s was mine;
Barak, great leader of the throng,
Triumphant led his troops along
From *Tabor*, mount divine.

XIII.

On foot he met the chiefs in war,
Without a horſe, or rat'ling car,
To thunder o'er the field;
While they, in iron chariots borne
Aloft, beheld their foes with ſcorn,
Too mighty for to yield.

XIV.

Lo! *Naphthali*, and *Zabulon*
In freedom's cauſe terrific run
Obedient to the call;
Now men and horſes ſtrew the plain,
The ground grows ſanguine with the ſlain,
While *Jabin*'s fierces fall.

XV.

Angelic guards, by GOD's command,
On *Barak*'s ſide aſſiſting ſtand,
And bid him riſe to fame;
The heav'nly planets, as they move,
'Gainſt *Siſera* afflicting ſtrove,
While *Barak* overcame.

XVI.

See, light'nings dart from pole to pole!
Hark! awful thunders loudly roll!
Deſcends a flood of rain;
The river *Kiſhon* breaks his bounds,
E'en antient *Kiſhon*, o'er the grounds,
Roars with a loud diſdain!

XVII.

Now borne before the mighty flood,
Too ſtrong alas! to be withſtood,
Vaſt numbers pour along;
Kiſhon, by force divine, impell'd,
The heat, and martial fury quell'd
Of *Jabin*'s haughty throng.

XVIII.

They ſee what great confuſion ſpreads,
What terrors fall upon their heads,
Fleet horſes cleave the air;
This way, and that, ſome haſty fly,
While heaps on heaps promiſcuous die,
In height of great deſpair.

XIX.

O *Reuben*! why ſo ſhameful grown?
Say, where's thy martial valour flown,
The love of ſpreading fame?
That flocks and herds engroſs'd thy care,
More than the nobler ſcenes of war,
Or an immortal name?

XX.

O'er *Jordan* too, while *Gad* abode,
Commercial *Dan* intentive rode,
Advent'rous on the main;
Alike unmindful of your foe,
From day to day your moments flow
With all the charms of gain.

XXI.

On *Meroz* let a curſe attend!
No helper, no propitious friend,
On great JEHOVAH's ſide;
Repos'd in ſloth her warriors lay,
Nor fought, in terrible array,
Againſt the ſons of pride.

XXII.

Long bleſs'd above the female race,
The firſt in honour and in place,
Shall *Heber*'s daughter be;
To *Siſera* ſhe gave the bowl,
The lordly diſh to chear his ſoul
In ſweet ſimplicity.

XXIII.

XXIII.

While o'er his parts ſleep's cordial pow'r
Inviting ſpread in fatal hour,
O ſad reverſe of woe!
Jael, influenced from the ſkies,
The nail and hammer boldly plies
To deal the deadly blow.

XXIV.

With tranſports, not to be expreſs'd,
She to the work herſelf addreſs'd,
His temples felt the wound:
Deeply the weapon forc'd its way,
Where empreſs *reaſon* held her ſway,
And fix'd him to the ground.

XXV.

Juſt where at firſt he thankful bow'd,
When ſhe the cordial draught beſtow'd,
Supine he laid his head;
E'en there he bow'd, he ſhameful fell,
His ſoul diſdainful pinng'd to hell,
There, there, he full down dead!

XXVI.

Impatient for her fav'rite ſon,
His anxious *mother* thus begun,
And caſt her eyes around;
"Why tarries his triumphal car,
Drawn conqu'ring from the field of war,
While gen'rous ſhouts reſound?

XXVII.

Have they not ſped?—The captive ſpoil
Now well rewards their glorious toil,
Each *warrior* views his *fair*;
My *ſon*, with wealth and honour crown'd,
To future times ſhall riſe renown'd,
And claim his *ſov'reign's* care.

XXVIII.

See, ſee, what trophies now adorn
The conqu'ring *hero*, greatly born,
To know a matchleſs name!
Behold the divers-colour'd prey,
Freſh beauty to the necks convey,
Of thoſe who merit fame!"

XXIX.

Thus flush'd with hopes the *parent* ſaid,
While cloſe in death's cold arms is laid
Her *ſon*, ill-fated *chief*!
No mother, or relation near,
To ſhed the ſympathetic tear,
Or yield the leaſt relief!

XXX.

Like *Siſera*, let all thy foes
In death's eternal ſhade repoſe,
Thou great, almighty LORD!
While thoſe, who love thy ſacred ways,
Shine like the *ſun's* unrivall'd rays,
Enamour'd with thy word.

MARCUS.

Reading, Aug. 30, 1758.

A Paſtoral ECLOGUE.

THE weſtern clouds were ting'd with gol-
den hues,
And nature's face gliſten'd with pearly dews;
The bleating flocks were folded on the plain,
And homeward whiſt'ling trudg'd each blith-
ſome ſwain;
Damon alone forſook the jolly throng,
And mournful murmur'd thus his doleful ſong.
Diſdainful *Delia!* falſeſt of thy ſex!
Form'd for deſtruction, born but to perplex;
Skill'd in each art, which may our boſom's
move,
And bend the moſt obdurate heart to love:
Say, what ungen'rous act has *Damon* done,
That what he aſks, you anſwer with a frown?
Has he to other maids his paſſion figh'd?
Or has his looks his conſtant vows bely'd?
Has bab'ling fame ſome fancy'd fable told?
Or do you batter happineſs for gold?
Alas! 'tis that I fear, ſome powder'd beau,
Compos'd of nonſenſe, noiſe, and outward ſhow,
With tinſel charms, that flinty heart has won,
That heart, which I too fondly thought my
own.
Ah! *Delia*, can then foppery trepan?
Love you the ſhadow better than the man?
Will you, condemn'd with *Tantalus*, agree
To catch at pleaſures, which you only ſee?
Fond maid! conſider well the gilded bait
Was made not to behold, but only cheat:
So harmleſs fiſhes, with tranſported eye,
View on the ſurface the beſpangled fly,
Envious they croud to catch the ſpotted prize,
Not thinking that the firſt that takes it dies.
Can I forget once in the lonely grove,
(Alaſs! too great a memory has love!)
When hand in hand acroſs the mead we walk'd,
How ſtrong you reaſon'd, and how ſweet you
talk'd?
You ſaid, "that mutual love we ſeldom ſee,
Virtue was fled with dear ſincerity;
Happy were they that ſpurn'd the tricks of
love;
For men deceitful, women faithleſs prove."
Alas! too well, I find, your words prove true,
For 'mongſt the faithleſs, I have found a *You*;
I'll drop the maxim then you firſt deſign'd,
For men are faithful, women falſe I find;
And ever after ſtrive this Truth to prove,
"She that e'er knew to change, ne'er knew
to love."

Damon.

ODE V. *From* ANACREON.

AT dead of night when mortals loſt
Their various cares in ſoft repoſe;
I heard a knocking at my door;
Who's that, ſaid I, at this late hour,

Diſturb

Diſturbs my reſt? It ſobb'd, and cry'd,
And thus in mournful tone reply'd,
A poor, unhappy child am I,
That's come to beg your charity:
Pray let me in.—You need not fear,
I mean no harm, I vow and ſwear,
But, wet and cold, crave ſhelter here,
Betray'd by night, and led aſtray,
I've loſt, alas! I've loſt my way:
Mov'd with this little tale of fate,
I took my lamp and op'd the gate,
When ſee! a naked boy before
The threſhold; at his back he wore
A pair of wings, and by his ſide,
A crooked bow and quiver ty'd:
My pretty angel, come, ſaid I,
Come to the fire, and do not cry.
I ſtrok'd his neck and ſhoulders bare,
And ſqueez'd the water from his hair,
Then chaf'd his little hands in mine,
And cheer'd him with a cup of wine.
Recover'd thus, ſaid he, I'd know
Whether the rain has ſpoil'd my bow:
Let's try then; ſhot me with a dart;
The venom throbbed, ach'd, and ſmart,
As if a *bee* had ſtung my heart.
Are theſe your thanks? Ungrateful child,
Are theſe your thanks? Th' impoſtor ſmil'd:
Farewel, my love; in ſhort, ſays he,
All's well, my bow's unhurt, I ſee;
But, what a wretch I've made of thee!

Damon.

The IXth ODE *of the Second Book of* HORACE, *tranſlated and inſcribed to a Friend, under ſome Affliction.*

I.

NOR rains eternal vex the land,
Nor ſtorms the *Caſpian* main,
Nor ſnows for e'er their pow'r expand
O'er cold *Armenia*'s plain.

II.

Nor when the northern winds ſurmount
The foreſt's yielding head,
Do we their fearful dangers count,
Or they their verdure ſhed.

III.

But you the ceaſeleſs fear awake,
And love *elegiac* ſtrain;
For ever you your moanings make,
For ever you complain.

IV.

When Ev'ning ſheds her duſky ray,
Your tender paſſions riſe;
When *Lucifer* awakens day,
Tears, tears, ſtill fill your eyes.

V.

Not long-liv'd *Neſtor*, for his ſon,
Did half ſuch ſorrow ſhed;
Nor *Priam*'s daughters half ſo moan,
Their much-lov'd brother dead.

VI.

Ceaſe, ceaſe, my friend, your grief give o'er,
And *Ceſar*'s trophies ſing;
Indulge the mournful theme no more,
But ſweep the chearful ſtring.

VII.

Now you may ſing *Niphates* flood,
And *Medus*, whoſe high waves,
With all his realms are now ſubdu'd,
And's banks all prideleſs laves.

VIII.

The *Scythians* too may wake your lyre,
Who now reluctant yield;
And give to chains their martial fire,
And quit the glorious field.

Malling, July 17, 1758.

An ACROSTIC *on* —— Nancy —— *of* B—d—y.

M uſe, lend thy Aid; my humble Lay inſpire,
I nfuſe true Judgment and poetic Fire;
S o great a Taſk demands the greateſt Skill;
S o bright a Maid might daunt a *Prior's* Quill.
H er ſplendid Form ſpeaks Symmetry divine;
A h! *Paris*, had'ſt thou ſeen this Nymph of mine;
R ake, *Venus* had not gain'd the Golden Prize,
T ho' blooming *Helen* fir'd thy am'rous Eyes.
L ovely's her Mind as Form, a Taſte refin'd,
E nrich'd with Goodneſs, not to be defin'd,
Y oung, yet diſcreet, the Boaſt of Womankind.

Coln, Lancaſhire. *Fidelio.*

A SONG *to* CELIA,

By P * * * *

I.

HOW bleſt am I thy Face to view,
My lovely, deareſt Maid!
Beauty her Throne has fixt in you,
With ev'ry Grace array'd.

II.

I'm joy'd thy magic Voice to hear;
To join my Lips with thine—
Is heav'nly Extacy, I ſwear,
Is Rapture all divine.

III.

Was I with *Celia* lovely bleſs'd,
By ev'ry Pow'r, I ſwear,
Of Heaven I ſhou'd be poſſeſs'd,
And free from ev'ry Care.

On

On Miſs ——— of H——h.

M yſterious love, thy faithful Vot'ry aid,
I ndulge my paſſion for the lovely maid:
S uch was her pow'r, ſuch graces in her ſhin'd,
S o fair a face, with a *Minerva*'s mind.
T he nymph approach'd with ev'ry virtue crown'd;
U ndone my heart her pleaſing triumph own'd;
R efign'd to thee, O love, fly ſwift away;
N ow urge my ſuit, and to my charmer ſay,
E xult not, fair one, o'er a youth diſtreſt,
R eceive his hand, and make him wholly bleſt.

A. D.

The CXVIIth PSALM *paraphraſed.*

O H high-born Kings, and mighty Men of Fame,
And all that dwell in this terreſtial Sphere;
In lofty Strains extol JEHOVAH's Name;
In Harmony, ye Nations far and near,
His boundleſs Love to all Mankind declare:
His peerleſs Truth ſhall flouriſh in bright Bloom,
When Suns, and Worlds, ſhall vaniſh into Air,
And Nature's hid in her eternal Tomb:
Then praiſe your GOD, while ye poſſeſs your Breath:
Let Muſic's Voice your Tongues and Hands employ,
'Till all your vital Pow'rs are ſtopp'd by Death;
Then ye ſhall praiſe him in eternal Joy.

Greenwich, 1758. *J. W—U.*

The Proprietors of this Magazine *propoſe, for the Encouragement of the Ingenious, to offer the Premium of a Set of* Magazines, *gilt and letter'd, in* Six Vols. *for the beſt Performance on each of the following Subjects,* viz.

I. A Poem on the Uſefulneſs of Natural Philoſophy.

II. A Poem on the Uſefulneſs of Mathematical Literature.

III. For the beſt Anecdotes of Natural Hiſtory for *Hertfordſhire*, and the ſame will be offered for other Counties, as they come in order.

IV. For the cleareſt and moſt elegant Demonſtration, that the Path, or Curve, which the Center of the Moon deſcribes, during the Earth's annual Revolution, is every where concave toward the Sun.

V. For an Account of the Parent-flea of the *Eruca*, or Maggot, which is found in Philberts or Nuts, with a Sketch, or Draught of the ſame.

VI. For a new and exact Draught or Delineation of the Face of the Full Moon, ſix Inches in Diameter, two Sets will be given.

It will be neceſſary that the Poems ſhould be delivered by the 10th of *December* next.

The Account of *Hertfordſhire* by the 10th of *January*, and the other Performances as ſoon as conveniently can be.

Each Author may depend on having the Merit of his Performance determined by equal and impartial Judges, and the Books will be immediately forwarded to the Perſon to whom they ſhall be adjudged, and the Names of the Perſons annexed to the Performance, unleſs they deſire the contrary.

We here think it proper to inform the Public, that we have from Time to Time underſtood, that an impartial and adequate Account of Books, newly publiſhed, is very much wanting and wiſhed for by them, and having been ſolicited to appropriate a Part of the Magazine *for that Purpoſe, we have at length reſolved to uſe our beſt Endeavours to give them Satisfaction in a Matter of ſo much Importance. This Account will be comprized in Half a Sheet, which we preſume will be ſufficient in the Method we propoſe, for conveying a juſt Idea of each Book reſpectively; and*

the

tho' this Work will be attended with no small Trouble and additional Expence; yet we shall chearfully address ourselves to this Undertaking, as we hope it will greatly tend to the Emolument and Gratification of the Public, afford Encouragement to Merit and Learning, discountenance Pedantry, Imposition and Venality, by putting it in every Gentleman's Power to judge or criticise for himself; and we desire nothing further, than that our Care in this Respect may be acceptable, and regarded as an Instance of our Readiness to acknowledge the Favours we have received in the kind Reception of our Magazine.

AS many Gentlemen, who are not skill'd in Astronomy, or acquainted with the Nature of the planetary Revolutions, seem desirous of knowing by what Means Dr. *Halley* and other Astronomers have been able to predict the Return of a Comet; I shall here transcribe, for their Satisfaction, a Passage from my *Theory of the Comets illustrated*, shewing what are the Criterions or Proofs of the same Comets returning, so that we may not be liable to mistake one for another, and they are as follow:

First, The Intervals, or *Periods* of Time, in which the Comet appears, must be among themselves nearly equal, and determin'd from Observations; But this Criterion alone will not be sufficient, because different Comets may possibly appear at equal Intervals of Time. Therefore

Secondly, The *Ascending Node* of the same Comet must be observed at each Appearance to have nearly the same Place in the Ecliptic. In the

Third Place, it will be necessary to find, by Observation, that the *Inclination of the Plane* of such a Comet's Orbit is at each Appearance nearly of the same Quantity.

Fourthly, The Place of the *Perihelion* must also be found to possess the same Part of the Ecliptic nearly.

Fifthly, The *Perihelion Distance* must also be very nearly the same at each Return.

Sixthly, The *Time* of the Year, in which the *Perihelion* happens, must be nearly the same in all.

Seventhly and *lastly*, The same Comet returning must have always the same Direction of Motion; if it be *direct* at one Time, it must be direct at another. If its Motion be *retrograde* when it first appears, it must be so every Time after.

Now it will easily be granted, that, if all these Criterions are so found in the Returns of any Comet, for several Periods successively, they will necessarily prove the Comet to be one and the same; and farther it must be observed, that, if two or three of those Characteristics are well observed and ascertained, it may strongly be presumed, that it is the same Comet that returns, since, as it is easy to be observed from the Table of Comets, no Two among them all agreed precisely in any one of the foregoing Characters; much less can it be suppos'd, they should agree in any Two or more of them. And we may venture to pronounce it an Impossibility, that two different Comets should have all those Seven different Marks of *Identity*.

If therefore, for the Comet of the Year 1682, we can shew, that most of the foregoing Particulars agree to the Comet that appeared in 1607, and also to the Comet that appeared in 1682, and before that, to other Appearances in 1456, 1380, and 1305, we may then most certainly conclude, that the Comet which made its Appearance in all these several Periods, was one and the same. Now for the three last Periods, those Things are found from the Observations of Mr. *Flamsted* and Dr. *Halley*'s Computation; from the Observations of *Kepler* and *Longomontanus*, in 1607; and those of *Apian* in 1531, and are as in the following Table.

	Flamsted, 1682.	*Kepler*, 1607.	*Apian*, 1531.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1. The Ascending Node	♉ 21 16 30	♉ 17 40 40	♉ 15 30 0
2. The Inclination of the Orbit	17 56 0	17 20 0	17 0 0
3. The Place of the Perihelion	♒ 2 52 45	♒ 1 3 40	♒ 1 12 0
4. The Perihelion Distance	58328		57993
5. The Time of the Perihelion	*Sep.* 4d 7h 39′	*Oct.* 16d 21h 44′	*Aug.* 25d 19h 0′

"You see here, says Dr. *Halley*, such an "Agreement of all the Elements relating to "these three Comets, that it may be justly "deemed a Miracle, if they were not really "three differing Comets, or if they were not "three different Returns of one and the same "Comet, revolving in an Ellipsis, about the "Sun;" and in another Place, he adds: "The Difference between the observed and "computed Places of the Latitudes of the "Comets are not greater than what we "usually find in the Theories of the primary "Planets, so many Ages known to the As"tronomers; and it were heartily to be "wished, that the Motions of *Jupiter* and "*Saturn* could be confined within as narrow "Limits as those of the present Comet." By all which it appears, how well-grounded his Predictions were for its returning about the Year 1758, whether it be visible or not.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *OCTOBER* 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, August 26.

HER Catholic Majesty departed this Life Yesterday Morning about Four o'Clock, at Aranjuez, and his Catholic Majesty set out for Villaviciosa, where he will remain the usual nine Days of Retirement.

Hague, Sept. 12. By our last Advices from Dresden, and other Parts, Prince Henry seems to be in no Danger from the united Forces under Daun and the Prince of Deux Ponts; the former, on the 5th Instant, fearing that his Retreat towards Lusatia and Bohemia might be cut off, withdrew from about Dresden, and marched towards Zittau; and the Prince of Deux Ponts kept quiet at Stroppen. This sudden Change is owing to the Approach of the different Prussian Corps, under Prince Francis of Brunswick, General Ziethen, and the King of Prussia himself. His Prussian Majesty, having left Count Dohna to pursue the Russians in their precipitate Retreat to the Vistula, marched towards the Austrians on the 2d Instant, and was to be in Lusatia on the 6th. Our last Letters from thence are of the 5th from Trebitsch. The Russians, in order to be disencumbered of all unnecessary Baggage in their Retreat, have thought proper to burn a great Part of their Waggons; so that there seems to be no Apprehension of their attempting to make a Stand any where at present. The Armies upon the Lippe furnishes nothing new. The French are getting together a great deal of Forage at Ruremonde; which makes people imagine, that they intend to repass the Rhine as soon as the Season of the Year furnishes them with an Excuse for so doing, in order to take their Winter Quarters in the Netherlands.

Mublroffe, Sept. 13. The Prussian Army marched Yesterday, and passed by Custrin, crossed the Oder, and encamped about Half a Mile farther on: The Head Quarters were at Manchow. They marched again this Morning very early to this Place, which is a little Town on the Frontier of Saxony, distant from Franckfort two Miles; and, it is thought, they will continue marching at least two or three Days more without halting, till the Junction is made with the Army commanded by Margrave Charles.

Hague, Sept. 14. The Aulic Council at Vienna continue with great Assiduity the Proceedings against the Princes whom the Emperor intends to put under the Ban of the Empire. The 22st of last Month the Elector of Hanover, the Dukes of Wolfembuttle and Gotha, and the Count of Lippe-Buckeburgh, were exhorted to desert the Party in Rebellion against the Empire and its Head. The 22d, Injunctions were issued for the following Princes to quit the Prussian and Hanoverian Armies, on pain of being fined 1000 Gold Marks, in case of Disobedience:

Prince Augustus Ferdinand of Bevern.
The Margrave Charles of Schwedt.
Prince Henry of Prussia.
The hereditary Prince Frederick Francis of Wolffembuttle.
Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.
The hereditary Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel.
Prince Frederick of Wirtemberg.
Prince George Lewis of Holstein.
Prince Maurice of Dessau.
Prince Adolphus of Bernburgh: And
The Counts of Wied and Dohna.

All

An Arrêt has been since issued against the King of Great Britain, in Quality of Elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh; to desist from supporting the Rebellion of the Elector of Brandenburgh, and to be no way concerned therein; to abstain himself from every Step that tends to break the Peace of the Empire; to withdraw immediately from Germany the foreign Forces and the Troops he has taken into his Pay, as well as his own Subjects; to put a Stop to all Preparations inconsistent with the Safety of the Empire; to restore every Thing he has taken from his Co-estates; to repair without Delay all the Damages he has done; to give sufficient Security for his future good Behaviour; to obey the Imperial Decrees of the 17th of January and 5th of May 1757, and to execute them in all Points. To which shall be annexed the usual Summons with the Term of two Months.

Dresden, Sept. 16. "The King of Prussia has not only dislodged the Croats and Pandours of Fischbach, as I acquainted you in my last, of the 17th Instant, but has likewise made 400 Prisoners; among whom are one Lieutenant-Colonel, and two Captains: All these Prisoners are brought into this City. His Majesty has since been employed in cutting off the Convoys, and all Communication with Lusatia, at least by the Way of Bautzen; for the Road of Zittau, by Loebau and Neustad, still remains open; as also that of Bohemia, in part, by the Elbe. The King has his Head Quarters still at Schonfeldt, and Marshal Daun his at Stolpen. The Austrian Army is encamped in the Neighbourhood, in a very advantageous Post, which is not easy to be attacked, on account of the Eminences, which they have planted with Artillery. In the mean Time, it does not appear that Marshal Daun can stay long there, as Convoys at this Season, would become too difficult, and the Roads from the Elbe to Stolpen, over the Heights are naturally inconvenient, and are besides made impracticable by the Rains, which makes it, with Reason, apprehended, that there will be a Change there in a very little Time.

"Nothing considerable has passed between the two Armies of Prince Henry, and the Prince of Deux Ponts; and they will probably regulate their Motions by those which the King and Marshal Daun shall make.

"The King's Army, and that of Prince Henry, are supplied with Provisions from the Magazines of this City; for which Purpose, there passes every Day through this Place some Hundreds of Waggons.

"Monday last his Majesty received, by a Courier from General Dohna, the News that the Russian Army, under the Command of General Fermer, had begun to make its Retreat from the New Marche of Brandenbourg, towards Poland; That the first Division had marched on the 15th, and the Second and Third were to follow on the 16th and 17th. The Russians would have returned by Pomerania, but the Prussians have prevented them. The same Letters also say, that they have left behind them in the City of Landsberg upon the Wartha, about 9000 sick and wounded, and 1000 Men in Health to take Care of them."

The Prussian Armies under the King and Prince *Henry*, amount to near 90,000 Men, exclusive of 12,000 Men under General Fouquet: And the Armies commanded by Marshal Daun, and the Prince of Deux Ponts, consist of more than 100,000, exclusive of 14,000 commanded by General de Ville, who has been reputed by General Fouquet. — They write from Dresden, Sept. 24, it was reported, that Marshal Daun had sent off his heavy Baggage towards Bohemia, and was preparing to follow them with his whole Army; if so, the King will have perfectly succeeded in his chief Design, namely, of remaining Master of Saxony, and putting his Troops there into good Winter Quarters. — And we also hear from Dresden of the 27th, that the King of Prussia decamped, early the Morning before, from Schonfeld, and marched towards Bischoffswerda, to turn Daun's Right Wing, which Army covered a great deal of Ground; and, by obstructing his Access to Zittau, cut off his Retreat to Bohemia. This Movement has obliged Daun to change his Position, and to carry his Left Wing beyond Stolpen. As his Prussian Majesty hath sent his Secretaries and heavy Baggage to Dresden, and ordered Prince Henry's Army to be ready to march on the first Notice, they hourly expected to hear of a decisive Action. But the Prince of Deux Ponts was then at Struppen, without making any Change in his Position.

Hamburg, Oct. 3. The Russians have evacuated Landsberg, and are retreating towards Prussia. Count Dohna is still in Pursuit of them.

Hague, Oct. 3. By Letters from Dresden, the King of Prussia has made a Motion towards Bautzen, with a View to bring Marshal Daun to a Battle, or to force him to retire into Bohemia; in the mean time, the Swedes have been worsted in several Encounters, and have retired towards Mecklenberg, owing to the Prince of Bevern's coming towards their Flank from Stettin,

with a Corps of 7 Battalions, 1200 Horſe, and a Body of Light Troops.

Hague, Oct. 7. All the Letters from the King of Pruſſia aſſure us, that Marſhal Daun was ſtill at his Camp at Stolpen, without venturing to come out of it, tho' he hath conſiderably reinforced himſelf by calling in the Troops he ſent to the Aſſiſtance of the Army of the Circles. The King has drove General Laudon from the Heights near Biſchoffswerda, and pitched his Army in ſuch a Manner, that its Left reached to Biſchoffswerda, and the Right beyond Hauſwald.

General Oberg was within a German Mile of Caſſel, at Ober-Vilmer, on the 27th paſt, after having been joined by the Prince of Ysembourg. The Prince of Soubize was encamped near the Town upon the Height of Kratzenberg.

Berlin, Oct. 10. The laſt Motions made by the King's Army towards the Upper Luſatia have produced all the good Effects which his Majeſty propoſed; having at length obliged Marſhal Daun to abandon his advantageous Poſt of Stolpen, and to retire on the Side of Neuſtadt.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton in New-England, September 10.

THurſday laſt arrived here Capt. Morton, and on Friday Capt. Ingraham, two Tranſports, with Troops from Louiſbourg, having parted with the Convoy of about 40 Sail, in a Fog, two Days after they left that Place; the Remainder are hourly expected. By Capt. Ingraham we have an Account of the Deſtination of the following Troops, viz.

For Gaſpey, in the River St. Lawrence.

15th Regiment, General Amherſt's.
28th ditto, Brag's.
58th ditto, Anſtruther's.

The above Regiments commanded by Gen. Wolfe.

Admiral Hardy, with ſeven Ships of the Line, and three Frigates, is gone with the above.

The Regiments gone up the Bay of Fundy for St. John's.

35th Regiment, General Otway's.
2nd Battalion of Royal Americans.
350 Rangers, commanded by Major Scott.
With Part of the Train of Artillery, and two Frigates.

The above commanded by Col. Monckton.

Regiments ſailed from Louiſbourg for Boſton, the 30th of Auguſt.

2d Battalion of Royal Scots, General Sinclair.
17th Regiment, General Forbes's.
47th ditto, Laſcelles's.
48th ditto, Webb's.
63d ditto, Col. Fraſer's Highlanders.

Under Convoy of the Captain Man of War of 64 Guns, commanded by Capt. Amherſt, with General Amherſt on board.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dorcheſter, October 2.

LAST Week, as a Farmer was ploughing up Part of an incloſed Field near Blandford in Dorſetſhire, the Plough-ſhare ſtruck againſt an earthen Veſſel or Urn, and broke it in two, being quite rotten: It was full of Aſhes and Pieces of human Bones, among which was the Head of a Javelin, or Spear, of an uncommon Size and Faſhion, much too heavy to be wielded eaſily by any common Man, weighing thirteen Pounds and a Half, and twenty-eight Inches long, the Socket three Inches and a Quarter in Diameter. There was alſo in the ſame Veſſel an Helmet of Braſs, which ſeemed to have been curiouſly wrought, but was decayed by Time, the Ruſt having eat Holes through it. Its Diameter was twelve Inches and three Quarters, and it weighed near eleven Pounds.

Plymouth, October 11. Sailed Admiral Saunders in the Shrewſbury, with 12 more Men of War for the Bay.

Oxford, Oct. 6. The Rev. Dr. Randolph, Preſident of Corpus Chriſti College, in this Univerſity, re-aſſumed the Office of Vice-Chancellor, to which he was nominated for the third Time, and made an elegant Latin Oration on that Occaſion. The Univerſity likewiſe made a Collection of 122l. to be given to the Overſeers of Burford, to be diſtributed among the late poor Sufferers by the Small-pox.

Dual,

Deal, Oct. 9. The Wind has blown exceſſively hard all this Morning, till about 7 o'Clock it began to abate; the Men of War were drove off, ſome of whom loſt their Anchors. The Stirling Caſtle, from Jamaica, had two Ships on board her; other Ships at Anchor loſt their Maſts, with conſiderable Damage to other Merchantmen.

They likewiſe write from Portſmouth, that the Royal Ann, the Torbay, and ſeveral other Ships were drove aſhore by the late hard Winds.

Iſle of Wight, Oct. 11. In the Storm on Sunday Night, was drove up near Athenfield Rocks, a Fiſh of an enormous Size, ſuppoſed to be a Whale, he is upwards of ſixty Feet in Length, and had Part of an Hawſe, or Cable round his Tail, ſo that it is ſuppoſed he was cut looſe from the Stern of ſome Ship.

LONDON.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 19.

YEſterday the Right Hon. Lord Anſon, with Part of his Majeſty's Fleet under his Command, arrived at Spithead; as did Commodore Lord How, and Lieutenant General Bligh.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the late Expedition to St. Malo's.

"On the 4th of September, we landed our Troops about eight Miles to the Weſtward of the Town of St. Malo's, without any Oppoſition, in Number about ten Thouſand Foot and Horſe. The next Day we found that the French had blown up the Roads and Bridges leading to that Place, ſo that it was not in our Power to do any Execution againſt the Town. During our March we loſt about thirty Men at the moſt, and the 10th, our General was informed, by a Deſerter from Fitz-James's Brigade, that the Enemy were 15000 ſtrong, and were to be reinforced that Evening, or the next Day, by the like Number, and that they intended to ſurround our Army. The next Day our Men came down to the Beach, where the Boats were waiting at the ſandy Bay; and the Enemy, being about 15000, ſupported with nine Cannon, flanked our Men, notwithſtanding the Ships endeavoured to prevent it, who were ſoon obliged to leave off firing, as they were come to cloſe Engagement; and the Boats drove from Shore, ſome of them having all their Crews killed.

"Notwithſtanding our Troops that were left on Shore, conſiſted only of one Regiment of Grenadiers, and one Regiment and Half of the Guards; our Grenadiers boldly charged the two firſt Regiments, and totally cut them off: They then attack'd the Third, but were not able to advance, on account of the dead Bodies, and afterwards were repulſed; at the ſame Time, the Guards being hard preſſed, and ſeeing the Grenadiers in ſome Diſorder, they threw down their Arms and ran to the Water Side; but finding the Boats could not come to them, ſome of them ſwam off, and ſome were drowned. At this Time, Part of the Grenadiers had fled the ſame Way, and fought, when they were Breaſt high in the Water, with their Purſuers: After that, they rallied again, and marched up to their Comrades, and renewed the Battle, defending themſelves as long as the Battle laſted. Our Loſs I don't know yet, but there are above 1200 Men miſſing. The French own they have loſt 2000 Men, but I believe I may venture to ſay, by what I ſaw, and by Information, their Loſs is near 4000, for our Men ſold their Lives very dear: Many old experienced Officers ſaid they never ſaw ſuch an obſtinate Battle fought; it laſted about ſix Hours in ſight of us all, nor could we get to their Aſſiſtance, as we ſhould have been cut off in landing."

September 28. The Parliament met purſuant to their laſt Prorogation, and were further prorogued by Commiſſion to the 14th of November.

Four Tea-Dealers were convicted of ſelling Bohea Tea coloured for Green; the Penalty is 10l. per Pound for colouring, altering, or dying Tea, as fixed by Act of Parliament, their Fines are therefore very conſiderable; it is ſuppoſed to be done with Dutch Pink.

A Monument is erected on the South Side of Weſtminſter Abbey, to the Memory of the late Sir Paul Methuen.

James Dandridge, Eſq; Citizen and Merchant Taylor, and Alexander Maſters, Eſq; Citizen and Draper, were ſworn in Sheriffs of this City and County for the Year enſuing; at the ſame Time, Mr. Hadle and Mr. Beardmore, two eminent Attorneys, were ſworn in Under-Sheriffs.

Richard Worge, Eſq; Lieut. Colonel of York's Regiment of Foot, is appointed Governor of Senegal.

Chamberlain's Office, Oct. 5. Orders were iſſued for the Court's going into Mourning on Sunday next, for the late Queen of Spain.

Commo-

Commodore Keppel took his Leave of his Majesty at Kenſington, in order for his ſailing the next Week for Africa.

11. Dr. De Caſtro a Member of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and Fellow of the Royal Society, ſeparated himſelf from the Community of the Jews, by a Letter wrote to the Elders of the Synagogue in the following Words:

Gentlemen, October 11, 1758.

"The different Opinion and Sentiments I have entertain'd long ago, entirely diſſenting from thoſe of the Synagogue, do not permit me any longer to keep the Appearance of a Member of your Body: I now therefore take my Leave of you, hereby renouncing expreſsly that Communion in which I have been conſidered with yourſelves. I do not however renounce the Intercourſe I may have with you in the general Society of Men of Honour and Probity, of which Character I know many among you; and whom, as ſuch, I ſhall always eſteem.

I have ſent the Key of my Drawer, that you may diſpoſe of my Place.

J. De Caſtro Sarmento."

13. It was agreed by the Court of Common Council at Guildhall, to give the Marine Society out of the Chamber of London 500l.

Whitehall, Oct. 14. By a Letter from Admiral Boſcawen to Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Louiſbourg Harbour, the 13th of September laſt, the following Account of the Inhabitants on the Iſland of St. John has been received.

Point le Prince	——	700
N. E. River	——	2000
St. Peters	——	700
North Point	——	500
W. and N. River	——	200
		4100

Lieut. Col. Lord Rollo writes to the Admiral, that moſt of the ſaid Inhabitants had brought in their Arms.

The Admiral's Letter further contains, that by the beſt Accounts he can get, the ſaid Iſland of St. John has been the only Supply for Quebec, of Corn and Beef ſince the War, except what has been brought from Europe, having at preſent above 10,000 horned Cattle, and many of the Inhabitants declare, that they grow each of them 7200 Buſhels of Corn annually; they have no other Market for it but Quebec: It has been an Aſylum of the French Inhabitants from Nova Scotia; and from this Iſland has been conſtantly carried on the inhuman Practice of killing the Engliſh Inhabitants of Nova Scotia, for the Sake of carrying their Scalps to the French, who pay them for the ſame: Several Scalps were found in the Governor's Quarters, when Lord Rollo took Poſſeſſion. [*London Gazette.*]

18. The Temporary Bridge was opened for the Conveniency of Carts and Carriages.

October the 22d being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Coronation, there was a great Court at Kenſington, when his Majeſty received the Compliments of the Royal Family, Foreign Miniſters, Nobility, &c.

Letters from Louiſbourg mention, that Commodore Stevens has joined Admiral Pocock in the Eaſt Indies.——That General Amherſt ſailed for Boſton the latter End of Auguſt with 7000 Men, in order to march from thence, and aſſiſt Abercombie in the Reduction of Tyconderago and Crown Point.—— That Brigadier Wolfe ſailed at the ſame Time with a large Body of Forces for the River St. Laurence, upon a ſecret Expedition, under Convoy of a Squadron of Men of War, commanded by Sir Charles Hardy, and that he was cruiſing in the River of St. Laurence on the 29th of Auguſt, and was then reinforced with eight more Men of War.

We are alſo credibly informed, that 5000 Land Forces are ordered to embark with Admiral Saunders, on his intended Expedition, which it is conjectured, is intended againſt Martinico.

Since our laſt, the ſeveral Addreſſes from the Town of Dorcheſter, City of Glaſgow, New Sarum, Tewkſbury, City of Dublin, Bath, Liverpool, Plymouth, Carliſle, Kingſton upon Hull, Boſton in Lincolnſhire, Pool in Dorſetſhire, Trinity Houſe of Kingſton upon Hull, Southampton Town, and the Iſland of Jerſey, Borough of Portſmouth, Univerſity of Oxford, and Bridport in the County of Dorſet, were preſented to his Majeſty, and moſt graciouſly received.

Whitehall, Oct. 24. A Meſſenger arrived at the Earl of Holderneſſe's Office, with Letters from Andrew Mitchell, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter to the King of Pruſſia, dated the 16th inſtant from Dreſden.

That on the 13th the Right Wing of the Pruſſian Army encamped at Hoh Kirch, was unexpectedly attacked by the Auſtrians and put into ſome Confuſion, but that the brave Reſiſtance made by the Regiments of the Margrave Charles, and the Prince of Pruſſia, gave Time to the reſt of the Troops to get under Arms, and that the King of Pruſſia coming in Perſon to that Part of the Army, the Enemy were repulſed. His Pruſſian Majeſty afterwards thought proper to remove his Camp from Hoh Kirch, and retire with his Right Wing towards Budiſſin and Weiſſenburg, with the Head Quarters at Doebrudnitz.

Marſhal

Marſhal Keith, and Prince Francis of Brunſwick were unfortunately killed in the Confuſion, at the Beginning of the Action. Prince Maurice of Deſſau and Major-General Geiſt are ſlightly wounded. During the whole Time his Pruſſian Majeſty expoſed himſelf to the greateſt Dangers.

The ſame Letters bring an Account, that the Ruſſians after having failed in a ſecond Aſſault on the Fortreſs of Colberg, had raiſed the Siege thereof. And that General Hulſhen, who was detached from Prince Henry's Army againſt General Haddick, has taken Freyburg.

Alſo that General Oberg made every poſſible Diſpoſition for oppoſing the Enemy vigorouſly in every Part. The whole ſecond Line was employed both in reinforcing Major General Zaſtrow with four Battalions and four Squadrons, and in ſupplying two Battalions, ſupported by two Squadrons of Dragoons, which were placed behind a thin Wood lying between our Left and Major-General Zaſtrow, through which the Enemy might have come and attacked us; beſides that, that little Body of Troops might fall upon the French Flank, which outlined our Left.

It is alſo confirmed in the Gazettee, "That on the 10th Inſtant, the French gained an Advantage over our Troops under General Oberg. The Prince de Soubiſe's Forces being, by the Junction of the Saxons, and the Reinforcements ſent him by Marſhal de Contades, augmented to 30,000 Men, General Oberg, who had at moſt but 15,000, thought it would be Temerity to wait for the Enemy in the Poſt he then occupied, and therefore drew back nearer to our Frontiers, and encamped between Sangerſhauſen and Landwerhagen; and Advice being brought to him, that the Enemy were preparing to attack him on the 10th, he ſent away his heavy Baggage, and drew up in Order of Battle early in the Morning. But it was not till Four in the Afternoon that the French approached, preceded by a numerous Artillery.

"A very briſk Cannonading immediately began on both Sides. The Action laſted till the Evening. Our People quitted the Field, but were not purſued. Poſt's Regiment covered our Retreat. General Oberg has fixed his Quarters at Harſt near the Weſer.

"Our Loſs in killed, wounded, and Priſoners, amounted to 3 or 400. Of the Loſs of the French we are yet ignorant. The four Battalions of our Right Wing which were engaged, were thoſe of Zaſtrow, Cainitz, Menbourg, and Bock."

Head Quarters at Munſter, October 12. On the 8th Inſtant, the Army under the Command of Prince Ferdinand, marched to Nortelin in three Columns, where being joined by the two detached Corps of Lieutenant Generals Imhoff and Wurgenau, we encamped, and the next Day marched to this Place. At the ſame Time the Corps under the Command of the Hereditary Prince and the Duke of Holſtein, marched to Telright, and Yeſterday advanced towards Warendorp. A few Days ago Lieutenant Colonel Luckner attacked a Party of the Enemy, compoſed of Infantry, and the Huſſars of Naſſau Saarbruck, in the Neighbourhood of Melſungen, whom he defeated, and took three Officers and 56 Men Priſoners.

Oct. 14. This Morning the Corps under the Command of the Hereditary Prince, marched from Warendorp to Rheda; and the Prince of Holſtein, with his Corps, is marched to Warendorp, and the Army that was encamped here to Telright, leaving a Garriſon at Munſter.

The following is an Abſtract of the two late Acts of Parliament, paſſed in the 30th and 31ſt Years of his preſent Majeſty, for the better regulating the Militia of this Kingdom.

The Duty, Pay, and Privileges of a Militia-Man.

DUTY.

TO appear at the Subdiviſion meeting on Notice, and be enrolled to ſerve for three Years, or find a Subſtitute.

To be exerciſed in Half-Companies on the firſt Mondays in the Months of March, April, May, June, July, Auguſt, September, and October.

In whole Companies on the third Monday in the ſame Months.

And if they cannot be exerciſed in Half-Companies, by reaſon of the Diſtance, then in ſmaller Bodies

In Regiments, or Battalions, on Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday, in Whitſun-week.

The Days of Exerciſe may be altered to any other Day in the ſame Week, Sunday excepted.

The two Days in any one Month in Harveſt, may be changed to Tueſday and Wedneſday in Eaſter Week.

If any Day be inconvenient, on Account of Fairs and Markets, it may be altered to any other Day in the ſame Week, except Sundays.

Notice

Notice of the ſeveral Places of Exerciſe to be fixed on the Church or Chapel-Doors of the Pariſhes reſpectively; or, in Caſe of no Church or Chapel, on the Door of ſome Church or Chapel next adjoining.

After Exerciſe, to clean and return Arms, Cloaths, and Accoutrements.

Changing his Reſidence, to ſerve in the Diviſion he ſhall remove to, on giving previous Notice to the Deputy-Lieutenants, and receiving a Certificate from them.

And in caſe of Invaſion, imminent Danger thereof, or a Rebellion, may be drawn out for actual Service, and in ſuch Caſe only, and in this Kingdom, and not elſewhere.

PAY.

To a Private Man, for each Day he is employed in the Militia, One Shilling; out of whom there is to be one Corporal to every twenty, who is to be paid One Shilling and Sixpence every Day he is employed.

Out of the private Men, Vacancies, on the Death or Removal of Serjeants, may be filled up,

In the Proportion of one to every twenty private Men;

Who are, in that Caſe, diſcharged from ſerving as ſuch,

And have the Pay of a Serjeant, viz. every Day in the Year One Shilling.

The Serjeant-Major muſt be made out of the Serjeants, and is to be paid Two Shillings and Sixpence more a Week.

PRIVILEGES.

Cannot be compelled to march out of the Kingdom;

Nor obliged to go above ſix Miles from Home to perform Exerciſe in Companies or Half-Companies;

Nor be detained on Days of Exerciſe longer than ſix Hours; or under Arms, without Refreſhment, more than two Hours.

To be dieted and billeted at Public-houſes, paying, for Diet and Small-beer, Fourpence each Day.

Having ſerved three Years, may retain his Cloaths.

Exempted from doing any High-way Duty, or ſerving as a Peace-Officer, or Pariſh-Officer.

Not liable to ſerve, unleſs by Conſent, in any of his Majeſty's Land, or Sea-Forces.

Having been called out into actual Service, and being a married Man, may ſet up any Trade.

Diſabled by Sickneſs on a March, or at a Place of annual Exerciſe, to be provided for (by an Order from one Juſtice of the Peace, or Magiſtrate) by the Officers of the Pariſh where he ſhall then be, who are to be reimburſed by the Officers of the Pariſh for which he ſhall ſerve.

If ordered out on actual Service, to receive a Guinea before the Day he is ordered to march.

If ordered out, leaving a Family not of Ability to ſupport themſelves, the Pariſh-Officers where ſuch Family reſides, are to relieve them by a weekly Allowance until his Return, and be reimburſed out of the County-Stock.

Having ſerved three Years, not to ſerve again until, by Rotation, it comes to his Turn.

Being 35 Years of Age, and having ſerved two Years, or on ſhewing juſt Cauſe, may be diſcharged;

And at any Time, by Subdiviſion-Meetings.

If maimed or wounded in actual Service, ſhall be equally intitled to Chelſea Hoſpital with any other Soldier belonging to his Majeſty's other Forces.

Pariſhes may offer, and Deputy-Lieutenants may accept, Volunteers inſtead of thoſe choſen by Lot.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 888.

The Brig. Truelove and Jane, of Sligo, taken by the Marſhal Beliſle Privateer, are retaken by the Fame, Capt. Gwynn.

The La Tripenne, by the King George of Boſton.

A French Ship, laden with Corn, by the Prince of Wales, a Letter of Marque, and carried into Genoa.

A French Schooner, bound to St. Domingo,——and a Swede, from France to the Iſle of Man, by the Saliſbury Privateer of Briſtol.

A Dutch Veſſel, from St. Domingo, by the General Blakeney, a Letter of Marque, and ſent into Liverpool.

The Admiral De Ruyter, a Dutch Ship, by the Boyne, a Letter of Marque.

The Printemps Privateer of Dunkirk, by the Biddeford Man of War, and ſent into the River.

A Dutch Ship of 800 Tons, by a Privateer of Barbadoes, and ſent to Antigua.

The St. Anthonie, Dealmans, from Nantz, for Liſbon, taken and carried into Falmouth.

The

The Charles Town, — the Britannia, Butler, — and the Henry, Thornton, are retaken by the Lockart Privateer of Briſtol.

The Jacob, Dein, from Surinam, with Sugar, Coffee and Cotton, by the Prince Ferdinand Privateer of Briſtol, and ſent into Cork.

The Jonas and Maria, of Chriſtian Sand, by the Ulyſſes Privateer of London, and ſent into Plymouth.

A French Tartan, laden with Corn and Tallow, by the Valentine Privateer, and ſent into Liſbon.

The Robuſte, from Rochfort to St. Domingo, by the Alcide and Acteon Men of War, laden with Mortars, Shells, Cordage, Canvas, Flour, &c.

A Sloop bound from France to Quebeck, by the Hon. Capt. Boyle, in the Boreas Frigate.

A large Dutch Ship, homeward-bound, from St. Euſtatia, with Coffee, Cotton, &c. by the Sarah Letter of Marque, from Liverpool.

The Hanover Packet, taken ſome time ago, was retaken on the French Coaſt, by the Prince George Privateer, and brought into Dover.

The Caumartin, a large French Privateer, is taken on the Coaſt of Ireland, by the Southampton Man of War, Capt. Gilchriſt, a new Ship of 280 Tons.

The Jamaica Frigate, Smith, from Jamaica, for London, is retaken by the St. Andrew Privateer of Briſtol, and ſent into Cork.

Three large Dutch Ships, from St. Euſtatia, are ſent into Briſtol, by the Drake, Trial, and Severn Privateers.

A Dutch Ship is alſo taken by the Dreadnought Privateer, and ſent into Cork.

A Smuggling Veſſel, from Bilboa, by the St. Andrew Privateer, and ſent into Briſtol.

The Duc d'Hanover, with 14 Carriage and ſeveral Swivels, by his Majeſty's Ship Lizard.

The Duc d'Harcourt Snow Privateer of Dunkirk, 8 Guns, 61 Men, by his Majeſty's Ship Unicorn.

The Margaretta, of and from Bilboa, is ſent into Plymouth, by the Harwich Man of War.

The Adventure, of Amſterdam, from St. Martins, by the Pearl, Capt. Ray, a Letter of Marque, and ſent into Cork.

Two Dutch Ships, from St. Euſtatia, by the Blenheim Privateer, and brought into Cowes.

Four Dutch Ships are likewiſe taken by the Ship Jaſon, a Letter of Marque, and ſent into Antigua.

A French Dutch Ship, bound to Nantz, Capt. White a Letter of Marque, and ſent her into Briſtol.

A large Spaniſh Ship, by the Brigs, Columbine and New Yorke, and ſent into Louiſburg, ſhe was laden with 1800 Barrels of Floor, Wine, Brandy, and Soldiers Clothing.

The Lady Mercy, Valeur, from Smyrna, for Marſeilles, by the Duke of Marlborough Privateer, and carried into Leghorn.

A Dutch Ship, from Surinam, Chriſtian de Bruyn Maſter, by a Privateer of Cork, and carried in there.

A Dutch Ship, Wigger Albers Maſter, from Cettee to Peterſburg, is carried into Cork, by a Privateer of that Place.

A Veſſel, Name unknown, laden with Pitch and Tar, is taken by the Hampſhire Man of War, and brought into Plymouth.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 888.

A Dutch Ship, Jan Gebhard de Young, Maſter, from London to Genoa, taken and carried into Marſeilles.

The Pretty Polly, Hutchinſon, by a French Privateer, and ſunk.

The Oſwego, from South Carolina, was taken and ranſomed for 1000l.

A Veſſel from Jamaica, for London, taken by the Valeur, and ſent to Quebec.

The Apollo, Cawley, from Falmouth to St. Kitts, and the Swift, Wyburn, from Dublin, are both taken and carried into Martinico.

The Katy, Scot, from Glaſgow to Carolina, is taken and carried into Martinico. Alſo

The Thomas and Martha, from New England to Nevis.

The Duke of Bedford, Moriſon, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Prince of Orange, Forbes, from Leith, for London. — The Good Intent, Gordon, from Aberdeen, for Ditto, were taken and carried into Dunkirk, with a Ranſomer for a Fiſhing Smack, for 100 Guineas.

The Minerva, Barnes, from Pool, for Newfoundland, by the Count de la Reviere Privateer, and ranſomed for 330l.

The Polly and Fanny, taken and ranſomed by the Caumartin Privateer for 1200l. who is ſince taken.

The Diligence from Rhode Iſland to London, by a French Privateer.

The Sarah, Roberts, from Liſbon for Newfoundland, taken and ſunk.

The Grant, Wilkie, from Gottenburg, is taken by the Marquis de Bariel Privateer of Dunkirk.

The Primrose, Young; —— the Diſpatch, Lindſay; — The Betty, Haſſe; — The Main, Wood, and Peggy, all outward-bound, are taken by the French and carried into Guardaloupe.

The Elizabeth, Roſs, from Dundee for Riga, is taken by the Marquiſs de Bariel Privateer of Dunkirk, and carried into Norway.

The White Lyon, Cromartie, from Boſton to Nevis, is carried into Martinico.

The Victory, Daniel, from New England to Gibraltar, is taken and carried into Cadiz.

Nine Engliſh Veſſels are taken on the Coaſt of Norway, by the Marquis de Bariel and Marſhal Beliſle Privateers, and four of them ſent to Borga.

The following Ships are alſo carried into Martinico: The Falmouth, Goodwin; — the Betſey, Lilly, from Goodwin; —— the Pamour, Robertſon; —— The James and William, Brown; — the Speedwell, Baldwin; —— the Mary Ann; —— the Polly, Burroughs — and the Earl of Loudon, Orr, from Glaſcow.

The Warner, Strahan, is taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

Two Dutch Ships, the one Jacob Kneght Maſter, bound to Marſeilles, and the other Peter Schreuder, bound to Smyrna.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 25. The Counteſs of Plymouth, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 13. The Honourable and Rev. Mr. Repple, Canon of Windſor, to Miſs Walpole, Daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath.

14. John Plumtree, Eſq; of Jermyn-ſtreet, to Miſs Groves, of Queen ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

William Rooks, Eſq; Barriſter at Law in Gray's-Inn, to Miſs Stanfield of Eſhot.

15. Corbin Morris, Eſq; to Mrs. Wright of Piccadilly, a Widow Lady.

16. Mr. Weeks, an eminent Surgeon at Salisbury, to Miſs Duke of Andover.

24. Mr. Goulet, Jeweller at York, to Miſs Ann Skelton of Scarborough, with 1500l. Fortune.

26. Sir Woolſtone Dixie, Bart. to Miſs Croſs of Scarborough, with a handſome Fortune.

28. Thomas Rolliſſon, Eſq; to Miſs Polly Maſon of Sudbury.

29. The Rev. Dr. Miles, F. R. S. to Miſs Emma Wood, of Tooting in Surry, a Lady of 30,000l. Fortune.

Oct. 10. Thomas Pearce, Eſq; Nephew to the Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter, to Miſs Jennings, Daughter of Thomas Jennings, Eſq; Deputy Auditor of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

12. The Rev. Mr. Robertſon of Berkely-ſquare to Miſs Raikes of Sheer-lane.

8. The Rev. Dr. Hallifax, to Mrs. Fothergill, Relict of Thomas Fothergill, Eſq;

Mr. James Hyde of York Buildings, Wine Merchant, to Miſs Boyce, with 2500l. Fortune.

DEATHS.

Sept. 28, Francis Craeſteyn, Eſq; in an advanced Age, and to have died worth near a Million of Money.

24. Philip Southcote, Eſq; at his Seat near Weybridge.

[illegible]—KR——S.

Sept. 16. Thomas Bradford, of Wood-ſtreet, London, Haberdaſher, Broker and Chapman.

Thomas Bell, of Whitechapel, in the County of Middleſex, Watchmaker, Dealer and Chapman.

William Knutton, late of Kingſton upon Hull, in the County of York, Soap-boiler.

Bartholomew Nelſon, of Stoake in the County of Norfolk, Merchant and Dealer in Corn.

John Neale, now, or late of Leadenhall-ſtreet, London, Watchmaker, Broker and Chapman.

19. Francis Mercer, of the Liberty of St. Martin's Le Grand, within the City of London, Merchant, Factor, Broker, Dealer and Chapman.

Joſeph Cohan, late of Ruſſel ſtreet, Covent-garden, Jeweller, Dealer and Chapman.

William Roughſedge, late of Preſcott, Lancaſhire, Shoemaker, Dealer and Chapman.

23. William Champion, of the Pariſh of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, in the City of London, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman.

Samuel Kightly, late of Stoke-Goldington, in the County of Bucks, Wheelwright, Dealer and Chapman.

26. Pleaſant Fenn, of Eaſt Cowes, in the Iſle of Wight, in the County of Southampton, Shipwright, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman.

30. Richard Hawkeſwood, now or late of Stowerbridge, Worceſterſhire, Grocer.

John Wills, of the Pariſh of St. Andrew, Holborn, Middleſex, Carpenter, Dealer and Chapman.

Richard Whitley, late of Caſtle court in the Strand, in the Pariſh of St. Martin's in the

the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Cheesemonger.

John Spurr, late of Chertsey, in the County of Surry, Scrivener, Dealer and Chapman.

Samuel Mellor and Ebenezar Mellor, both of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Distillers, Chapmen and Co-partners.

Oct. 7. Richard Bridges, of Froome, in the County of Somerset, Mercer.

10. Thomas Groome, late of Southees, in the County of Suffex, Cornfactor, Miller, Dealer and Chapman.

Saint George Rudd, of East Smithfield, in the County of Middlesex, Haberdasher, Hosier, Dealer and Chapman.

14. William Holland, late of Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, Dealer in Corn, Slate Merchant and Chapman.

John Smith, of Manchester, Lancashire, Grocer.

Abraham Price, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Taylor.

Thomas Chatteris, of Oundle, in the County of Northampton, Carrier, Dealer and Chapman.

17. William Cottingham, of Great Yarmouth, in the County of Norfolk, Innholder, Dealer and Chapman.

James Barnham, of Bungay, in the County of Suffolk, Money scrivener.

Thomas Alstun, of Great Yarmouth, in the County of Norfolk, Wine-merchant.

Lancelot Sanderson, late of Market-street, in the County of Bedford, Innholder, Carpenter and Chapman.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 27, 1758.

Amsterdam,	34	11 2½ U.
Ditto at Sight,	34	6½
Rotterdam,	34	11
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35	11
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	31	⅜
Ditto, 2 Usance,	31	1/16
Bourdeaux Ditto,	31	
Cadiz,	40	
Madrid,	40	
Bilboa,	39	¼
Leghorn,	50	⅜
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	49	⅜
Venice,	51	⅞
Lisbon,	5s.	6d. ⅛
Porto,	5s.	5d. ⅞
Dublin,	8	¾

BILL *of Mortality from Sept.* 19. *to Oct.* 24.

Buried		Christened	
Males 920 / Females 839	1759	Males 761 / Females 702	1463
Under 2 years old	683	Buried,	
Between 2 and 5	202	Within the walls	145
5 and 10	58	Without	407
10 and 20	51	*Mid. and Surry*	839
20 and 30	118	City & Sub. *West.*	368
30 and 40	136		1759
40 and 50	144		
50 and 60	125		
60 and 70	115	Weekly *Sept.* 26.	398
70 and 80	86	, *Oct.* 3.	361
80 and 90	29	10.	320
90 and 100	12	17.	435
100 and 109	0	24.	335
	1759		1759

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Sept. 29	33 : 0	20	0 : 0	20 D.
30	33 : 0	20	0 : 0	20
Oct. 1	34 : 0	20	0 : 0	30
2	34 : 0	21	0 : 0	25
3	33 : 0	20	0 : 0	20
4	32 : 2	20	0 : 0	20
5	32 : 2	20	0 : 0	15
6	31 : 0	19	0 : 0	10 M.
7	30 : 0	19	0 : 0	15
8	29 : 2	19	2 : 0	20
9	29 : 5	19	30 : 0	20
10	29 : 4	19	0 : 0	30
11	29 : 4	19	0 : 0	20 D.
12	30 : 0	17	0 : 0	20
13	30 : 0	15	0 : 0	30
14	30 : 0	15	0 : 0	20
15	32 : 0	14	0 : 0	20
16	33 : 0	14	0 : 0	30
17	34 : 0	14	0 : 0	30
18	32 : 0	16	5 : 0	10
19	30 : 0	16	0 : 0	10
20	30 : 0	15	0 : 0	15 M.
21	29 : 8	16	0 : 0	20
22	29 : 7	15	0 : 0	10
23	29 : 5	17	0 : 0	20
24	29 : 3	19	0 : 0	20
25	29 : 7	15	8 : 0	20 D.
26	29 : 8	15	1 : 0	30
27	29 : 7	16	0 : 0	20

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, *in* SEPTEMBER 1758.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Sept.	Bank Stock.	In. Stock.	South Sea	3½ per Cent Old Ann.	Dit. New Ann.	3 per C. B. A. redu'd	Ditto consol.	Ditto 1726.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per C. India An.	3½ B. An. 1756.	3 per Cent Dit. 1757.	B. Cir. l. s. d.	India Bon. l. s. d.	Life Ann. Yrs. Purc.
27	——	135⅛	102⅜	92⅛	91⅛	——	91	90⅞	91	——	96⅛	90⅞	5 15 0	1 7 0	No Price.
28	——	Do	102⅜	Do	Do	——	Do	90⅞	91⅛	——	Do	90⅞	Do	1 8 0	Do
29	——	Do	Do	Do	Do	——	Do	90⅝	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	1 7 0	Do
30	——	Do	Do	——	91⅛	——	90⅞	90⅝	91	——	96½	90⅛	Do	Do	Do
1	Sunday.														Do
2	——	Do	102½	——	91	——	90½	90	Do	——	96⅛	90⅛	Do	1 5 0	Do
3	——	Do	102⅜	——	90⅞	——	Do	Do	90⅛	——	96	90	Do	1 6 0	Do
4	——	Do	102⅛	——	90⅞	——	89⅞	80⅛	90⅛	——	95⅞	89½	Do	1 4 0	Do
5	——	Do	No Price.	——	89⅞	——	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	——	Do	89	Do	1 5 0	Do
6	——	134	100½	——	89⅛	——	89⅛	89	89⅛	——	95⅛	89⅛	Do	Do	Do
7	——	133⅛	No Price.	——	89⅜	——	Do	Do	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	1 4 0	
8	Sunday.														Do
9	——	Do	Do	——	No Price.	——	89⅛	Do	No Price.	——	No Price.	89⅛	Do	1 3 0	Do
10	——	133⅛	100	——	89⅛	——	Do	Do	89⅛	——	95⅛	Do	6 0 0	1 2 0	Do
11	——	No Price.	99⅞	——	Do	——	89⅛	Do	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
12	——	133⅛	Do	——	89⅛	——	Do	Do	89⅛	——	95⅛	89⅛	Do	1 1 0	Do
13	——	133⅛	Do	——	Do	——	89⅛	Do	89⅛	88⅛	Do	89⅛	Do	Do	Do
14	——	133⅛	Do	——	89⅞	——	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	88⅛	95⅛	Do	Do	1 2 0	
15	Sunday.														Do
16	——	133	Do	——	Do	——	89⅜	Do	89⅛	88⅛	95⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do
17	——	Do	Do	——	89⅛	——	Do	Do	89⅛	88⅛	95⅛	89⅛	Do	Do	Do
18	——	134	Do	——	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	88⅛	Do	Do	6 2 6	Do	Do
19	117½	Do	Do	——	Do	89⅞	89⅛	Do	89⅛	88⅛	95⅜	89⅛	Do	Do	Do
20	Do	Do	No Price.	——	50	——	89⅜	No Price.	89⅜	88⅛	95⅛	89⅛	6 5 0	Do	Do
21	117½	134½	100	——	90⅛	——	89	89⅛	89⅛	88⅛	95⅞	Do	6 2 6	Do	
22	Sunday.														Do
23	117½	Do	Do	——	90⅜	——	89⅞	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	6 5 0	1 3 0	Do
24	117½	Do	Do	——	90⅜	——	90	88⅛	90⅜	Do	96⅛	90	Do	Do	Do
25	Do	Do	Do	——	90⅛	——	Do	89⅛	90⅛	88⅛	96⅛	89⅛	Do	1 1 0	Do
26	117	135⅛	Do	——	Do	——	98⅜	88⅛	90⅜	88⅜	96	89⅜	Do	1 2 0	Do

London: The Peck Loaf to weigh 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. Wheaten, to be sold for 2 s. 1 d. Houſhold, 1 s. 7 d.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *NOVEMBER*, 1758.

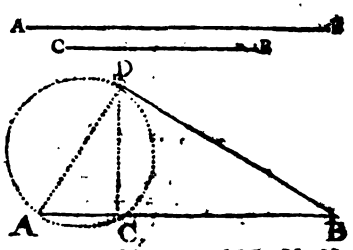
AS moſt of our Readers have undoubtedly heard of the extraordinary Performances of Mr. *Johnſon*, the famous Horſeman; and, as many will probably never have the Opportunity of ſeeing them in Reality; we have thought it would be very acceptable to delineate his Exploits in the ſame natural Manner as we ſaw them performed; and for this, we have added a Copper-plate, ſhewing him ſtanding on *one*, or *two*, and leading a *third* Horſe in full Speed.

It has been ſaid, that he could ſhift himſelf from one to the other; but he did not perform this Part when we ſaw him ride. But one Thing we thought extraordinary, that while he was ſtanding on the Outſide Horſes of the Three, with all the Reins and Whip in one Hand, he threw up his Cap ſeveral Times in the Air, and catched it again, with the other, while the Horſes were in full Speed. He ſeemed to ſtand with the utmoſt Eaſe, and in ſuch a Manner, as to give no Pain to the Spectators. This wonderful Dexterity he has acquired by the Practice of eight or ten Years. Any Horſes are indifferent to him, that are not vicious, or what he calls *Run-away-horſes*. Mr. *Johnſon* appears to be about 25, or 26 Years of Age, and his native Country is *Ireland*.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered*.

Queſtion 198, *anſwered by Mr.* Robert Hudſon, *at* Sibſey.

LET the given Lines be A B and B C; make A B = A B, and B C = B C, and deſcribe the Circle A C D, to paſs thro' the Points A and C, lay a Ruler on B, to touch the Circle as in D, and draw B D, which ſhall be the mean Proportional required. For as A B : D B : : D B : B C. ∴ A B × B C = $\overline{D B}^2$, which is performed without a Perpendicular. *W. W. R.*



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Richard Mitchell, *Mr.* A. Horſefall, *Mr.* M. Nelſon, *Mr.* H. Green, *Mr.* T. Sims, *and Mr.* John Norris, *the Propoſer, who, as Mr.* Reeves *and Mr.* Crabtree *have obſerv'd, has taken it from the* Univerſal Magazine *of* May 1755.

Question 199, *answered by Mr.* James Carter *the Proposer.*

PUT x = Sine of $\frac{1}{3}\angle$ BCA ($= \frac{1}{6}\angle$ BAC) Rad. $= 1$; and let b = Bisecting-line BD, and y = AD = DC. Then by the Property of Sines, we have $3x - 4x^3$ = Sine $\angle$ BCA, and $5x - 20x^3 + 16x^5$ = Sine $\angle$ BAC; also *per* Question and Trigonometry, $3x - 4x^3 : 3 :: 5x - 20x^3 + 16x^5 : 4$. Consequently $12x - 16x^3 = 15x - 60x^3 + 48x^5$, and $x4 - \frac{11}{12}x^2 + \frac{1}{16} = 0$. Reduc'd $x = \sqrt{\frac{11}{24} + \sqrt{\frac{11}{24}^2 - \frac{1}{16}}}$ = ,2723704 = Sine 15° 48′ 19″ 20‴; whence the Angles are all known.

Now let s = Sine and Cosine $\angle$ ABC, m = Sine $\angle$ BAC, and n = Sine $\angle$ BCA; then as $b : m :: y : \frac{my}{b}$ = Sine $\angle$ A'B D, and as $b : n :: y : \frac{ny}{b}$ = Sine $\angle$ DBC.

Whence from the Nature of Sines, &c. we have this Equation, $\sqrt{1 - \frac{m^2y^2}{b^2}} \times \sqrt{2 - \frac{n^2y^2}{b^2}} - \frac{mn \cdot y^2}{b^2} = c$, which reduced gives $y = \frac{sb}{\sqrt{m^2 + n^2 + 2cmn}}$.

But x = Area of the Field, then it may eafily be proved that $\frac{2sx}{mn} = \overline{AC}^2 = 4y^2$; whence by Substitution and Reduction, $x = \frac{2mnsb^2}{m^2 + n^2 + 2cmn} = 49,181042$ square Chains, or 4 Acres, 3 Roods, and 26,896768 Poles.

We have here given Mr. Carter's *own Answer, because we find none of our Correspondents agree in their Answer to this Question, and one of them has affirmed, an Answer is impossible, according to the Author's Data.*

Question 200, *answered by Mr.* W. Fowler, *of* Harpswell *School.*

THE Sun's Az. from the North at Rising is 78° 45′, its Cos. = 11° 15′ = q. The Sun's Az. from the South, when 45° high = 22° 30′, its Cos. = 67° 30′ = f, x and y = the Sine and Cos. of the Lat. z = the Sine of the Dec. then $\frac{z}{y} = q$, and $\frac{-x + ax}{by} = f$, where a and b represents the Sine and Cosine of the Sun's Altitude; then expunge x, we have $\frac{-qy + ax}{by} = f$, then $\frac{x}{y} = f + \frac{q}{a} = 1,1997785 = 50°$ 11′ the Latitude, and $z = ,1249256 = 7°$ 11′ the Dec.

Several Gentlemen have sent Answers to this Question, but no numerical Solution agrees with the Proposer's but that above.

Question 201, *answer'd by Mr.* W. Reeves, *at* Bourton *on the Water.*

PUT x = leſſer Side, y = common Difference; then x, yx and y^2x = three Sides, *per Eu.* 1. 47. $x^2 + y^2x^2 = x^2y^4$; again, by a known Rule, $x + yx - y^2x = 22$; dividing the 1ſt Equation by x^2, we have $y4 - y^2 = 1$, from whence $y = 1.272$; therefore $x = \frac{12}{1 + y + y^2} = 18.348$ = leſſer Side, the Baſe = 23.338, and the Hypothenuſe = 29,683. *W. W. R.*

This Question was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Storer, *Mr.* E. Ellis, *Mr.* M. Nailon, *Mr.* T. Bofworth, *Mr.* Sam. Cole, *and Mr.* Cheſt. Cave, *the Propoſer. Some other Gentlemen ſent Anſwers, but they do not agree with the above.*

New

New QUESTIONS to be answered.

Question 212.

By Mr. Jos. Wilkinson.

THE Law of centripetal Force, being expressed by $\frac{x^2 + 2a^2}{x^5}$; 'tis requir'd to determine the Nature of the Orbit of the Projectile, whose Distance from the Center of Attraction $= x$?

Question 213.

By Mr. Marmaduke Nelson, *at* Barton *in* Lincolnshire.

IN a plain Triangle there is given the Line bisecting the Vertical Angle, and drawn to the Base $= 30$, and the Product of each Segment of the Base into its adjacent, or next Side $= 486$ and 2400; to determine the Segments of the Base, also the Sides; without having the Root of any affected Equation to extract higher than a Quadratic?

Question 214.

By Mr. Edward Ellis, *of* Ruthin *School.*

HAving given the Altitude of a Cone $= a$, and the Diameter of the Base $= b$, to find the Dimensions of the greatest Cone, that can be cut out thereof, whose Vertex shall be the Center of the Cone's Base, and its Base terminate every where in its slant Side.

Question 215.

By Mr. Thomas Robinson, *at* Chester le Street.

LET there be a Circle; and at some Distance from its Center, let another Circle be so drawn as to pass through the Center of the former Circle, and to cut its Periphery in two Points, whose Distance asunder is 36, and the Distance between the Peripheries of the two Circles is 7.5? *Quere* the Diameter of each Circle?

ODE *for His* MAJESTY's *Birth-day*, Nov. 10, 1758.

Written by WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq; Poet-Laureat, and set by Dr. BOYCE, Master of the King's Band of Music. The Vocal Parts by Mess. *Beard, Savage, Wass, Cowper, Barrow*, and the rest of the Gentlemen and Children of the Chapel Royal; the Instrumental by his Majesty's Band, &c.

ARGUMENT.

About the Year 962, Ottoberto, *of the Family of* Este, *passed from* Italy *into* Germany *with the Emperor* Otho *the Great.* Azo, *his Descendant in the next Century, by a Marriage with the Daughter of* Welfus *Count* Altdorf, *inherited the Dominions of that Family in* Suabia. Welfus, *a Son of that Marriage, in the Year* 1061, *received the Dukedom of* Bavaria *from the Emperor* Henry *the* IVth. *The Descendants of* Welfus *became afterwards possessed of those Duchies which lie between the* Elbe *and the* Weser, (Brunswic, Wolfenbuttle, Lunenburg, Zell, Hanover, &c.) *and in the Year* 1714, George *the First, Duke, and Elector of* Hanover, *succeeded to the Throne of* Great Britain.

I.

WHen *Otbert* left th' *Italian* plain
And soft *Azolia's* green domain,
Attendant on imperial sway
Where fame and *Otho* led the way,
The genius of the *Julian* hills
(Whose piny summits nod with snow,
Whose Naiads pour their thousand rills
To swell th' exulting *Po*)
An eager look prophetic cast,
And hail'd the hero as he past'd.
Hail, all hail the Woods reply'd,
And echo on her airy tide
Roll'd the long murmurs down the mountain's side.

II.

The voice resum'd again. "Proceed,
Nor cast one lingering look behind;
By those who toil for virtue's meed
Be every softer thought resign'd;
Nor social home, nor genial air,
Nor glowing fancies wooe thy care;
New realms await thee in a harsher sky,
Thee, and thy chosen race from fate's nuptial tie.

III.

'Tis glory wakes; her active flame
Nor time hath quench'd, nor danger tame.
Nor * *Boia's* ample range confine,
Tho' *Guelpho* reigns, the *Guelphic* line.

Your northern fair, whilst dimly gleams
Athwart the twilight veil of eve,
Must point their path to distant streams;
And many a wreath shall victory weave,
And many a palm shall fame display
To grace the warriors on their way,
'Till regions bow to their commands,
Where *Albis* widens thro' the lands,
And vast *Visurgis* spreads his golden sands.

IV.

Nor rest they there. Yon guiding fire
Still shines aloft, and gilds the main!
Not *Lion*† *Henry*'s fond desire
To grasp th' *Italian* realms again,
Nor warring winds, nor wint'ry seas
Shall stop the progress fate decrees:
For lo! *Britannia* calls, to happier coasts,
And points more verdant far than soft *Ascot* boasts!

V.

Behold, with *Euphrasy* I clear
Thy visual nerve, and fix it there,
Where, crown'd with rocks grotesque and steep,
The *White Isle* rises o'er the deep!
There glory rests. For there arrive
Thy chosen sons; and there attain
To the first title fate can give,
The father kings of freeborn men!
Proceed. Rejoice. Descend the vale,
And bid the future monarchs hail!"
Hail, all hail, the hero cry'd,
And Echo on her airy tide
Purloin'd him, murmuring down the mountain's side.

VI.

'Twas thus, O king, to heroes old
The mountains breath'd the strain divine.
E'er yet her volumes fame unroll'd
To trace the wonders of thy line;
E'er freedom yet on ocean's breast
Had northern seas fix'd her halcyon nest;
Or *Albion*'s oaks, descended to the main,
Had roll'd her thunders wide, and claim'd the wat'ry reign.

† Henry the Lion, *duke of* Bavaria, Saxony, &c. *was one of the greatest heroes of the Welf Family. He united in his own person the hereditary dominions of five families. His claims upon* Italy *hindered him from joining with the emperor* Frederic *the I st in his third attack upon the pope, tho' he had assisted him in the two former. For which he was stripped of his dominions by that Emperor, and died in* 1195, *possessed only of four duchies which lie between the* Elbe *and the* Weser.

From this Henry, *and a sister or daughter of* Henry *the* IId. *of* England, *his present majesty is lineally descended.*

VII.

But now each *Briton*'s glowing tongue
Proclaims the truths the genius sung;
On *Brunswick*'s name with rapture dwells,
And hark! the general chorus swells;
"May years on happy years roll o'er,
'Till glory close the shining page,
And our ill-fated sons deplore
The shortness of a *Nestor*'s age!
Hail, all hail, on *Albion*'s plains
The friend of man and freedom reigns!
Echo waft the triumph round,
'Till *Gallia*'s utmost shores rebound,
And all her bulwarks tremble at the sound.

ODE

For the KING's *Birth-day.*

BRITONS unite, and hail the day,
The bleſt, propitious, happy day,
That gave AUGUSTUS birth;
Let joy be seen in ev'ry face:
This day so great, so glorious grace
With festive joy and mirth!

Let cannons roar, let colours fly,
Whilst sweet rewarbling thro' the sky,
The Bells harmonious ring;
While drums and trumpets solemn sound,
Spreads sacred pleasure o'er the ground,
And *Britons* hail their king!

Both long and glorious may he reign,
Sole monarch of the azure main,
Triumphing o'er his foes;
'Till humbled *France* at length shall own,
In vain they strove to shake his throne,
Or *Britain*'s sons oppose!

And when (O distant be the time!)
He's bid to tour to realms divine,
To wear a heav'nly crown;
May heaven, each royal kingly grace,
That e'er adorn'd great *Brunswick*'s race,
On GEORGE the third send down!

Exon, Nov. 10, 1758. B.

NOVEMBER. *A Poem.*

Ipsæ nunc, Melibœe, Pyros; nunc ordine vites,
Virg.

THE gloomy month *November* now appears,
And o'er the year his throne horrific rears;
With native shades his shadowy mantle flows,
And mists and vapours hover on his brows.
Dishevell'd nature hides her pensive face,
And scarce retains one fair autumnal Grace;
Past,

East, west, and south, and freezing *Boreal* wind;
Renew their joyless influence unconfin'd.
Æolus reigns, now reigns in utmost might,
And warring winds resume th' aerial fight;
From pole to pole their dreaded rage is heard,
Not less with horror than for danger fear'd;
In combination o'er the main they pour,
And roll the billows to the trembling shore;
O'er waste and plain, and grove they rend their way,
And 'neath their stroke the living greens decay;
The greens perennial, that so long have liv'd,
And unoffended wint'ry storms receiv'd;
'Till fatal winds their vivid beauties tear,
And make them own *November* rules the year.
The languid day scarce feels the solar light,
And frowning seems the relicts of the night;
A gloomy aspect clouds each cheerless scene,
Depriv'd of verdure, and each vernal green.
How sad's the presence of the mournful groves,
Just now th' abode of unmolested loves!
How harsh the murmurs of the falling floods!
How great's the horrors of the naked woods!
No friendly shade with spreading kindness yields
A safe retreat around the squalid fields;
But gloomy sadness spreads its influence round,
And widely deepens o'er the misty ground;
At night fell meteors o'er the vallies play,
And tempt the trav'ller from his well-known way;
Who led illusive by their waving beam,
Sinks in the brook, or plunges in the stream,
A helpless victim!——meets untimely fate,
Deny'd one moment to deplore his state.
Beware, ye swains, when such like meteors rise,
And shun their aid, deceptious to your eyes;
Least misled you, in an untimely hour,
Unguarded feel death's unrelenting pow'r.
Next let the muse inform th' instructive lay,
While dull *November* holds the low'ring day;
Prune, prune your trees. Ye hinds, be that your care,
Or standard wall-fruit, or the espalier;
Superfluous branches mind you now divide,
And rob the orchard of its useless pride;
Nor longer stay, least rains and frosts deny,
The wounds to heal, and all your fruit-trees die.
The fertile soil in decent ridges throw,
Entrench'd to mellow by the frost or snow:
With cloathing warm your bodies too invest,
Fly *Galen's* font——now exercise is best;
Conjoin'd with temp'rance, which you'll ever find,
Your constitution aid, and aid your mind;
Will health ensure, and ev'ry blessing give,
Which we from health with pleasure great receive.

——With quick transition let the muse relate,
The care of providence, how kind, how great!
To save *Britannia* from impending fate
When hell-born foes a hellish Plot had made,
And for her senate sure destruction laid;
By vast *explosion* to trepan her throne,
And make this state, subservient, to their own.
Then was thy goodness, gracious Jehovah, shown
To us thy people, who now sing thy praise,
And thus deliver'd, wake in grateful lays.
Be thou our guard, and great protector still,
From public tumults and from private ills;
On foes conspiring to subvert our state,
O let thy wrath in fiercest rage await;
Let disappointment each their schemes attend,
Be *Gallia's* foe——and thy *Britannia's* friend;
With mercy, Lord, her past transgressions view,
And let her children worship thee anew;
That we thy people may adore thy name,
Revere thy glory, and augment thy fame.
To good *Augustus* still thy blessings lend,
His forces succour, and his rights defend;
Be thou his safeguard——who now prompts the lay,
His natal month's return'd——let *Britons* pay
Him equal honour,——and rejoicing sing,
"How blest are *Britons* in their *George* their king:
With *Io Pæans*, hail his much-lov'd name,
Demanding homage of the breath of fame;
Each *Briton's* wish, and heart-applauding strain
Is, death, O spare him; time, prolong his reign;
O let him prove victorious o'er his foes,
And live in peace his merited repose:
——*Augusta* too for thee the muse desires
Inspiring sparks of *Pindarian* fires:
November likewise bears thy natal day,
In whom we ev'ry human grace survey;
Friend to the virtues of the fair, my muse
Augusta sings.——With joy *Augusta* views;
Blest in her offspring, in her temper blest,
True conscious virtue speaks her soul to rest;
Where all the virtues make their lov'd retreat,
And high exalted all the graces meet.
Did e'er distress unnotic'd from her go?
The orphans tears occasion her's to flow;
She feels the beggar's want, and widow's woe;
And fraught with gentle, sympathetic ease,
Compassion eases what she griev'd to hear.
Friend to her merit, thus the muse indites,
And undissembling her demerit writes.

Malling, Nov. 1758.

Mufarum Amicus.

On

On the Approach of WINTER.

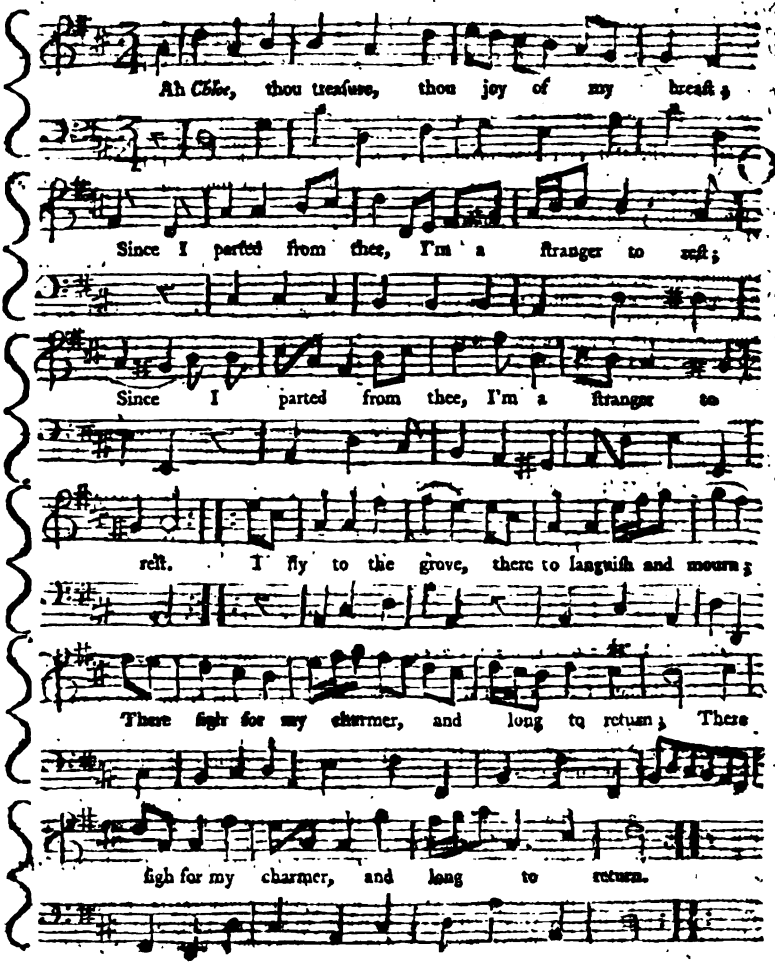
A SOLILOQUY.

The sun that late in triumph rode the skies,
Now, faintly from the windows of the south,
Sheds a pale glance on our dejected world,
And leaves behind us uncomfortable gloom
Of tedious nights. ——— Hervey's Med.

——— *While the winds*
Blow keen and keen, shiv'ring the graceful locks
Of yon fair spreading trees ——— Milton.

O! ye delightful, ye transporting scenes;
Ye balmy flow'rs, and bliss-conveying greens;
Ye sunny hills, ye wide-extended plains,
O'er whom (unenvy'd prince) the shepherd reigns;
Ye echoing woods, ye cultivated fields,
Where bounteous nature treasures all her yields;
Ye smiling meadows; ye enchanting bow'rs,
Whose varied charms engag'd my peaceful hours;
With what regret I see your smiles decay,
As Winter spreads the night, and steals the day:
How oft to you my early visits led,
When glist'ring dews your verdant surface spread;
How oft have I your sweet recesses trod,
And heard your gentle whispers speak——your God!
How oft, serenely blest, your charms could trace,
And read his Name enstampt on ev'ry grass;
How oft transported view each object round,
Whilst music fill'd the air, and flow'rs the ground;
But now, how swift your boasted glory flies!
Your honours fade, your transient beauty dies;
In vain we seek and wish your longer stay,
Or mourn the absence of yon lamp of day;
Your season's past——ye rural joys adieu,
Since *Phœbus* leaves ye, I must leave ye too.
I now must seek the cooling shade,
Or ask its favour in the sultry glade;
A warming gleam darts thro' the joyless grove,
And chilling exhalations damp our love;
Whilst rustling winds supply the gentle breeze,
And nature sickens with a dire disease.
The woody choir unwilling stretch their throats,
To change their bridal strains to fun'ral notes;
To warmer suns some fleeting wing their way,
As loth to see their late-lov'd homes decay;
Averse to see them rifled of their sweets,
Whilst barb'rous frosts invade their gay retreats,
Whose drooping leaves hang shiv'ring in suspence,
And wait the surly blast to drive 'em hence.
Say now, my Muse! where wilt thou speed thy flight,
To shun the darksome day and tedious night?
Say, to what distant shore shall I retire,
Where rural joys may still my breast inspire?
Or shall I (with my native climate mourn,
And wait for *Phœbus'* late long-wish'd return?
Or rather banish ev'ry fruitless grief,
And take each off'ring bait to my relief;
Lay open all the avenues of sense,
And drink the happiness that streams from thence;
Suppress the rising furrows of my soul,
In ev'ning banquets o'er the sparkling bowl?
Whose lively fumes shall kindle brisk desire,
'Till fancy burns in love's resistless fire;
'Till overpower'd by *Venus'* matchless charms,
I lie dissolv'd in melting *Chloe's* arms.
No, no; such low-born trifles I disdain,
Such drops of pleasure, and such draughts of pain;
Ye despicable, thorny sweets, adieu,
Reason! Religion! still I'll follow you:
Still o'er my circling days may you preside,
Conduct my feet, and ev'ry action guide;
Subject my passions to your just controul,
And regulate each motion of my soul.
As you direct, a guiltless hour I'll spend
In blissful converse, with a social friend;
Nor want the joys the goblet can impart,
To nourish nature, and to chear the heart:
As you approve, be innocently gay,
As mirth some harmless moments shall betray;
Or with some unreserv'd ingenious fair,
Obliviate ev'ry peace-destroying care,
Forget each crossing fate, heal ev'ry strife,
And crown with bliss the various scenes of life.
As you command the busy world I'll lose,
To reap the joys the slaves to sense refuse;
Hail, blest retirement! happy solitude!
Where discords cease, nor vain amours intrude,
In thee, when no dark views our peace destroy,
We present, past, and future good enjoy;
Review departed seasons of the year,
Drive sad away, bring lively prospects near;
Forestall the pleasures of th' approaching spring,
See new-blown flow'rs, and hear the turtle sing:
In thee on wings of thought, what heights we rise!
Mark out the spheres, and travel thro' the skies;
'Till in the eager sallies of the mind,
We seem to leave mortality behind.
Oh! Thou, whose wisdom rules the vast profound,
Directs the heav'ns, and whirls the seasons round;
Look down propitious on my silent hours,
Exalt my soul, and actuate her pow'rs,
Grant me a mind attentive, calm and free,
And *Winter* brings no gloomy hour to me.

The COMPLAINT.

Set by Mr. MOZE.

Ah *Chloe*, thou treasure, thou joy of my breast;
Since I parted from thee, I'm a stranger to rest;
Since I parted from thee, I'm a stranger to
rest. I fly to the grove, there to languish and mourn;
There sigh for my charmer, and long to return; There
sigh for my charmer, and long to return.

II.

No virgin I see that my bosom alarms,
I'm cold to the fairest, tho' glowing with charms;
In vain they attack me, and sparkle the eye,
These are not the looks of my *Chloe*, I cry.

III.

These looks where bright love like the sun sits enthron'd,
And smiling diffuses his influence round;
'Twas thus I first view'd thee, my charmer, amaz'd,
Thus gaz'd I with wonder and love while I gaz'd.

IV.

IV.

Thus when the dear fair one was ſtill in my ſight,
'Twas pleaſure all day, it was rapture all night;
But now by hard fortune remov'd from my fair,
In ſecret I languiſh, a prey to deſpair.

V.

But abſence and torment abate not my flame,
My *Chloe*'s ſtill charming, my paſſion the ſame;
O, would ſhe preſerve me a place in her breaſt,
Then abſence would pleaſe me, for I ſhould be bleſt.

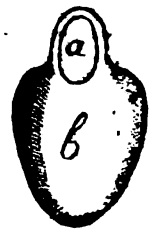
A Paraphraſe on Habakkuk, *Cap.* iii. *Ver.* 17, 18, *and* 19.

Altho' the fig-tree ſhall decline
To bloſſom; and, altho' the vine,
No cluſt'ring fruit ſhall bear; and tho'
The olive too, ſhall fail to grow,
Or flouriſh; and altho' the fields,
No herbage, corn, or paſture yields:
Nay, and tho' the flock ſhall fall:
Nor fill the fold, nor herds the ſtall;
Yet in the Lord rejoice I will,
And in my God be joyous ſtill.
God the Lord's my ſtrength, and he
Will make my feet like hind's to flee:
And make me ſafely walk on high,
Secure from foes and dangers nigh.

Darkford, Jan. 1758. *E. H.*

Mr. Martin,

THIS is the Figure of an Egg laid by a Hen; the Egg when broke open contained another entire Egg (*a*), about the Size of a Partridge's: (*b*) had an entire Yolk, but (*a*) had nothing in it but the White.



Darlington, Aug. 22, 1758. *Geo. Marrett.*

N. B. The Reader is deſired to correct the Errata in the 5th Premium of the laſt Magazine, Page 900, for *Parent-Flies*, read *Parent-Fly*, and for *Philberts* read *Filberds*.

A Chronological Memoir *of* Occurrences,

For *NOVEMBER* 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the London Gazette.

Tueſday, Oct. 31, 1758.

An authentic Relation of what has paſſed at the King of Pruſſia's Army ſince the Battle of Zorndorff, till the Action of the 14th of Oct. 1758.

Berlin, Oct. 21.

THE Body of Troops, under the King, left the Camp of Blumberg the 2d of September, and joined the Army, which was coming under the Command of the Margrave Charles from Sileſia, the 9th at Groſſenhayn. On the 10th, they marched on the heights between Moritzbourg and Dreſden; after which, we pitched our Camp at Schonberg; the Enemy had theirs at Stolpen. They had detached General Laudohn to Fiſchbach, from whence he was diſlodged by General Retzow. We made near 300 of the Enemy Priſoners. General Retzow encamped at Fiſchbach; after which our Army made a Motion to the Left, and marched to Rammenau. This obliged the Prince of Dourlach to march to Bautzen. Two Days after we diſlodged General Laudohn from an Eminence, which we were deſirous of occupying, and encamped at Biſchofswerda. Marſhal Daun thought proper to make a March on his Right, and then encamped in the Mountains of Wilten. The King had previouſly given Orders to General Retzow to take Poſt at Bautzen, and in Conſequence of the Enemy's Motions, our Army marched thither, while General Retzow puſhed as far as Weiſſenberg. The Prince of Dourlach had poſted himſelf upon the Heighth of Arenſdorff, and Marſhal Daun was encamped at Kittlitz. The King's Army marched to Hochkirchen, from whence he diſlodged the Auſtrians, and poſted himſelf upon the Eminences, which extend from Hoch-kirchen towards Groditz. In the Night between the 13th and 14th, Marſhal Daun ordered

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an Attack to be made on our Right; and as the Night was extremely dark, and the Fog very thick; the Pandours having dislodged our five Battalions, which were at the very Extremity of our Flank, by that Means slipped into the Village and set it on fire, and thereby obliged the Battalions, which had covered the Sides of it, to abandon it, and retire farther. The Austrians attempted, several times to pass through it, but were repulsed both by our Infantry and Cavalry. General Retzow was at the same Time attacked by the Prince of Dourlach; but after he had repulsed the Enemy, and taken 300 Prisoners, he was coming to join the Army, the Left of which was attacked at the Time they received Orders to reinforce the Right, which was done by the Whole, except the Battalion of Kleist, which having advanced too far in repelling the Enemy, could not join the Army again, and was obliged to lay down their Arms. The Post on the Right was maintained from Half an Hour after Four till Ten, when the Army received Orders to retire. General Retzow joined it, and it now occupies the Post of Biestitz and Dobreschutz. We have lost Marshal Keith and Prince Francis of Brunswick, whom we cannot sufficiently regret. Prince Maurice of Anhalt is wounded; and as he was going in a Coach to Bautzen, was made Prisoner. General Grist is wounded in the Arm, and Major General Crockow, of the Cuirassiers, in the Shoulder. The King, the Margrave, and all the Generals, who were in the Action, having either received Contusions, or had their Horses wounded. We cannot as yet make an exact Estimate of our Loss, but it may be depended on, that the Whole does not exceed 3000 Men. Night prevented the Regiments on the Right from striking their Tents, by which we were greatly incommoded, and they consequently lost: But these are Misfortunes which are sometimes unavoidable in the Chances of War. We have about 500 Prisoners, among whom is the General Marquis de Vittleschi. We hope soon to give the Public better News.

We may add to this Account, that since it was written, our Loss has greatly decreased by the Return of a great Number of Soldiers, who were separated from their Corps during the Engagement. The Loss of the Enemy greatly exceeds ours.

Rome, Oct. 24. The Pope in the last Consistory notified to the College of Cardinals; that he had confirmed to the Queen of Hungary, her Heirs and Successors, the Title of Apostolic, the Pope having fixed the 12th of November for the Ceremony of his taking Possession, great Preparations are making for that Purpose.

Hague, Nov. 14. Count Dohna, with a Part of his Army passed thro' Berlin the 7th Instant, on his Way to Saxony, leaving a Body of Troops in Pomerania, to observe the Russians, and to check any Incursions of Light Troops, whilst General Manteuffel, with another Corps, is marched, thro' Stettin, to oppose the Swedes who continue about Prentzlow and Stromberg.

The Duc de Deux Ponts has recalled the Detachments he had sent over the Elbe, and is moved to Friberge, which has obliged Itzenplitz, who commands in the Absence of Prince Henry, to change his Position. He is now encamped near Kesselsdorff.

It is confidently asserted, that the Russians have raised the Seige of Colberg, after besieging it near a Month. The Detachment that formed the Siege are marched to Marienwerder, and the Army under General Fermor towards Poland.

Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters are still at Munster, but nothing has happened of any Importance.

Hague, Nov. 17. The Siege of Neiss has been raised, the News of his Prussian Majesty marching that Way having been sufficient to determine General Horsch to abandon it, which he did in the Night, between the 5th and 6th Instant, and the Garrison gained a considerable Advantage over the Besiegers, in a Sally they made upon that Occasion. The King of Prussia, who stopped upon this News, at Gros-Nossen, between Breslau and Neiss, immediately returned to Lusatia, to oppose the Army under the Command of Count Daun, which it is reported, had marched back towards Dresden, in order to take Advantage of the King of Prussia's Absence from those Parts.

Marshal Contades has abandoned Hamm and the Lippe, and the Army under his Command is marching into Winter Quarters.

From Paris, that the Double Militia, as it is called, which is raising with great Rigour, occasions great Disturbances; that a very great Riot had ensued at Orleans; that many young Fellows at Amiens left the Town, to avoid being enlisted, and fled hither, but many of them have been apprehended, and thrown into Gaol.

From Germany, that the Prussians have retaken the Fortresses of Sonnenstein, and Pirna, lately taken by the Austrians.

From Madrid, by way of Genoa confirm, that his Catholic Majesty continues very ill, and that his Brother the Infant Don Louis, transacts all public Business. It is likewise said, that this is owing to an

Manner he received from some Ruffians, as he was taking the Air Abroad, with very little Attendance, but the Particulars are not fully disclosed.

That the Emperor of Germany has issued a Mandate, charging the King of Denmark, as Duke of Holstein, to take under his Protection, the Duke of Mecklenbourgh; against the Enterprises of his Prussian Majesty, of which the following is a Translation.

"Francis, by the Grace of God, elected Emperor of the Romans, &c. to the most Illustrious, and most Puissant Prince, Frederic V. King of Denmark, and Norway, our dear Friend, Cousin, and Brother.

"Most Illustrious, and most Puissant Prince, after having given out Imperial decree, upon the lawful Complaints made to us, by Frederic, Duke of Mecklenbourgh, on the Subject of the Hostile Violences exercised in his States, by the King of Prussia, Elector of Brandebourgh; a Decree, whereby we order'd him, under reiterated Menaces of the Ban, to withdraw his Troops from that Country; to desist from all hostile Violence; to release those whom he had obliged to enter into his Service; to restore what he had taken, and to repair, without Delay, all the Damages he had occasioned. We find ourselves obliged, by pressing Reasons, to remit to your Majesty, as Duke of Holstein, our right of Imperial Protection, in order, that furnish'd with Imperial Authority, you may drive from Mecklenbourgh, the Troops of the King of Prussia, Elector of Brandebourgh; that you may retake whatever Effects they have carried, and restore them to the Duke of Mecklenbourgh, and his Subjects; that you may protect that Country against new Oppressions, and maintain the Duke with sufficient Forces, in the peaceable Possession of his Dominions. Given at Vienna 21st of August, 1758, in the 13th Year of our Reign."

Signed Francis.

The 28th ult. her Royal Highness Frederica Augusta of Brandebourg, Margravial of Brandebourgh, and the eldest Sister of the King of Prussia; died, in the 30th Year of her Age. In November 1731, she married Frederic William, Margrave of Brandebourgh Bareith; and has left only one Daughter, married to the reigning Duke of Wirtemberg.

In a Letter from a Prussian Officer to his Brother, a Jeweller in Town, 'tis said, that Marshall Keith was shot in his Tent, as he was putting on his Cloaths, and never saw the Enemy; Prince Francis shared the same Fate, almost instantly after coming from his Tent, and mounting his Horse; and the King of Prussia narrowly escaped being taken by the Enemies Hussars, and, that this Surprize from the Enemy was owing to the treacherous Information of a Burgher; who acquainted Count Daun of the Situation of the Advanced Guard, and pointed out a Way through a Wood, by which the Austrians got behind the Piquet Guard.

Munster, Nov. 18. The British Troops decamped this Morning, and are marched into Winter Quarters. M. de Contade's Army was in full March, and repassed the Rhine at Cologne, Dusseldorp and Wesel, and there is no Appearance of their Intention of keeping Troops on this Side of that River. The Prince de Soubise's Army had evacuated Munden, and from Appearances, there was Reason to believe, that they had actually left, or soon would leave Cassel.

Hague, Nov. 21. By Accounts from Saxony, we learn, that Dresden was invested by the Austrians since the 8th or 9th of this Month; in the mean while the King of Prussia had marched with most surprising Expedition from Silesia into Lusatia, and arrived with his Army at Bautsen on the 13th, as about the same Time, General Wedel and Count Dohna did between Dresden on the 16th. It is likewise said, that the Prince of Deux Ponts had recalled his Detachment from Halle and Leipsick.

PLANTATION NEWS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary.* Tuesday *Morning*, Oct. 31, 1758.

Whitehall, Oct. 31. Yesterday a Mail arrived from New York, with Letters from Major General Abercromby to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated from the Camp at Lake George the 8th and 10th past, giving that Lieutenant Colonel Bradstreet having proposed a Plan against Cadaraqui or Fort Frontenac, had been detached to make an Attempt on that Place, with a Body of Men consisting of 154 Regulars, 249 Provincials, 27 of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, 61 Rangers, 300 Batteau-men, and 70 Indians, in all 3103 Men, including Officers: And the following Copy of a Letter from Colonel Bradstreet

ferred to Major General Abercrombie, dated Oswego, August 31, containing the Account of his Success in that very difficult and most important Enterprize.

"I landed with the Troops within a Mile of Fort Frontenac, without Opposition, the 26th; The Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War the 27th, between Seven and Eight in the Morning.—It was a square Fort of 100 Yards the exterior Side, and had in it. 110 Men, some Women, Children, and Indians; 60 Pieces of Cannon, (Half of which was mounted) 16 small Mortars; with an immense Quantity of Provisions and Goods, to be sent to the Troops gone to oppose Brigadier General Forbes, their western Garrisons, Indians, and to support the Army under the Command of M. Levy, on his intended Enterprize against the Mohawk River, valued by the French at 800,000 Livres.——We have likewise taken 9 Vessels, from 8 to 18 Guns, which in all they have upon the Lake, two of which I have brought here, one richly laden; and the Rest with Provisions I have burnt and destroyed, together with the Fort, Artillery, Stores, &c. agreeable to your Excellency's Instructions, should I succeed. The Garrison made no Scruple of saying, that their Troops to the Southern and Western Garrisons will suffer greatly, if not entirely starve, for want of the Provisions and Vessels we have destroyed, as they have not any left to bring them home from Niagara.

The Terms on which the Garrison surrendered were Prisoners of War, until exchanged for equal Numbers and Rank."

This Place was built by the French in 1672, to be a Check to the Indians, who had then laid waste the French Territories. It is situated in Lat. 44. 20. and was the grand Mart to which the Indians brought their Furs to exchange for European Goods.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Nov. 14. The Dublin, Captain White, is founder'd at Sea, and all the Crew perished, to the Amount of sixty Souls. All the Effects she carried are lost, which, it is said, amounted to upwards of 150,000 l. Sterling: It is well known there was 70,000l. in Specie, and 80,000 l. in Goods; the Passengers were many of them Linendrapers, and Shop-keepers of this City, who were returning from Chester Fair; and amongst the unfortunate Sufferers were, the Earl of Drogheda and Son, Mr. Tobin, and Mr. Richard Shaw, Linendrapers; Mr. Fletcher of Castle-street; Mr. Boyle, Mr. Travers, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Rudd, Mr. Theodore Cibber, Comedian, and Mr. Maddox, Wire-dancer; some Things confirming this Account, are cast upon the Scotch Coast.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oct. 19. Commodore Keppel with four Ships of the Line, two Frigates and two Bombs, sailed from Portsmouth, and intended to stop at Plymouth, to be join'd by other Men of War and Transports, to proceed then to Cork, embark some Troops, and thence sail for the Island of Goree, on the Coast of Africa.

Newcastle, Oct 21. Sunday last, a French Privateer of six Guns, took a Brigg off Tinmouth, in Ballast, belonging to Mr. Brown of London, likewise a Sloop, belonging to Mr. Harrison of Sunderland, since which Time the Brigg's Men rose upon the French, threw one overboard, made Prisoners of the rest, and run the Brigg into Blyth, for which there was a handsome Collection made on the Change.

Portsmouth, Oct. 31. The Ecclo, arrived at Spithead, who left Admiral Boscawen, engaged with six French Ships of War, on Friday Evening; Admiral Boscawen was in the Namure of 90 Guns, and had with him the Royal William of 70, the Somerset of 70, and a French Man of War taken at Louisbourgh.

31. As some Gentlemen were observing the Stars at the Academy in Paradise-row, Chelsea, they discovered a nebulous Star, some Degrees from the North Horn of Taurus, which not being inserted in the Britannick Catalogue of Stars, is thought to be the Comet now expected.

Portsmouth, Nov. 3. Arrived Admiral Boscawen with one Ship, which he took in the above Engagement, which proves to be an

6 T 2 Indiaman,

Indiaman, that was just before taken by the French.

The same Day at Hesle, near Hull, was launch'd a new 74 Gun Ship, called the Temple.

Portsmouth, Nov. 12. This Day Admiral Hughes, who was driven back and receiv'd considerable Damage, by adverse Winds, being refitted, sailed from hence on the intended Expedition, with a good Squadron and fair Wind.

LONDON.

Oct. 21. Orders were given, that no Coaches, nor foot Passengers, shall carry any lighted Torches over the Temporary Bridge, and that the foot Passengers going into Southwark, are to keep on the West-side, and those coming into the City, on the East-side of the Bridge.

24. Two Persons concerned in robbing and plundering several Vessels, was taken at Dover, and brought under a strong Guard, to the Marshalsea.

Nov. 2. Being the Birth-day of her Royal Highness, the Princess of Orange; his Majesty received the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry, on that Occasion,

3. Addresses from the Towns of Nottingham and Taunton, the Corporation of Totness, and the Town and County of Durham, were presented to his Majesty, and graciously received.

4. Being the Anniversary of the Birth-day of the late King William III. the same was observed by many Societies with Demonstrations of Joy.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable George Sackville, Esq; Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces, and Lieut. Gen. of the Ordnance, to be Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's British Forces, now serving on the Lower Rhyne, under the Command of his Serene Highness, Ferdinand, Prince of Brunswick.

5. Being the Anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, it was observed throughout the Cities of London and Westminster, in the usual Manner.

6. His Majesty was pleased to appoint William Shirley, Esq; to be Capt. General, and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Bahama Islands in America.

A Loan was opened at the Exchequer, for 250,000 l. at 3½ per. Cent; being the whole wanted to complete the Sum of 800,000 l. on the Vote of Credit; and which will be repaid to the Subscribers, in January next, with the Interest due thereon.

The Lords of the Admiralty put the Stag Man of War of 36 Guns, in Commission, and gave the Command to Captain Henry Angel.

Being the first Day of Term, the Master of the Rolls, Judges, &c. went to Westminster, in the usual State.

7. Lord Chamberlain issued Orders for the Courts going into Mourning for the late Margravine of Brandenbourgh Barieth, &c.

8. A further Respite was granted to Dr. Hensey, for a Month.

A Colonel's Guard was mounted at St. James's, and about one o'Clock his Majesty came to that Palace (God be praised) in good Health.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Glynn, was sworn at Guildhall, Lord Mayor of this City, and with the usual Ceremonies received the City Regalia.

9. His Lordship went to Westminster in the usual Formality, to be sworn in at the Court of Exchequer; several Persons who assisted at the Reduction of Senegal, being invited to an Entertainment, by Mr. Cummings, who planned that Expedition, and presented it to the Honourable William Pitt, Secretary of State; hoisted on the Top of his House, the Colours taken from the Garrison of Fort St. Louis, at Senegal; and saluted the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, with a number of Patteraroes, in his Passage to and from Westminster.

10. A Ticket in the present Lottery, was sent as a Benefaction by a Lady to the Asylum for Orphans, and other distressed poor Girls.

The same Day a Benefaction of 60 l. was sent to the same Place, with a Letter under this Title, "From a Family who are Well-wishers to this Charity.

13. The Drawing of the State Lottery began at Guildhall, when No. 38,500, as first drawn, is intitled to 500l.

16. Was launch'd at Rotherhithe, a new 60 Gun Ship, named the Edger.

The Ticket given by the Lady to the Asylum for Orphans, &c. No. 34,987, was drawn a Prize of 500l.

Nov. 23, 1758. By the Speech of the Lords Commissioners, the Public is assured, that his Majesty has exerted his Endeavours to carry on the War in the most vigorous Manner; and that it has pleased the Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's Measures and Arms with Success in several Parts; and

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to make our Enemies feel, that the Strength of Great Britain it not to be provoked with Impunity.

That the Conquest of the strong Fortress of Louisbourgh, with the Islands of Cape Breton and St. John; the taking of Frontenac, (of the highest Importance to our Operations in North America) and the Reduction of Senegal; cannot fail to bring great Distress upon the French Commerce and Colonies; and, in Proportion, to procure great Advantages to our own. The Nation has also been made sensible, that, whilst their Forces are sent forth to invade and ravage the Dominions of their Neighbours, their own Coasts are not inaccessible to his Majesty's Fleets and Armies. This they have experienced in the Demolition of their Works at Cherbourgh, erected at a great Expence, with a particular View to annoy this Country; and in the Loss of a great Number of Ships and Vessels; but no Treatment, however injurious to his Majesty, could tempt him to make Retaliation on the innocent Subjects of that Crown.

In Germany, his Majesty's good Brother the King of Prussia, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, have found full Employment for the Armies of France, and her Confederates; from which our Operations, both by Sea, and in America, have derived the most evident Advantages. Their Successes, owing, under God, to their able Conduct, and the Bravery of his Majesty's Troops, and those of his Allies, have been signal and glorious.

That the Common Cause of Liberty and Independency is still making noble and vigorous Efforts, against the unnatural Union formed to oppress it. That the Commerce of his Subjects, the Source of our Riches, has, by the vigilant Protection secured from his Majesty's Fleet, flourished in a Manner not to be paralleled during such Troubles. In this State of Things, his Majesty, in his Wisdom, thinks it unnecessary to use many Words to prevail on you to bear up against all Difficulties; effectually to stand by, and defend his Majesty; vigorously to support the King of Prussia, and the rest of his Majesty's Allies; and to exert yourselves to reduce our Enemies to equitable Terms of Accommodation.

A great Number of Pieces representing Portugal Money, of 36s. Value, are about Town; they are rather more than Weight, but are not worth above 16 or 18s. being cased with Gold; they do not sound like genuine Ones, and the Edges being rubb'd on a Dutch Stone, or clear Flint, will give two different Colours.

A LIST of SHIPS, taken by the ENGLISH, continued from Page 909.

Two Dutch Ships, Jacob Knight, Master of one, and Peter Shreuder of the other, taken and carried into Gibraltar.

A Ship of 400 Tons, bound to St. Eustatia, by the Lyon Sloop, and the Revenge, a private Ship of War, and sent into St. John's in Antigua.

A Dutch Ship, Cornelius Makkis Master, from Flushing, is taken and carried into Antigua.

A Dutch Ship, M. Kauw Master, is taken by a Guernsey Privateer, and carried into that Island.

A French Snow, by the Ranger Privateer, and carried into that Island. Also

A French Snow, by the Ranger Privateer, and carried into Cyprus.

Two Ships from France for Quebec, by the Levant, Darby, and sent them into St. John's, in Newfoundland.

The Ancella, Domini, from Marseilles, by an English Privateer, and sent into Gibraltar.

The Friendship, a Dutch Ship, from St. Eustatia, by the Leostaff Man of War, and sent into Plymouth.

Two Dutch Ships, by the Invincible Privateer, and sent into Bristol.

The Venus Man of War has retaken a Snow.

A Snow is also taken by the Anson Privateer.

A Swedish Merchantman with French Property, is taken by the Salisbury Privateer of Bristol.

A Dutch Ship, Elias Hellison, Master, and being sent into Gibraltar, the Cargo was condemn'd, but not the Ship.

The Neketta, Garret, is sent into Portsmouth, by the Lion Privateer of Exeter, Capt. Garland.

A Dutch Ship from the West Indies, is taken and carried into Bristol, by the Severn Privateer.

The Francisco St. Antonio de Wit, a Dutch Ship from Curacoa.

A large French Ship with 650 Hogsheads of Sugar, and a Spanish Ship from Quebec, by the Duke of Cornwall Privateer, and carried into Bristol.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 910.

The Eagle Privateer of 28 Guns and 70 Men, by the Felicite, a Frigate, and carried into Rochfort.

The Freedom, Stanton, of Londonderry, by a French Privateer, and carried to Mandal in Norway.

Two of the Society's Buffes are taken off Yarmouth by a Dunkirk Privateer, and ranſomed.

The Shepherd, M'Candy, for Scotland, is taken and ſent into Norway.

The Mary, Mortimer, from Tinmouth to Newfoundland, is taken and ſent into Quebec.

The Judith, Hays, of Liverpool, from Africa to America, by two French Frigates, and carried into Granada.

The Hercules Privateer of London, and an Eaſt Indiaman, by five French Men of War.

The Suſannah, Gregory, from Pool to Newfoundland, taken and ranſomed for 500l.

The Sally, Hughes, from Briſtol, and the Nugent, from Ditto, both taken and burnt, by a French Squadron bound to Quebec.

The Scotſtarvet, Chipp, from Newcaſtle, taken and ranſomed for 320 Guineas.

The Winchelſea Man of War, by a French Man of War of 64 Guns, and a Frigate, who were returning Home from Quebec.

The Argos, Anderſon, from Modena, by a French Privateer, and carried into Martinico.

Two Buſſes belonging to the Britiſh Herring Fiſhery off Yarmouth, by a Dunkirk Privateer.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 2. The Lady of —— Mendez, Eſq; a Daughter.

3. The Rt. Hon. the Lady Betſey Weyniſs, a Son.

23. The Lady of Charles Grove, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Hertford, a Daughter.

Nov. 1. The Lady of Sir Wm. Maynard, Bart. a Son.

4. The Lady of Denys Rolle, Eſq; of Tytherly in Hants, two Sons.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 15. Chriſtopher Richardſon, Eſq; of Kirkhaugh in Northumberland, to Miſs Fetherſton Haugh.

22. Obrian Fitzgerald of Ireland, to Miſs Sophia Clayton of Carhalton, in Surry.

27. Johnſon, Eſq; of Town-hill, to Miſs Wright of Camberwell, in Surrey.

31. —— Conſtable, Eſq; to Lady Winniffred Maxwell.

Mr. John Elcock, jun. of Compton-ſtreet, Soho, to Miſs Harriet Price of the ſame Place.

Edward Bearcroft, Eſq; of the Temple, to Mrs. Sarah Maria Moleſworth.

Nov. 2. Mr. Robert Cowan Kellet, Merchant, to Miſs Churchman of Norfolk.

6. John Bulteel of Fleet in Devonſhire, to the Hon. Miſs Diana Billenden, one of the Daughters of the late Lord Billenden.

7. Mr. Thomas Walton, an eminent Coal-merchant, to Miſs Huges of Agmondeſham.

10. Mr. Harry Blunt of Thames-ſtreet, to Miſs Towne, of Maryland Point.

11. Bennet Williams, Eſq; to Miſs Hacketh.

DEATHS.

Oct. 1. At Birmingham, Samuel Kay, M.D. of great Eminence in his Profeſſion.

4. The Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of Gosnard, Lady of the preſent Earl.

7. Mr. John Ives, aged 74, an eminent Merchant at Yarmouth, ſaid to have died worth 50,000l.

13. At St. James's, the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Moleſworth, General of Horſe in Ireland, and Lieut. General of the Forces in that Kingdom.

Sir Clement Cottrel Dormer, Knt. Maſter of the Ceremonies.

15. Michael Bidolph, at his Seat in Hertfordſhire, one of the Benchers of Lincoln's-Inn.

16. The Hon. Samuel, Lord Maſham, Baron Maſham, of Otes in Eſſex.

18. Mr. Berriſford, one of the Caſhiers of the Bank, dropt down dead in an Apoplectic Fit.

24. The Rt. Hon. the Lady Dowager of Abergavenny.

24. —— Milner, Eſq; who had ſerved in the Army in the Reigns of K. William and Q. Ann.

26. Mr. Montgomery a Virginia Merchant.

The Hon. James Dormer, Eſq;

29. Wm. Oglen, Eſq; Senior Gentleman Porter to his Majeſty.

Nov. 1. Slingſby Bethell, Eſq; Alderman of Walbrooke Ward, Preſident of the City of London Lying-in Hoſpital, and one of the Repreſentatives of this City in the laſt and preſent Parliament.

2. Mr. Wickſteed, an eminent Bettleſlot, dropt down dead.

3. Allen Collingwood, Esquire of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, unanimously chosen.

5. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Henry Regnier.

6. The Lady of Richard Betteſworth, Eſq; in Suſſex.

7. Nathaniel Mecklethwayte, Eſq; formerly his Majeſty's Conſul at Aleppo.

8. Sir Samuel Clarke, Bart. at Leiceſter.

10. Mr. Rennoe, Table-decker to his Majeſty.

12. The Hon. John Cockburne, Eſq; one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

14. Allen Roberts, Eſq; at Tottenham Court.

15. Sir Everard Faulkner, Knight, at Bath.

Civil and military Preferments.

William Egerton, Brigadier Lieut. of Dragoons.

John Moyſton, Col. of the 5th Regt. ſpeak.

Archibald Douglaſs, Col. of the 23th Regiment.

Lancelot Burton, and Argyle Dalrymple, Cornets in Bland's.

Argyle Paterſon, Quarter-maſter in the Earl of Ancram's.

George Ward, Lieut. Col. in Sir Robert Rich's.

William Heyborne, Major of the Royal North Britiſh.

Richard White, Lieut. Albemarle's Foot.

Major Gen. Carr, Lieut. Col. Firſt Regiment of Guards.

James Durrand, firſt Major.

Joſeph Hudſon, ſecond Major.

George Hele Treby, Capt.

Arthur Graham, Capt.

William Tyron, Capt. Lieut.

Major General Peregrine Hopſon, Commander in Chief of ſome Forces going on a ſecret Expedition.

Alex. Douglaſs, Major of Brigades, &c.

Major-General Shirley, to be Governor of the Bahama Iſlands.

George Jocelyn, Eſq; Deputy Governor of Carliſle.

Capt. Robert Hughes, to the Command of the Norfolk.

Capt. Harman, to the Command of the Berwick.

Capt. Owen to the Torbay, under Commodore Keppel.

Captain Bently, to the Warſprite, of 74 Guns.

Capt. Collingwood to the Defiance.

Capt. Tinpall, of the Deal Caſtle.

Capt. Codrington, of the Garland.

Captain Faulkingham, of the Princeſs Royal.

Capt. Hackman, the Mermaid.

Capt. Francis Wm. Drake, the Aurora.

Capt. Taylor, the Griffin.

Capt. Smith, the Seahorſe.

Lieut. Jonathan Faulkner, Commander of the Furnace Bomb.

Lieut. Richards, to the Command of the Baſilisk Fireſhip.

The Hon. Richard Grenville, Eſq; to be one of the Clerks of the Privy Seal.

Francis Andrews, Doctor of Laws, to the Office of Provoſt of Trinity College, near Dublin.

To Jenne, Earl of Kildare, Maſter of his Majeſty's Ordnance in the ſaid Kingdom.

Thomas Burgh, Second Major, to the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.

Bernard Hale, Eſq; Captain, and to rank as Lieut. Col.

Mr. Woodcock, ſworn Auditor in the High Court of Chancery.

Mr. Thomlinſon, to be one of the Cashiers in the Bank.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Chriſtopher Smear, A. B. to the Rectory of Wheatacre in Norfolk.

The Rev. E. Bennett, to the Rectory of Street, in Somerſetſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Wm. Norris, to the Rectory of Middleworth, with Gaſtorp in Norfolk.

Mr. Francis Potter, to the Archdeaconry of Taunton.

Mr. George Bramwell, to the Rectory of Tockingham in Leiceſterſhire.

Mr. Edward Rawlins, to the Rectory of upper Leighton.

Mr. Kyte, to the Rectory of St. John the Evangeliſt.

Mr. Thomas Saunders, to the Rectory of Eaton Parva, Staffordſhire.

Mr. John Dawſon, to the Rectory of Shawton and Beverly in Worceſterſhire.

Mr. Wm. Wood, to the Rectory of Bugbam and Boughton in Northamptonſhire.

Mr. Thomas Clarke, to the Rectory of Church Stratten and Sharnford, Devon.

Thomas Patterſon, L. L. D. to the Rectory of Marſton Cheyney, in Wiltſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Nicholſon, to the Rectory of Wirmerſham in Suffolk.

Mr. John Vickrey, to the Rectory of Colyton, Rawleigh.

Dod.

Rev. Mr. Lobley Rose, to the Rectory of Wepstead in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. John Astley, to the Rectories of Barnpton and Thornage in Norfolk.

B——KR——S.

October 17. Oswald Haskyns, of Lime-House, Middlesex, Rope-maker.

Ninian Jaffrey, late of Berwick upon Tweed, Grocer and Baker.

Stowe Wade, late of East-Retford, Nottinghamshire, Hop-merchant, Sadler and Chapman.

24. John Farrington, of Kidderminster, Worcestershire, Chapman.

James Ridgeway, of Wincanton, Somersetshire, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman.

28. William Smith, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Grocer.

Peter Mason, late of the Parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, in the County of Middlesex, Linendraper, Dealer, and Chapman.

31. Thomas Pearce, late of Cranbrook, in the County of Kent, and since of the Cliff near Lewes, in the County of Sussex, Carrier, Dealer and Chapman.

Nov. 4. Bartholomew Jay, of Great Yarmouth in the County of Norfolk, Linendraper, Dealer and Chapman.

Gerard Trotter, of Great Yarmouth in the County of Norfolk, Merchant.

William Grossmith, of Alton in the County of Southampton, Fishmonger, Glover and Chapman.

William Hodgson, of St. Margaret's-Hill, Southwark, Woolendraper.

John Jones, of the Parish of St. Margaret, Lothbury, London, Haberdasher of Hats and Hosier.

Walter Thomson and Samuel Tabor, of London, Merchants, Dealers, Chapmen and Partners.

Jonathan Spurrier, of the Parish of St. Luke, Old-street, in the County of Middlesex, Broker, Dealer and Chapman.

7. Samuel Hague, of Luzley in the Parish of Ashton-under-line, in the County of Lancaster, Carrier, Dealer and Chapman.

Thomas Hudson, of Fleet-street, London, Woolendraper, Dealer, and Chapman.

Peter Hunsley, late of Beverley in the County of York, Tallow-chandler.

11. George Knowles, now, or late of Old-Swinford, in the County of Worcester, Maltster, Dealer and Chapman.

Joseph Marsh, late of the City of York, Coal-merchant, Dealer and Chapman.

William Sedden, of Bread-street-hill, London, Threadman and Haberdasher.

Thomas Perry, of Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge, Taylor, Dealer and Chapman.

14. Francis Hunt, of Yarm, in the County of York, Mercer, Linendraper, Dealer and Chapman.

John Rigby the Younger, of Manchester, Lancashire, Dealer and Chapman.

William Shew, of Ipswich, Suffolk, Dealer and Chapman.

18. Arnold Boyle and William Speakman, of Bread-street, London, Copartners, Warehousemen, Dealers and Chapmen.

Thomas Hunter, late of the City of York, Innkeeper, Dealer and Chapman.

Samuel Chorlton, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Hatter.

Thomas Cryer, now or late of Friday-street in the City of London, Haberdasher.

John Rishton, of Ludgate-street, Londen, Linendraper.

Lewis Oppenheim and Hyman Levy, late of Hounsditch, St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, Merchants and Copartners.

John Constable, of Edmonton in the County of Middlesex, Brewer.

21. Isaac Heapy, late of Stockport in the County of Chester, but now of Manchester, Lancashire, Felt-maker and Chapman.

Thomas Percival, late of Salford in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Dyer.

James Elmy, of Beccles, in the County of Suffolk, Tanner.

John Pritchard, of Old-Palace-yard, in the Parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Cyder-merchant.

Edward Brookfield, late of Treeton, in the County of York, Butcher and Chapman.

BILL *of Mortality from Oct.* 24. *to Nov.* 21.

Buried		Christened	
Males	638	Males	613
Females	665	Females	533
	1303		1146
Under 2 years old	467	Buried	
Between 2 and 5	147	Within the Walls	118
5 and 10	56	Without	331
10 and 20	35	*Mid.* and *Surry*	563
20 and 30	83	City & Sub. *West.*	292
30 and 40	111		1303
40 and 50	116		
50 and 60	98		
60 and 70	78	Weekly *Oct.* 31.	361
70 and 80	68	*Nov.* 7.	304
80 and 90	36	14.	273
90 and 100	8	21.	325
100 and 109	0		1303
	1303		

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *publiſhed from the Fourteenth Day of* October, *to the Fourteenth Day of* November.

I.

THE *Hiſtory* of *Health, and the Art* of *preſerving it: Or,* An Account of all that has been recommended by Phyſicians and Philoſophers towards the Preſervation of Health, from the moſt remote Antiquity to the preſent Time: To which is ſubjoined, a ſuccinct Review of the principal Rules relating to the Subject; together with the Reaſons on which theſe Rules are founded, by *James Mackenzie*, M. D. Phyſician lately at *Worceſter*, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Phyſicians at *Edinburgh*.

By forfeiting many have periſhed; but he that taketh Heed prolongeth his Life. Eccluſ.

Edinburgh, printed and ſold by *William Gordon*, Bookſeller in *Parliament Cloſe*; and ſold at *London*, by *Rivington* and *Fletcher*, *Longman*, *Millar*, *Nourſe*, *Wilſon* and *Durham*, *Dodſley* and *W. Johnſon*, 1758. Price 5s.

It is divided into two Parts; to which is prefixed an Introduction, exhibiting the Plan of the Work. Part I. contains 18 Chapters; the general Subjects of which are as follow:

1. Of Man's Food before the Fall, Page 18.
2. Of the Food of the firſt Inhabitants of *Greece*, 35.
3. Of the firſt Permiſſion to eat Fleſh, &c. 44.
4. Of the Writers on Aliment, 54.
5. The Invention of the various Branches of Phyſic, &c. 62.
6. Of *Hippocrates* and his Precepts, relating to Health, 87.
7. Of *Polybius*,—*Diocles Caryſtius*,—*Cornelius Celſus*, *Plutarch*, and *Agathinus*, 128.
8. Of *Galen* and his Rules of Health, &c. 165.
9. Of *Porphyry*, and thoſe who condemn the Uſe of Animal Food, 190.
10. Of *Oribaſius*,—*Actius*,—*Paulus Ægineta*,—*Actuarius*, Friar *Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, &c. 199.
11. Of the *Arabian* Phyſic: Of the *Arabic* Phyſician *Rhuces*, *Avicenna*, &c. 212.
12. Of the *Schola Salerniana*, and the Poetical Writers on Health, &c. 222.
13. Of the Aſtrological Writers on Phyſic, &c. 228.
14. Of *Lewis Cornaro*, and Others, who weighed their Aliment, 235.
15. Of the Phyſicians, who wrote on Health in the 16th Century, before *Sanctorius*, &c. 246.
16. Of *Sanctorius*, and thoſe who have imitated his Method, &c. 260.
17. Of foreign Writers concerning Health, after *Sanctorius*, &c. 291.
18. Of the *Britiſh* Writers on Health, &c. 299.

Part II. Contains 7 Chapters.

Chap. 1. A ſhort View of Concoction, 229.

2. A Summary of the Rules of Health, with regard to the Non Naturals, 366.
3. Of the different Temperature of the human Body, &c. 395.
4. Of Infancy, Youth, Manhood, and Old-age, with the Precepts of Health relative to each, 401.
5. Of the different Conditions or Conſtitutions, and the Rules of Health relative thereto, 415.
6. Of the Means to prevent approaching Diſtempers, 419.
7. Of long Life, with the Means of obtaining it, 426.

The Reaſons of the Author's compiling this Treatiſe are contained in the following Paragraph, which is Part of his Introduction, addreſſed to the Biſhop of *Worceſter*.

PROMPTED thus by your kind Admonition, and animated by your Example, I revolved in my Mind which Way I might be uſeful in my preſent Situation. My Age rendered me unable to purſue the painful Practice of a Country Phyſician. I could not ride long Journies to remove Diſtempers: I determined, therefore, to endeavour, in ſome Meaſure, to prevent them, by acquainting thoſe that will reſtrain their Appetites, and hearken to Reaſon, with

effectual Rules to preserve Health. ertain it is, that from Mens Ignorance, ntempt of such Rules, Thousands ne- rrive at that Period of Life, which Strength of Constitution would have ed with proper Care.

r a Specimen of the Author's Stile, we give the first Paragraph in his Book. Gen was pleased to create Man in a Manner, that he could not subsist ut a daily Supply of Aliment; and all ntient Writers, of every Denomina- who touch on this Subject, agree, Fruits, Seeds, and Herbs, just as they and presented themselves to the Hand, the Food of the first Man.

When we come to enquire into the re of this Sort of Food, we find, that hrist is very proper for Cattle, whose ns are adapted for such Aliment, it t not be quite agreeable to Man, who made of a more delicate Frame. The delicious Fruits are cold, and afford little Nourishment: Seeds, without a ious Dressing, are flatulent, and hard gest, and Herbs still more harsh and s. Nor is this a controverted Point, the settled Opinion of Physicians in all and Climates, *Greeks*, *Arabians*, *Gen* , &c."

II.

he *Tusculan Disputations* of Marcus Tul- Cicero, *in five Books*. A *new Transl-* n, by a Gentleman. *London*, printed *J. Whiston* and *White*, in *Fleet-street*, 5 8vo.

he Size is 8vo, and contains 330 Pages. re is no Preface, Introduction, Table ontents, or Index. The five Books of e are on the following Subjects, *viz.* t the Contempt of Death, Page 1. On bearing Pain, 85. I. On Grief of Mind, 131. V. On other Perturbations of the Mind, . Whether Virtue alone be sufficient for ppy Life, 255.

s a Specimen of the *Ciceronian* Method Disputation, and, at the same Time, of Author's Translation and Stile, we here extracted the following Passage the first Book, addressed to *Brutus*.

"As lately when you left us, having y of my Friends about me, I attempted my *Tusculan*, when I could do in that y for as I formerly gratified Declam- which nobody condemned longer than this; so this is to be now the Declamat- of my old Age: I ordered one to pro- something he would have disputed on, I disputed on that; either sitting or walking. I have compiled the *Schools*, as the *Greeks* call them, of five Days, in as many Books; it was in this Manner: When he, who was the Hearer, had said what he thought proper, I disputed against him; for this is, you know, the old and *Socratic* Method of disputing against another's Opinion; for *Socrates* thought the *Probable* might thus the easier be got at. But to give you a better Notion of our Disputations, I will not barely give you an Account of them, but represent them to you, as they were carried on: Therefore let the Introduction be thus.

To me Death seems to be an Evil, *M.* What to those who are already dead, or to those who must die? *A.* To both, *M.* Is it a Misery then, because an Evil? *A.* Certainly. *M.* Then must they who soon die, and who must die some Time or other, be both miserable? *A.* So it appears to me. *M.* Then are all miserable? *A.* Every one, *M.* And indeed, if you are consistent with yourself, all that are already born, or shall be, are not only miserable, but always will be so; for should you maintain those only to be miserable who must die, you would not except any one living; for all must die, but there should be an End of Misery in Death. But seeing that the Dead are miserable, we are born to eternal Misery; for they must of Consequence be miserable, who died a Hundred Thousand Years ago, or rather all that have been born. *A.* So indeed, I think. *M.* Tell me, I beseech you, are you afraid of the Three-headed *Cerberus* below, the roaring Waves of *Cocytus*, the Passage over *Acheron*, *Tantalus*, expiring with Thirst, whilst the Water touches his Chin; or *Sisyphus*?

Who sweats with arduous Toil to gain
The steepy Summit of the Mount in vain.

Perhaps you dread too the inexorable Judges, *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*, before whom nor *Crassus*, nor *M. Antonius* can defend you; nor face the Cause lies before *Grecian* Judges, *Demosthenes*. But you must plead for yourself before a very great Assembly. You dread, perhaps, these, and therefore look on Death as an eternal Evil.

III.

The Giddiness and Folly of Pleasure's Amusement, in Eighty-eight Epistles, with their Responses; on Love and Gallantry: To which are added, the Adventures of Sophia, with the History of Frederick and Caroline.

London,

London; printed for *M. Thrush*; Price 3s. The Size is 12mo, and contains 295 Pages, of which the Questions take up 162. The Adventures of *Sophia* extend to 250, and the History of *Frederick* and *Caroline* to the End.

The Reason the Author assigns for making this Collection is contained in the following Passage, prefixed to the Book.

"The ingenious Gentleman, who composed the Societies, under the Names of the *Athenian Oracle*, and of the *British Apollo*, having met with uncommon Success in their Answers to the several Questions proposed; the Compiler of this Volume, so far as it relates to those Gentlemen, thinking a Collection of Questions and Answers of the comic Kind, and chiefly relative to the Sexes, would be no unpleasing Entertainment, has, from a Garden so plentifully stock'd, gathered, as he imagines, the choicest Fruits, and presents them here to the Public."

The following is a Specimen of this Work.

Question III. Is it advisable for an old Maid to marry? I beg the Favour of you to give me your Opinion, whether, when one lives very easy, and without Contradiction, and has so done a long Time, even till one is become an old Maid, if it be then advisable to marry, and if it be, what Sort of a Husband to chuse? Yours,—— *Hopeful.*

Answer. Sweet, Mrs. *Hopeful*, Repentance is always necessary, but more particularly so, when the Crime is of long Continuance. By the Expression, *an old Maid*, we are apt to believe you are somewhat passed your Meridian; for we cannot think any Virgin, under thirty, deserves that Character; and if so, Madam, never stand to enquire into the Merits of your humble Servant, but strike while the Iron is hot.

IV.

The Theatre of Love, a Collection of Novels: None of which were ever printed before. *London*, printed for *M. Reeve*, in *Fleet-street*, 9s.

This Vol. is printed in 12mo, and contains 298 Pages.

The Subjects of this Treatise.

1. *Frederic* and *Harriot*; or the different Pursuit, Page 1.

2. *Miranda*; or the favourite Daughter, 25.

3. *Horatio*; or the sincere Friend, 45.

4. *Odelia*; or the tender Mother, 67.

5. The rival Sisters, 81.

6. *Clarinda*; or the generous Lover, 93.

7. The Lovers Quarrel; or the fatal Resolution, 120.

8. *Jodo* and *Joan*; or the Unhappy Couple, 143.

9. *Celia*; or the glorious Maid, 159.

10. Innocence in Distress; or Virtue triumphant, 179.

11. The Rival Sisters, part 2. 196.

12. *Hilaria* and *Lucetta*; or the unfortunate Lovers, 199.

13. *Jenny*; or the Female Fortune Hunters, 232.

This Volume contains a Dedication, and short Preface, in the last Paragraph of which, he gives the following short Account of his Works. "He has only to add in Favour of his little Histories, if he may so call them, that they are all Originals; and many of them taken from real Life. He has not borrowed the Plot of any one of them from any Author. He has not mentioned a single Anecdote, but what he has either himself been Witness to, or has been audibly informed of; in short, he has brought such Persons only on the Stage of his *Theatre*, as may please or instruct, and conscious of this, he submits his Work to the Reader."

The first Paragraph of the third Novel may serve as a Specimen of the Author's Diction, which is as follows: "The Force of Friendship was never more strongly exemplified in modern Days, than in the History of *Horatio* and *Philander*, whether it might equal that of *Pylades* and *Pylastes* in Days of Yore, when Instances of this Kind were more frequent, I pretend not to say. At present, the World seems to be so steril in the Production of sincere Friends, that a just Delineation of a Gentleman now living, who may with the greatest Propriety lay Claim to this amiable Character, will undoubtedly be well received. The following Picture then of a true Friend, as it is taken from Nature, and her none of those Heightnings and Colourings that we see in Pieces of Antiquity, it is hoped, will plead on that very Account; and if the most pleasing and striking Features in it should be so far admired, as to induce an Imitation, this *Mirror*, which is held up to the public View, will fully answer our most sanguine Hopes and honest Intentions."

V.

The History of the Marchioness de Pompadour, in 2 Vols or Parts. *London*, printed for *S. Harper*, Price 5s. 6d. sewed.

To these Vols. there is neither Preface, Table of Contents, or Index, and the Whole is one continued Narration, or History of this very extraordinary Courtezan.

The first Vol. contains 117 Pages, and the Second 143.

The first Paragraph of this History gives an Account of the Work, and will, at the same Time, serve as a Sample of the Author's Stile and Language.

"The Public having long ranked, amongst the Objects of Curiosity, the History of a Personage, who has acted, and continues to act, so distinguished a Part in the World as Madam *de Pompadour*, the following Account of her is offered towards its Satisfaction. No tedious Introduction is here prefixed, to prepossess the Reader in its Favour. To the Execution itself, it is left to decide on the Degree of Credit, that it may deserve.

This celebrated Lady's Father, or reputed Father's Name was *Poisson*, Butcher to the Invalids. Some Time after he was married, he fell under the Cognizance of the Law, and was hanged in Effigy for a Rape, himself having, by flying the Kingdom, escaped personal Execution. There he stayed 'till he obtained his Pardon, at the Intercession of Madam *Pompadour*, or at least on her Account.

Her Mother, who was one of the most beautiful Women in *France*, did not, in the Absence of her Husband, deliver herself up to a vain, barren Affliction. That she might not want for Consolation, she pitched upon two declared Gallants at once, publicly known to be her Keepers, Monsr. *Paris de Montmartel*, and Monsr. *le Normant de Tourneau*; both in great Employments in the Revenue. A Woman, capable of having thus two Men at her Service at the same Time, is not supposed too scrupulous to have more, tho' less openly. It is certain, however, that Madam *Poisson* passed for being extremely free of her Favours. Whilst her Husband, then, was absent, she was brought to Bed of a Daughter, who is now the famous *de Pompadour*. Chronology could scarce be tortured into affording the least Reason to imagine, that this rare Production was the Work of her absent Husband. Messieurs *Paris*, and *Le Normant*, being the most apparent of her Lovers, were Competitors for the Honour of a Paternity, that, perhaps, on a strict Examination, would have come out to belong to Neither.

Madam *Poisson*, however, had, it seems, her Reasons for preferring Monsr. *Normant* to the other. She persuaded him, that he was actually the Father of the Child. As a Proof, he was persuaded of it, he took to the utmost a Father's Care of it. Being bred under his Eye and particular Direction, there was no Accomplishment procurable omitted for her Education. Dancing, Music, Singing, Painting, were all bestowed upon her; and she had Talents for them all. Nothing could be more amiable than her Person, or than the Sprightliness of her Temper. Had not Monsr. *Le Normant* been prepossessed with the Opinion of her being his own natural Daughter, her Beauty, and even the Pains he had taken to form her, and the Success of those Pains, could not have failed to endear her to him. His Fondness for her grew to such a Height, that in due Season, he began to think of providing for marrying her, in a Manner, that should shew, he considered her in no less a Light, than that of a legitimate Daughter.

VI.

Observations Anatomical and Philosophical; wherein Dr. Hunter's *Claim to some Discoveries is examined, with Figures in two Copper-plates.* By *Alex. Munroe*, Jun. M. D. and Professor of *Medicine* and of *Anatomy* in the University of *Edinburgh*. Printed at *Edinburgh*, Price 1s. 6d.

This Treatise contains 80 Pages in 8vo. There is no Preface, but the following is a Table of Contents.

Introduction, Page 1.

Of the Seminal Ducts, 5.

Of the Valvular, Lymphatic Vessels, and of the Lymphatic Glands, 19.

Of Absorbtion by the Branches of the red Veins, 55.

Conclusion from the two immediately preceding Sections, 62.

An Attempt to explain the Use in general, of two Systems of absorbent Veins in the viviparous Animals, 65.

Postscript, 69.

Of the Lacrymal Gland, and its Ducts, 74.

The following Extract from the Introduction, may serve as a Specimen of the Author's Design and Stile, *viz.*

It gave me some Concern, at my Return from Abroad, to find that I lay under the Imputation of having prevented Dr. *Hunter* from reaping the Fruits of his Industry and Invention, by my publishing his Discoveries as my own.

If there appeared to the Doctor due Grounds for suspecting, that he was treated in that disingenious Manner, he had, undoubtedly, good Reason to complain, and he acted a fair and open Part in making his Complaint public; since, by this Means, he gave me, if I was innocent, the Opportunity of justifying myself.

But it will likewise be acknowledged, that a Person ought to be extremely cautious

tious in making an Accusation, by which the Character, as well as the Property of another is attacked; for should this Accusation be proved not only unjust and ill-founded, but evidently absurd, he draws upon himself that Censure, which the discerning and impartial Part of Mankind seldom fail to inflict, where Weakness and Precipitancy disclose to them injurious Detraction, under the Disguise of Truth and Humanity.

These are general, obvious Maxims, of which, perhaps, I make an improper Application. But as I am so far from expecting that the strongest Assertions without Proof will influence the judicious Reader, as from wishing to bias him otherwise, than by Fact and Argument, I hasten to these.

My being Abroad for a considerable Time after Dr. *Hunter*'s Charge against me, first appeared in the *Critical Review*, and my indispensible Occupations, since my Return, have hitherto made it impossible for me to vindicate myself in a proper Manner; Circumstances which have been particularly favourable to the Doctor, since he has thereby had the Opportunity of painting his own Cause in the best Dress, and mine in the worst, whilst Ignorance of the most material Facts, made it impossible for my Friends, during my Absence, to point out fully and clearly the specious and partial Colourings of the Former, or Misrepresentation of the Latter. For as the Author of the *Critical Review* proposed chiefly to prevent the first, and therefore generally the most lasting Prejudices, which such Reflections, if acquiesced in, might occasion. They imagined, that had they wrote to me for Information, this Design would have been frustrated by the long Delay, and therefore they printed without any Knowledge, what occurred to them with regard to this Affair.

VII.

Remarks on the Natural History of Religion by Mr. Hume; *with Dialogues on the Heathen Idolatry, and the Christian Religion, by* S. T. *London*, printed for *R.* and *J. Dodsley*, in *Pall-Mall*, Price sewed 2s.

It contains 160 Pages in 8vo. It has no Preface, Introduction, or Table of Contents. It consists of the three following Parts.

1. The *Remarks* on the *Natural History* of *Religion* contains 30 Pages.
2. The *Dialogue* on *Idolatry* contains 76.
3. The *Dialogue* on the *Christian Religion* 53.

An Idea of this Performance may be in some Measure gathered from the first Paragraph, in a Letter to *Theophilus*.

"I have lately met with a Treatise entitled, *The Natural History of Religion*, in which the Author proposes to enquire into the primary Religion of Mankind, upon the Principles of Reason, unassisted with Revelation, and has produced a Series of Arguments to prove, that it was *Polytheism*. I do not pretend to be a Judge of the Merits of this Performance, but must confess, that the Air of Freedom that enlivens every Part of it delighted me extremely. You know, *Theophilus*, I am a Friend to Liberty in the Literary, as well as Civil World; since the tyrannical Authority in either will equally depress the Writer, and enslave the Subject, to *Think* is the Prerogative of every rational Creature, and freely to declare its Sentiments its happiest Privilege. This Liberty, indeed, you will say, is designed for the Investigation of Truth, so should be safely preserved from the Abuses of the *Free-thinkers*, when he endeavours to pervert, or corrupt this Advantage, as well as from the Attacks of the *Bigot*, when he wants to destroy it; and, if you read this Pamphlet, will think, perhaps, that its ingenious Author should be ranked under the first Class, and that he may be suspected of some such Intention; as he has advanced an Opinion entirely repugnant to the Profession of the *Mosaic* History. I should be glad then, if you would carefully examine it, and tell me, whether Mr. *Hume* has given us a true *Delineation* of *Human Nature* in its primitive State, or whether he hath not unjustly depreciated its Dignity, by describing our antient Ancestors, as altogether *rude, ignorant*, and *barbarous*; for as they wore the same Form, possessed the same rational Faculties, and were actuated by the same Passions, with myself, so I am desirous of being acquainted with their Civil and Religious Constitution, soon after they were placed upon this beautiful Theatre. That Affection, which you call Benevolence, uninfluenced either by the Interest or Connection of Relations, Friends, or Countrymen, uninterrupted with those Passions of Envy or Malice, which are too apt to engage themselves in a Party towards our Contemporaries, now glows with the purest Ardour, and makes me wish to find, that advantageous Characters are given of the human Race, even in the remotest Ages of Antiquity.

VIII.

Lectures concerning Oratory, delivered in Trinity *College*, Dublin, *by* John Lawson, *D. D. Lecturer in Oratory and History, on the Foundation of* Erasmus Smith, *Esq*;

Videamus quid deceat, non assequamur.
Cic. de Orat.

Dublin, Printed by *George Faulkner*; Reprinted

printed at *London*, for *W. Bowyer*, *L. Davis*, and *C. Reymers*, 1758. Price bound 5s.

This Treatise contains 464 Pages in 8vo. The Dedication is, to the most Rev. Rt. Hon. &c. the Governors of the Schools of *Erasmus Smith*, Esq; containing 16 Pages. This is followed by a large *Table of Contents*, rehearsing the various Subject of each Lecture. The Number of Lectures is 23. The Design and Oeconomy of this Work, as well as a Specimen of the Author's Diction, is contained in the Beginning of the first Lecture, wherein the Author addresses himself as follows.

"It is not without much Diffidence and Solicitude of Mind, that I enter upon the present Undertaking; this of delivering to you Discourses concerning the *Nature*, *Precepts*, and *Method of Oratory*. I shall not, as a Ground of such Diffidence, however real, urge my own Inability; such Pleas being commonly offered, and seldom regarded as sincere. The Difficulty of the Work itself is a sufficient Ground, comprehending so wide a Circuit, and abounding with Points so various, subtle, and delicate; which Difficulty becomes not a little increased by the Multitude of Writers upon this Subject. For, in such Circumstances, how shall one proceed? Have you nothing new to offer? Perpetual Repetition, Disgust. Besides, if that be the Case, why do you write? Do you seek to inform Men of what they know already? On the other Hand, have you made any Discoveries? The Probability is, that the Love of Novelty hath led you into Mistakes. At best, you will have established Opinions and Prejudices, no weak Enemies to encounter with. Wise Men will suspect you; the Vulgar at once condemn. To which I may add, that the Frequency of writing and discourfing on this Kind of Subjects inclineth Men to the whole Kind. The Ground hath been so traversed and beaten, that they have no Hope of springing new Game, and follow those who would lead into it with Reluctance. Such is the forbidding Aspect of my present Attempt: But it may be considered in more pleasing Lights, which take off from these Discouragements. One of these is the Necessity laid upon me from the Situation in which I am placed, of making some Attempt, and Necessity renders even Mediocrity excusable.

I should mention as a Second, the Candour and Indulgence of my Hearers, who had rather approve and profit by what is right, than search for Errors or Defects, and condemn; but waving this, as a Point of too much Delicacy to be insisted on, I am not a little comforted by a Reflection which I often make, that notwithstanding the numberless Treatises before-mentioned, it seems, that the Subject is not exhausted. New and useful Observations may be still added. My Reason for thinking so is this: Of the infinite Multitude of Rhetorical and Critical Compositions, Accounts of which are sent down to us from Antiquity, some Works of the most celebrated Authors, scarcely a Dozen, remain at this Day. How then, shall we judge, that among the innumerable Treatises which have perished, there were not any which contained Insight valuable or peculiar? You cannot believe; you will not say it. But, if they did contain such; may not the same, or such like Thoughts occur at this Time; the Eloquence of Stile, enrich'd by new Inventions? At least, we may hope to clear the Road, marked out by the Ancients, to smooth and open it, perhaps in some Places, to strike out new and shorter Paths. These Reflections help to animate; but my chief Encouragement is, the Hope that these Lectures, imperfect as they are, may do some Good.

They may at least turn your Attention to the Subject upon which they are raised. An Effect, which (pardon the Remark) seemeth at present needful to us. Sciences are cultivated not unhappily, Languages are studied, polite Authors are read and understood among us; but a Spirit of imitating is not sufficiently high. Content to know and admire, what seeks to resemble? Reason is more exercised than Invention. Attached to what is solid, we neglect Ornament. Now the treating publickly of this Latter, the Hearing much concerning it, will unavoidably make it the Subject of your Thoughts and Discourse. And, if it hath, as certainly is the Case, much of real Value in it, will naturally introduce a Fondness for it, will recommend it to your Study and Care.

IX.

Epistles, Philosophical and Moral. London, Printed for *T. Wilcox*, 1758.

This Vol. contains 336 Pages in 8vo. and consists of eight Epistles on the following Subjects in Verse, *viz.*

1. Of Truth in general, Page 5—46.
2. On Science, as our Guide to Truth, 47—88.
3. On the Infatuation of Mankind, respecting Paradox and *Mysteries*, 93—126.
4. On the Weakness of the human Understanding, 131—154.
5. On Happiness, 159—202.
6. An Abstract on Good and Evil, 209—256.
7. On moral Principles, 265—298.
8. On the Immortality of the Soul, and a future State, 305 to 336.

These are, as it were, general Titles of the *Epistles*, which are each of them branched out into a great Number of different Subjects relative thereto.

An Account of this Work is contained in an Advertisement prefixed thereto, which is as follows.

"The Ground-work of the following *Epistles*, being the Fruit of a private Correspondence, it was found necessary, in preparing them for the Press, to adapt them to more general Use and Amusement. It may not, therefore, be improper to observe, that whatever Theological Subjects have fallen into the Author's Way, he hath purposely avoided taking Part with the Divines of any Sect or Party, leaving it to the Ingenious of every Persuasion to determine, how far their particular Sentiments may be supported by Authorities, superior to common Sense and simple Demonstration. ——— As to his Poetry; having no Reputation to lose, he is little anxious about what he may acquire. Indeed, it must be confessed, that Perspicuity and Argument have been frequently consulted at the Expence both of the Dignity and Harmony of his Numbers. Elegance, however, would have been more attended to, had the Author's Leisure permitted, or had his Design been to distinguish himself as a Poet. A Character he is much less ambitious of, than that of a Philosopher.

Unmov'd by Sophistry, unaw'd by Name;
No Dupe to Doctrines, and no Fool to Fame.

As a Specimen of the Author's Genius, Sentiment, and Stile, we shall give an Extract from the former Part of the second Epistle.

Nor to the Fount of Hippocrene,
Nor Groves of Laurel, ever green,
Nor, where the wanton Graces stray,
With Flow'rs is strewn the Muse's *Way:*
Lorenzo, no, *I more rejoice*
At Reason's bold and manly Voice,
Than at the softest, sprightliest Air,
Mirth ever sung to lighten Care:
Truth's *sober Tale more pleas'd to hear,*
Than all that tickle Fancy's *Ear;*
Tho' such, to bobbling Echo sweet
Aloud the public Voice repeats.
Our Numbers then, let Truth *excuse,*
If rudely sings th' unpolish'd Muse;
Careless of Ornament, and proud
To differ from the sing-song Crowd:
So boastful of their poor Pretence,
To swell with Sound their starv'ling Sense.
Truth *hopes not for poetic Praise:*
To Fiction sacred are the Bays.
Dost then, Lorenzo, still demur?
So fearful in thy Search to err?
If plac'd thy Faith on Points alone,
Whose Truth *demonstratively known,*
Those much too few, and too confin'd,
To serve the Purpose of Mankind,
Let a trite Moral here absolve,
"Be not more credulous than wise.
Whatever Doubts thy Course impede,
Seek not to amplify thy Creed.
By Mysteries dark, or Dogmas old,
Because from Son to Father told:
Severely to known-truth confin'd,
Of little Faith were all Mankind.

X.

The Adventures of a Turk. *In Two Volumes. Translated from the* French.

London, Printed for *J. Coote*, 1758. Price 5*s*.

The First Volume contains 214 Pages in 12mo.

Vol. II. contains 216 Pages.

There is no Preface, Introduction, Table of Contents, nor Running-title. The best Account we can give of the Work, will be by an Extract from the Beginning of the First Vol. as follows.

As the Country I am in abounds so much in Authors, I shall need the less Apology for appearing in that Capacity. A *Turk*, whatever People at *Paris* may think of him, is a Man like the Rest. The *French* are polite enough to excuse the Faults I may be liable to commit in their Language. I applied myself diligently, to the Study of it, in my Infancy, but have since neglected it, during some Years that I was employed, in turning the *Alcoran* into *Turkish* Verse. I may, one Day, be able to render it in *French* Verse likewise. I am now learning the Rules. As I would willingly, before I leave *France*, become a Member of some Academy, I should be glad if the following Work should meet with a candid Reception. 'Tis my own Memoirs, which I here take the Liberty of presenting to the Public in *France*, whose Indulgence I entreat. Notwithstanding my Youth, my Life will, I doubt not, be capable of entertaining, as it will contain Facts sufficiently interesting, as will appear in the Sequel. I was thinking to give this little Preamble, the Name of a Preface, but being informed, that they are never read in this Country, I content myself, with telling the Reader at the Conclusion, that it is only a Preface he has been perusing.

We, who are *Turks*, seldom know any but our Fathers, contrary to the *French*, who can only answer for their Mothers. I was about ten Years old, when inquisitive to know who mine was, of whom I had never heard any mention, I one Day asked the Bashaw *Muly*, my Father, if he was dead? I perceived that he was uneasy at my Question. Children often take a great Deal of Notice; I therefore began to cry, and my Tears alarmed the Bashaw;

ſhaw; he fetched a Sigh, and taking me in his Arms ſaid, ſhe is yet living, and that ſhe loved me, but that I could not ſee her, ſhe being too far off. As my Father ſpoke to me in *French*, and as I aſked him, why he was ſo deſirous I ſhould attain to the Knowledge of that Language? Becauſe, ſaid he, having accompanied the Ambaſſador of the Port into *France*, about ten Years ago, I have ever ſince retained a particular Eſteem for that Nation.

Being at that Time incapable of Reflection, was ſatisfied with this Reply. Some Months afterward, the Baſhaw *Muly* made me conſtrue to him ſome *French* Letters, being willing, perhaps, to judge himſelf what Proficiency I had made in that Language. I rendered them in *Turkiſh*, as well as I was able, in order to let him ſee, I underſtood the Senſe of them to a Tittle. We are fond of ſhewing what we have learned. From that Day forward, he never failed to make me explain to him, the Letters he received from a beautiful *French* Woman, who wrote to him. He ſeemed to take a greater Pleaſure, in hearing me repeat the tender Expreſſions they contained, than to read them himſelf, as if, in paſſing through my Lips, they acquired additional Graces. As ſoon as I had done reading them, my Father would be always ſure to embrace my Forehead, claſping me at the ſame Time in his Arms.

I was ſo delighted with theſe Letters, and with the affectionate Careſſes they procured me, that whenever I ſaw *Muly*, I aſk'd him eagerly, if he had none for me to read? No, he would often ſay, fixing his Eyes tenderly upon me, and then raiſing them towards Heaven; alas! My dear *Dely*, we are forgotten.

As he always hid ſome Part of the Letters, and even concealed ſome of them entirely from me, I found a Sort of Curioſity ariſe within me, which I preſently ſought Means to gratify. I waited with Impatience, 'till the Baſhaw ſhould call me to read ſome of his new Letters. As he almoſt always made me read ſome of the old Ones over-again at the ſame Time, I entertained ſecret Hopes, of being able, one Day or other, to purloin ſome of them without being perceived.

The ſo long wiſh'd for Opportunity, at length, arriving, I employed my chief Attention in watching where *Muly* depoſited his Letters, when I had read them, and obſerving, that he ſlid them into his Girdle, I artfully caught hold of the firſt I laid my Hands on, and folding my Arms round his Waiſt, to embrace him, as uſual, I concealed it, with Eaſe, from his Notice. Being in Poſſeſſion of my Priſe, I was impatient to be alone. I was no ſooner at Liberty, but I ſatisfied my Curioſity; I found, with Pleaſure, that it was one of thoſe, where my Father had taken ſuch Care, to hide Part from my Inſpection. My Eagerneſs to get to the End of it, was ſo great, and I read it ſo exceeding faſt, that at firſt I could make nothing of it. Surpriſed, however, at finding my own Name in it, I read it again with greater Attention, ——— and was convinced, that I derived my Birth from this *Frenchwoman*, &c.

Pamphlets.

1. The Theatre of the War in *America*, 1s. 6d.

2. A Letter from the Hon. Gen. *B*——, to the Rt. Hon. Mr. *P*——*t*, 1s.

3. Seaſonable Thoughts offered to the Conſideration of the Judges, 1s.

4. The Spouting Club, a Mock-Heroic, Comico-Farcico-Tragico, Burleſque Poem.

5. The Fabric of the Eye, and the ſeveral Diſorders which injure, or deſtroy the Sight, explained in a clear and uſeful Manner, *Waugh*, 5s.

6. A Diſcourſe upon the Study of the Law, by *W. Blackſtone*, D. C. L. 1s.

7. Reflections on what the World call good and bad Luck, with Regard to Lotteries, and of the good Uſe that may be made of them, *Henderſon*, 1s. 6d.

8. The Eulogy of *Frederic*, King of *Pruſſia*, 6d.

9. Reflections on the different Ideas of the *French* and *Engliſh*, in regard to Cruelty; with ſome Hints for improving our Humanity in a particular Branch, 6d.

10. An Examination of a Letter, publiſhed under the Name of L——t G——l *B*——*gh*, and addreſſed to the Rt. Hon. *Wm. P*——*t*, *S. Hooper*, 1s. 6d.

11. Conſiderations on the Exchange of Seamen, Priſoners of War, 1s. *Noon*.

12. A Journal of the late Expeditions upon the Coaſt of *France*, wrote by one of the Guards, 1s. *Downing*.

13. Minuets for his Majeſty's Birth-day, and 24 new Country Dances for 1759, each 6d. for *Walſh*.

14. The Lawfulneſs of juſt Wars maintained, with the many and dreadful Calamities attending them, 6d. *Buchland*.

15. A Treatiſe of Rents.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *DECEMBER*, 1758.

AS there has late'y been a conſiderable Squadron of Ships, Land forces, *&c.* ſent to the *Weſt Indies*, under the Command of Commodore *Hughes* and General *Hopſon*, of which we have given an authentic Account, Page 949, which are intended for the Security of the *Britiſh* Settlements, and the Annoyance of the Enemies in thoſe Ports, we have thought a Map of the *Weſt Indies* would be properly adapted to this Occurrence, and that to explain and illuſtrate it by a conciſe Account of the principal Iſlands, Forts, and Settlements, which are in the *Britiſh* or *French* Poſſeſſion, from whence their Importance might be better judged of, would be very agreeable to our Readers.

Weſt Indies were ſo called, at firſt, on a Preſumption that they extended, and even joined to the *Eaſt Indies*, tho' diſtant from them, in reality, near Half the Circumference of the Globe. It is, indeed, of very great Extent, and contains many large Iſlands.—The Firſt, we ſhall mention, as included in it, are the *Bahama* Iſlands, lying moſt eaſterly of all the *Antilles*, and to the North of the Iſle of *Cuba*, and Eaſt and S. E. from the *Spaniſh Florida*, ſtretching from the 21 and 28 Deg. of N. Lat. and between 72 and 81 of W. Long. Theſe Iſlands were diſcovered by *Columbus*, *Anno Dom.* 1492.

Bahama, from which the Reſt take their Name, is ſituate between 78 and 81 Deg. of W. Long. and 26 and 27 Deg. N. Lat. about 15 Leagues long, and 8 broad. It is reckoned very pleaſant and fruitful, and the Soil remarkably rich. Its preſent Product is *Indian* Wheat, Fowl, Dye-wood, Pearls, *&c.* On the North of *Bahama* and *Lucayonequa*, lies the great *Bahamian* Bank of Sand, which extends itſelf northward, up to the 27 Deg. or 30 Min. and is ſurrounded with Rocks. That which is called the great ſandy Bank, lies on the North of the Iſle of *Cuba*, and is terminated by the Long Iſland on the N. E. by the Streight of *Exuma*, and the Iſland of *Cigateo*, and on the North, by that of *Providence*; beſides this old Canal, there is another, called the *Streight of Bahama*, between the Coaſt of *Florida* and the *Lucayonequa*. This is one of the moſt impetuous Currents northwards of any in thoſe Seas. The *Spaniſh* Ships are forced to wait an Opportunity to paſs this *Streight*, which is about 16 Leagues in Breadth, and its Length from the Cape of *Florida*, northwards, 45, which ſhews of what Importance the *Bahama* Iſlands are to *England*.

Providence, the next Iſland moſt conſiderable, lies from W. Long. 78. Lat. 25. in the *American* Ocean. The beſt planted and fortified by the *Engliſh*, the Crown having purchaſed it of the Proprietors, to make it a Station for Cruizers, being ſituate on the Eaſt Side of the Gulph of *Florida* 200 Miles N. E. of the Continent of *Florida*. Here they have two Forts, one of which commands the Eaſt Entrance of the Harbour. The military Force of theſe Iſlands conſiſt, in ſix Companies of Militia, and one independent Company.

There are other Iſlands near this planted, but not fortified by the *Engliſh*; the Planters being obliged to retire to *Providence*, in caſe of any Danger from an Enemy, *viz. Elutbera*, and *Habour* Iſland, *Lucayonequa*, *Andreſs. Cigateo*, *Guanahani*, *Yumeta*, *Samana*, *Mayaguana*, *Yuma*. or *Exuma*, *Yuaguna*, *Caicos*, and *Triargulo*; the Reſt are rather barren Rocks. Many of theſe Iſlands were wont to be a Neſt of Thieves, and were never in any Condition of Defence, till Capt. *Rogers* was ſent there, in 1718, with the King's Commiſſion, as Governor, with a ſmall Force at the Crown's Expence, when Capt. *Rogers* recovered and ſtrengthened ſundry Places, by erecting ſuch Fortifications as were neceſſary, where Nature had not ſufficiently ſecured the Iſlands, and by ſtationing ſuch Ships, for No. and Burthen, as were neceſſary for the Purpoſes of Commerce, *&c.*

Iſle of Cuba, ſituate in the *Atlantic* Ocean, between 74 and 87 Degrees of Weſt Longitude, and 20 and 23 Degrees of North Latitude, being 800 Miles and upwards in Length from Eaſt to Weſt, and generally about 70 Miles broad; a Ridge of Hills, pretty well covered with Wood, running through the Middle of the Iſland from Eaſt to Weſt, but the Lands near the Coaſt are generally a champagne Country. There are a great many ſmall Rivers running from the Hills, &c. and Abundance of good Harbours about the Iſland: One particularly at St. *Jago*, on the South Eaſt, eſteemed the Capital, and lies about 100 Miles North of *Jamaica*; but the

Havannah is much more conſiderable, on account of its Trade; and the Rendezvous of the Galleons annually, on their Return to *Spain*. It is ſituate on the North-Weſt Part of the Iſland, at the Entrance of the Gulph of *Mexico*, has a ſecure and capacious Harbour, of difficult Acceſs to an Enemy, and a narrow Entrance, well defended by Forts and Platforms, and great Guns. The Town is not very large but populous; inhabited by *Spaniards*, *Mulattos*, and Negroes. They have Hogs in great Plenty, and likewiſe Fiſh; their Wine is very good, but Proviſions are generally dear, eſpecially Bread.

Antilles Iſlands.

Jamaica, in the *Atlantic* Ocean, or North Sea, between 76 and 79 Degrees of Weſt Longitude, and between 17 and 18 Degrees North Latitude. This Iſland abounds with Mountains, Rivers, or rather Torrents, changeable Seaſons in ſome of the Mountains, frequent Rains, and Thunder. The rainy Seaſons for the flat Country, are in *May* and *October*; the Seaſons for planting. The *Engliſh* Inhabitants are far leſs than the *Mulattos*. ——The Produce of this Iſland is chiefly Sugar, but they have Plantations of Coffee, Cocoa, or Chocolate-Nut, Tobacco, *Jamaica* Pepper, Cotton, Woods for Dying, particularly *Mahogony* and *Manchineel* Woods, Salt, Ginger, Medicinal Gums and Drugs. The Water is very unwholeſome near the Sea-Coaſt, and has been very prejudicial to many of our *Engliſh* Seamen. The *Engliſh* became Maſters of it with very little Oppoſition, in the Year 1656.

Port Royal, in *Jamaica*, is one of the fineſt Sea-ports in *America*. It is built on a ſmall Neck of Land, not above a Bow-ſhot in Breadth in ſome Places, that runs out 10 Miles into the Sea, and is guarded by *Fort Charles*, which has a Line of near 100 Cannon, and a Garriſon of Soldiers, maintained at the Expence of the Crown. The Harbour is 13 Miles by hand from *Spaniſh Town*, is 3 Leagues broad, and very deep, ſo that 1000 Ships may ride there with Safety. This Convenience for Shipping drew many Merchants here, and a conſiderable Trade is now carried on in the various Products of the Iſland.

Kingſton, about five Miles from *Port Royal*, is a fine Town, of 1000 or 1200 Houſes, laid out in regular Squares; to which there are 2 or 300 Veſſels belong. The Harbour is ſpacious, and ſafe from Storms. The Town has a Fort for Defence upon the Harbour, and muſters 10 Companies of 96 Foot. Here are many public Structures, Places of Worſhip for the ſeveral Denominations of Chriſtians, and for the Quarter Seſſion, Naval and Military Offices, and Conveniencies for an extenſive Merchandize.

Spaniſh Town, the chief City of the Iſland, the Reſidence of the Governor, and the Place of the grand Courts; but being an inland Place, the Trade is leſs conſiderable. The Governor's Secretary has an Office, where all Perſons, departing the Iſland, are obliged to regiſter their Names. There are many other Regulations we might mention if it were neceſſary.

The other Towns, or Ports, that are any Way conſiderable, are *Paſſage Fort*, St. *Elizabeth*, *Vere*, St. *Dorothy*'s, St. *John*'s, St. *Thomas*'s, St. *David*'s, which are Sea-Ports, and where are Harbours for Shipping.

Hiſpaniola, or St. *Domingo*; this Iſland partly belonging to the *Spaniards* and partly to the *French*, is ſituate between 64 and 67 Degrees of N. Latitude, being about 440 Miles long from Eaſt to Weſt, and 120 in Breadth from North to South, frequently called St. *Domingo*, from the capital City of that Name. In the Mountains, in the Middle of the Country, were ſeveral Gold Mines, when the *Spaniards* firſt arrived here, but None are wrought at preſent. The *Spaniards* deſerting the Iſland, the *Buccaneers* afterward reſorted hither, to hunt the Cattle for their Hides and Tallow. Whereupon the *French* took Poſſeſſion of it, and the *Spaniards*, not caring to loſe it, returned and took Poſſeſſion of *Domingo*, then the *French* ceded to them the South Part of the Iſland again. The Country is now pretty well ſtocked with Timber, *viz.* Oak, Cedar, Pine, Braſil-wood, Manchineal, the Maho and Acoma-Tree, and both *French* and *Spaniards* have Plantations of Sugar here, and have in a Manner deprived the

Engliſh

English of that Trade. *Hiſpaniola* alſo produces Tobacco, and ſeveral Gums, and medicinal Drugs. The Capital City was taken by Sir *Francis Drake*, but was quitted again in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Court not thinking it good Policy to keep it. But *Cromwell* was of another Mind, and ſent *Pen* and *Venables* to take it after the *French* had fortified it, and rendered it very ſtrong; ſo that they, miſcarrying in the Attempt, attacked and ſubdued the Iſland of *Jamaica*.

Paſſing by ſeveral Towns and Forts of little Importance, we come to *Port Paix*, which faces *Tontuga*, in the Form of a Creſcent. Here is very good Anchorage, but the Paſſage on the Weſt Side is dangerous, in a North, or North-Weſt Wind. The Eaſt Side, which looks towards the Town is well fortified, there's a Savanna, above Half a Mile broad, and on the Eaſt Side of the Town, which forms the Harbour, there is an Eminence, above three Quarters of a Mile from the Fort, which it commands. The adjacent Country is well watered and has a good Soil, eſpecially for Sugar.

At *Cape* St. *Nicholas*, which lies to the Weſt, it is ſaid there are Mines of Silver. It is a dry, coarſe Country. Here is a deep Bay, well covered, like a natural Harbour, which is a Retreat for Privateers in Time of War.——The Iſland of *Tontugas*, or *Tortudas*, is ſurrounded with Rocks, on the North and Weſt Sides, and the Road very difficult. The Country abounds with tall Palms, and other Trees, and produces various Gums, Sugar, Indigo, Ginger, Oranges, Citrons, and moſt of the Fruits that grow on the other Iſlands. It has only one convenient Harbour, entered by two Channels, and capable of receiving large Ships; and is defended by Fort *Dageron*.

Cape François ſtands on the North Side of the Iſland. The Town is neither walled nor paled in, and is in no Condition to be fortified, being ſo much expoſed on the South and Weſt Sides. It has only two Batteries; one at the Entrance of the Harbour, and the other before the Town, both badly ſituated, and worſe maintained.

St. *Domingo*, was firſt built by *Columbus*, on the South Side of the Iſland, at the Mouth of the River *Hayna*, in a fine Plain, which ſhews it to great Advantage from the Sea. It is a large, well-built City, with a good Port, and has ſeveral Structures, which are more magnificent than is common in the *Weſt Indies*; is the Seat of the ſupreme Court of Juſtice: The greateſt Part of the Trade is carried on by the *Spaniards* from this Port, which has 15 Fathom Water at the Bar, ſafe and large, and defended by ſeveral Batteries, and a Caſtle at the End of the Pier, which has two Half Moons within it, and reaches with two Bulwarks to the River, and near the South Bulwark ſtands a round Tower. The Town is chiefly built with Stone, in which are a Cathedral, and other public Buildings; and form a fine Square, the principal Street runs in a direct Line; ſo that the Form of the Town is almoſt quadrangular, its Situation delightful, between a large River on the Weſt, the Ocean on the South, and a fine, fruitful Country on the North and Eaſt.

The City of *Conceptian* ſtands above 25 Leagues North of St. *Domingo*. ——*St. Jago de los Cavaleros* 10 Leagues North-Weſt from the Former. ——*Porto de la Plata*, *i. e.* the Haven of Silver. ——*Puerto Chriſto*, 19 Leagues Weſt from the Former. ——and *Salvateon d'Yaguy*, 25 Leagues from St. *Domingo*, of chief Note for Sugar Works.

The Iſland of *Porto Rico*.

This Iſland extends from Long. 65 to 67, and from Latitude 18, to 18: 40, being about 150 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and between 40 and 50 in Breadth. The principal Commodities in which its Traders deal, are Sugar, Ginger, Hides, Cotton, Thread, or Raw Cotton, Maſtic, *&c.* they have alſo great Quantities of Salt, and make a conſiderable Profit of Oranges and Lemons.

The Capital of the Iſland is of the ſame Name, and ſtands on the North Side of it in another, about Half a League over, joined to the Continent by a Cauſway, which runs acroſs the Harbour. This City is now in very good Condition, and its Harbour excellent, which has proved of great Uſe to the *Spaniards*. The Port is protected by a ſtrong Caſtle, and the Town by another, on the South Side of it. It is large, and well-built, and better inhabited than moſt of the *Spaniſh* Cities in *America*. It is generally called the Center of the contraband Trade, carried on by the *Engliſh* and *French*.

The other Places of any Note, are *Port del Aguada*, *Bombay*, *d'Inferno*, ——*Borriquen*, or *Crabs Iſle*, ——the *Virgins*, or a Cluſter of 12 ſmall Iſlands, *&c.* *&c.*

The *Caribbee Iſlands*.

The Name *Caribbees*, is of the ſame Import as *Cannibals*. A Character ſtamped upon thoſe Iſlands, and Part of the Continent too, by the firſt Diſcoverers, to give their better Sanction to their diſpoſſeſſing

the Natives; but upon the strictest Inquiry, there is no such Story true, that there ever was a Nation of Man-eaters, either here, or any where else, on the *American* Continent.

Not having Room to give an Account of the original Natives, we shall content ourselves with mentioning the principal Islands, and by whom possessed. They are in Number 28, of which 21 are considerable, and sometimes distinguished by the Name of the Leeward and Windward Islands.

St. *Cruz*,	Possessed by the	no settled Inhabits.
Anegada,		Ditto.
Sambreze,		Ditto.
Anguilla,		*English*.
St. *Martin*,		*English* and *Dutch*.
St. *Bartholomew*,		*English*.
Barbuda,		Ditto.
Saba,		*Dutch*.
Eustatia,		Ditto.
St. *Christopher's*,		*English*.
Nevis,		Ditto.
Antigua,		Ditto.
Monserat,		Ditto.
Guardaloupe,		*French*.
Defiada,		Ditto.
Marigalante,		Ditto.
Dominica,		*English*.
Martinico,		*French*.
St. *Vincent*,		*English* and *Dutch*.
Barbadoes,		*English*.
Granada,		Ditto.

An Account of the Product of these Islands in general.

These Islands produce a great Variety both for the Sustenance and Accomodation of Man. They produce Corn, chiefly *Indian*, and might do much more, were the Inhabitants disposed to cultivate it. They likewise breed Cattle of different Kinds, Hogs, Sheep, Kine, Fowl, &c. They have also Citrons, Pomgranates, Oranges, Ralsons, *Indian* Figs, Maiz, Peafe, and Cocoa-nuts; besides Tobacco, and several rare Kinds of Wood, Herbs, Roots, and Drugs. As Brasil, Ebony, Cassia, Cinnamon, Pine-apple, Cotton, Pepper, Ginger, Indigo, the Calabash and Canapia-Tree, besides rich Gums. Their Lakes and Rivers abound with a great Variety of Fish, of which some are in a Manner peculiar, as the Sea turtle, the Sea-Cat, and Sea-apple. There are likewise an infinite Variety of Birds; particularly, the Colibry, or Humming bird, having Feathers of all the Colours in the Rainbow, besides the Number, or Quantity, in many of these Particulars is so great, that they export them to all Parts of *Europe*, and their Commerce is much valued.

As it is generally thought that Martinico *is the Object against which the present Armament is intended, we shall give the following Account of it.*

Martinico is the most beautiful, the most opulent, and most flourishing of all the Colonies the *French* have in these Islands. *Guardaloupe*, or *Guadeloupe*, is also very considerable; but much inferior to *Martinico*: *Defiada*, or *la Desirada*; *Marigalante*, or *Maria Galanda*; *Granada*, and St. *Bartholomew*, comes after; yielding in different Degrees of Goodness and Fertility, to *Guardaloupe*. The least of all are St. *Martin*, and St. *Croix*, or *Cruz*.

Martinico is situated between 14 and 15 Deg. of N. Lat. and 61 Deg. of W. Long. lying about forty Leagues North-west of *Barbadoes*, and near the same Distance S. of *Antigua*. It is about 54 Miles in Length; its Breadth is unequal; and its Circumference about 180 Miles. This Island is the Residence of the Governor-general and Intendant of the *French* Islands; as also the Seat of the Royal Consul, whose Jurisdiction extends to the other Islands. The Island Part of it is hilly, and at a Distance appears like three distant Mountains, being exceedingly well watered by numerous Rivulets which fall from the Hills. There are several commodious Bays and Harbours on the Coast, and some of them well fortified: But the three principal Ports are *Le Carmage*, Fort St. *Pierre*, the *Cul-de Sac of the Trinity*. Ships are secure in all these Harbours; though Fort St. *Peter* has almost the whole Trade, because the King's Farmers hold their Offices there; the *African* and *Senegal* Companies, with the richest Merchants, also keep Warehouses there; and the *French Privateers make it their Place of Rendezvous in Time of War.*

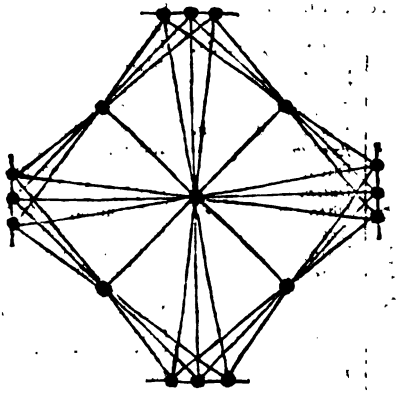
Savary says, there are 10,000 Whites, and near 20,000 Blacks, on the Island of *Martinico*; which last are employed in the Sugar Manufactures, as also in the Culture of Indigo, Cocoa, Rocou, Cotton, and Tobacco. There are 300 Mills for the Service of the Sugar Plantations; and the Refining of Sugars has now got footing in most of the *French* Islands. The same Author assures us, that *Martinico* furnishes, one Year with another, about 5,000,000 lb. of Sugar.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 202, *answered by Mr.* W. G. *at* Richmond.

SIR,

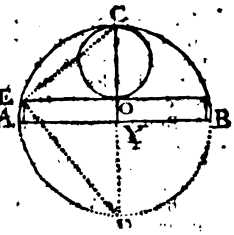
I Presume that *Mr. Sadler* would have the 17 Trees ranged as underneath.



This Question was also answered by Mr. P. Huntley, *Mr.* P-k-b-n, *by Mr.* Sadler, *by Mr.* J. Storer, *by Mr.* R. Michell, *by Mr.* J. Norris, *by Mr.* J. Collins, *by Mr.* S. Hon-lock, *by Mr.* J. Alderton, *by Mr.* W. Chapman, *by Mr.* T. Bosworth, *by Mr.* W. Ni-chols, *by Mr.* W. Reeves, *by Mr.* J. Frazier, *by Mr.* C. Chitty, *by Mr.* W. Alder-man, *by Mr.* W. Ward, *by Mr.* J. Mountfort, *by Mr.* Jo. Scot, *by Mr.* J. Relf, *by Mr.* T. Wear, *by Mr.* T. Coram, *and by Mr.* T. Barker.

Question 203, *answered by Mr.* John Buddle, *at Mr.* Robinson's *School, at* Biddick.

PUT x = YO = Breadth of the Parallelogram, p = 7,954, then $6 - x$ = Diameter of the Circle inscribed in the remaining Segment, and $36 - 12x + x^2 + p = 36p - 12px + px^2$ = Area of the said Circle, then by the Prop. Circle we have DO : EO : : EO : OC (*i. e.*) $\sqrt{36 - x^2}$ = EO = $\frac{1}{2}$ Length of the Parallelogram; then $2\sqrt{36 - x^2} = \sqrt{144 - 4x^2}$ = Length; which $\times x$ is $\sqrt{144x^2 - 4x^4}$ = Area of Parallelogram, which *per* Question, = the Area Circle $\therefore \sqrt{144x^2 - 4x^4} = 36p - 12px + px^2$, which properly reduced, and brought into Numbers, we have $14{,}8044x^3 + 10{,}759x^2 + 532{,}9611x = 4{,}6468x^4 = 799{,}44$. Whence x = 1,499 = Breadth of Parallelogram, and Length = 11,601, and Diameter of the inscribed Circle 4,581, *&c.*



This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Robinson, *Mr.* J. Norris, *Mr.* J. Collins, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* Edward Ellis, *Mr.* R. Harrison, *Mr.* R. Michell, *Mr.* R. Turner, *Mr.* W. Chapman, *Mr.* R. Mallock, *and by Mr.* Jo. Scot, *the Proposer.*

Question

Question 204, *answered by* Mr. John Collins, *Usher at Mr.* Docker's *Boarding School, at* Alton.

LET the Length of the Pendulum be $= x$, its Vibrations in a Minute will be $10\sqrt{x}$; Then as $x : 39,13 :: 3600 : \frac{140868}{x}$, $\sqrt{\frac{140868}{x}} = 10\sqrt{x}$, *viz.* $140868 = 100x$.

Then $\sqrt{\frac{140868}{100}} = 11,2$ the Length, and $11,2 \times 10 = 112$, the Vibrations.

This Question was also answered by Mr. R. Mallock, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *Mr.* J. Norris, *Mr.* W. Chapman, *Mr.* T. Robinson, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Buddle, *Mr.* T. Butterworth, *Mr.* T. Wilson, *Mr.* J. Scot, *Mr.* E. Ellis, *Mr.* W. Kighley, *Mr.* T. Hallen, *Mr.* R. Waddington, *and by Mr.* R. Michell, *the Proposer.*

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 216.

By Mr. Reeves.

ON a certain Day last Spring, a Monument was erected, whose Height to its Shade at Eight o'Clock in the Morning was as 1 to 2; and at Two in the Afternoon, of the same Day, their Ratio was as 9 to 10; hence the Latitude of the Place, and Day of Observation, are required?

Question 217.

By Mr. R. Harrison.

REquired the Difference of the Diameters of a Circle which circumscribes, and a Circle that inscribes an equilateral Triangle, whose Perimeter and Superficies are equal?

Question 218.

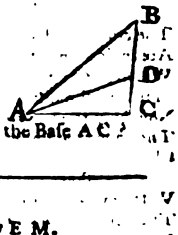
By Mr. John Hudson

GIVEN $a - x = xy^2$, the Equation of a Curve; then when $a - x = v$, its Area will be $2\sqrt{v}\,x \times 1 + \frac{x^1}{3\,v} - \frac{x^2}{5.5\,v^2} + \frac{x^3}{5.7\,v^3} - \frac{x^4}{7.9\,v^4} + \frac{x^5}{9.11\,v^5}$, &c. *Query* the Investigation?

Question 219.

By Mr. John Ware.

IN the right-angled Triangle A C B, given the Hypotheneuse A B $= 24 = a$, the Line A D, bisecting the lesser acute Angle, $= 19 = b$. *Query* the Base A C?



The AUTUMNAL EVE. *A* POEM.

IN sacred rapture wake, my genial muse,
And sing th' *autumnal* fav'rite theme I chuse!
The eye of nature, and the eye of day,
Inspire my numbers, and provoke the lay!
Your aid propitious too, ye heav'n-born Nine,
(Ye mystic virgins, and ye pow'rs divine,)
Bring me delighted; while, in artless verse,
I *autumn's eve* in all her charms rehearse.
The year's ripe sequel now unbounded pours
Her golden treasures, and resigns her stores.
Whate'er submitted to the teeming earth,
Or *spring* awaken'd into recent birth,

Now

Now full mature in heighten'd bluſh appear;
And crown with glory the revolving year,
In glowing praiſes let each grateful mind
Confeſs the Friend, and Father of mankind.
Now *eve* approaches, and the ev'ning ſtar
Leads on the courſers of her duſky car.
With pleaſing tranſport I elated ſtray,
(With joy elated, yet ſerenely gay)
Thro' loaded orchards; and thro' ſtubbl'd fields,
And taſte the beauties ſpeculation yields!
But now e're darkneſs overſhades the clear,
Around the field the *hornet's* hum we hear,
Sad paſſing-bell of the departed year!
The ſummer'd year, when lengthen'd days diſpenſe
Unnumber'd beauties to the raviſh'd ſenſe.
When warmth and verdure deck the ſwelling mead,
Here ſtreams ſoft murmur, there the lambkins feed;
And *Flora's* gifts in varied teints ſucceed.
Theſe, and ten thouſand, now are loſt to view;
And fainting nature's clad in ruſſet hue.
But lo! a ſcene which ſtill may boaſt ſome charms,
E're *winter* folds us in his icy arms:
Tho' ruſſet all, yet verdant hops ariſe,
And ſpiry verdure braves the chilly ſkies.
But hark! what noiſe! what *Babyloniſh* jar!
What blended clamours 'larm the ear from far!
'Tis that promiſcuous, *Tom-a-bedlam* crew,
Which at this ſeaſon hopping cares purſue.
A ragged, tatter'd, fugitive-like train,
That greatly wander for a little gain.
Yet friends to farmers; when the cultur'd ſoil
Ripe hops produces, and rewards their toil.
Their cares now finiſh'd, with the finiſh'd day,
In gleeful tumult homeward bend their way.
The laugh, the jeer, the vulgar repartée
Gives all their pleaſure, and bounds all their glee.
The crouded village, and the ſcented air,
Are indications of the falling year.
Which muſt e're long in wintry death remain,
'Till genial moiſture wakes the earth again.
Now buſy farmers croud the feſtive board,
Their hopping finiſh'd, and their harveſt ſtor'd,
Clear burns the fire, the full-charg'd goblet flows,
With joys alternate ev'ry boſom glows.
The golden view of their increaſing ſtore
Makes each fluſh'd heart with jocund glee run o'er.
While ſtate of Markets now inſpires their chat,
And ſome hope this price, ſome declare for that;
Let us, my muſe, forſake each golden dream,
And meditate on a ſublimer theme:
(For horned *Dian*, from the fleecy ſky
Peeps with pale luſtre, and delights the eye)
With ſilver radiance o'er the lengthen'd night,
Supplies day's ſhortneſs, and the want of light.
Now guides the trav'ler thro' the yellow road,
Where *autumn's* honours under foot lie ſtrow'd;
Who ruſtling treads the cheſtnut leaſy way;
And hind his maſter rattles honeſt *Tray*.
Let us while *Cynthia* thus emits her light,
And ſtillneſs reigns o'er the approaching night,
To *Panompeo*, grateful praiſe return.
For this year's bounty; and ſeraphic burn.
O! favour'd *Britain*,—while contending foes
Submit to ſlaughter, and fierce *Mars* commands;
No foreign clamours, no inteſtine ſtrife,
Deprives thy people of the joys of life.
Tho' war's around us, we thoſe comforts own
And ſtill in plenty calmly ſit us down
Beneath the fig-tree and the vine's ſoft ſhade;
(And, as at preſent, may it e're be ſaid)
No tyrant awes us, and no foes invade.
Let gratitude excite thy free-born race,
To praiſe his bounty, and adore his grace,
Who thus forbears with a polluted iſle;
And bids the *ſeaſons* ſtill with plenty ſmile!
Waits our repentance!——'Then no foes ſhall dare
Torment our nation with the ſcourge of war.
But joys ſhall reign, and liberty bear ſway:
Our monarchs dictate, and their ſons obey.
In lawful commerce, navies ſhall explore
Lands far remote; and riches bleſs our ſhore.
At home; in freedom, happineſs, and peace
Our fruitful land ſhall yield her glad increaſe.
'Till times ſhall ceaſe; 'till *ſeaſons* riolt away;
And all ſubmit to GOD's eternal *day*.

October 22, 1758. *Philodeſte.*

DECEMBER. *A Poem.*

Humida tempeſtas cælum contraxit: & imbres
Niveſque deducunt Jovem.
Nunc mare, nunc Sylvæ,
Threicio Aquilone ſonant. Hor.

HE comes, *December* comes, in gloom array'd,
In gloom profound, commix'd with kindred ſhade;
Black month, to ev'ry wint'ry change conſign'd,
To darkneſs wedded, and to horror's join'd,
With ſpleen diſmal, clad in rugged geer,
He rules terrific o'er the ending year.
The ſleeping plants forget their vital pow'r,
And latent wait the plaſtic vernal hour.
Sad *Sol* ſcarce ſhoots one clear tranſlucent ray,
And clouded, ſeems to mourn th' unhappy day.
Replete, oppreſs'd with froſts, or ſnows, or rains,
That now alternate hold the barren plains:

Severely

Severely chace each ſcene autumnal born,—
But ſtill aid nature in the fœtus corn.
This joys the farmer, who with furrow'd brow,
Hails bleak *December*'s feather-falling ſnow.
Or froſt to fields, an ever conſtant friend,
When to the grain they now protection lend;
And well invite to rich manure the land,
That vernal nature may diſplay her hand,
With bounty fraught,—that rural toil repays,
And hope inſpires 'mid dull *December*-days.
Now naked ſprays in icicles are clad,
And ev'ry hour is comfortleſs and ſad;
The lowing herds at ſtalls are forc'd to feed,
And quite forget the verdure of the mead:
The heartleſs flocks are folded, 'gainſt their will,
And loſe the fragrance of the thymy hill.
The blackbird, finch, the linnet, and the thruſh,
For food, by ſtealth, frequent the berry'd buſh:
Where they ſo erſt, ſo carrol'd, and ſo ſung,
That all the wood-lands with their warblings rung.
Tho' ev'ry ſcene looks ſpiritleſs around;
Yet lo! *December* is with laurels crown'd.
With holly, ivy, and each evergreen,—
That mocks his rage, and wears a verdant mein.
Your flow'rs now, ye Floriſts, ſhelter want,
And * annual trees, you may, yet gard'ners, plant,
Remove the ſtocks, the cion to receive,
And warmſh of ſoil your ſallad-ſeeds now give.
Of health take care—and † *Parr*'s juſt maxim take,
You'll find them good, too good to ſlightly break;
While now no charms of nature's face appear;
No joy-wing'd ſeaſon of the fickle year.
While ſurly *winter* ev'ry joy diſdains,
And frowns indignant on my *Attic* ſtrains,
And ſkies black low'ring threat the world below,
With floods of rain, or drifts of gelid ſnow.
Avaunt! *December*, I'll forget thy rage,
And ſeek enlargement from ſome learned page.
With *Horace* laugh, or with the *Muſes* ſing,
Or *Bacchus* ſhall the leaden hours wing;
Or to the lib'ral theatre I'll repair,
And ſcenic ſport in all its beauties ſhare:
Or comic, tragic, or gay pantomime,
In turn ſhou'd pleaſe me, and in turn be mine.
The illuſtr'ous *Garrick*, *Roſcius* of the age,
Who to true taſte refines the *Britiſh* ſtage;
Who greets my eye, and captivates my heart,
And in each motion does each life impart.
Amid his audience will I now be found,
And blend my *eclat* with the gen'ral ſound.
See here ambition cruſh'd in *Boſworth*-field;
And there to jealous rage true virtue yield:
How ſweet's the ſympathy of gen'rous woe!
How juſt the tears that ſympathetic flow!
Thoſe tears to *Shakeſpear*, and to *Otway* due,
As much as ſmiles are, *Congreve*, due to you.
Who can behold *Monimia*'s deep diſtreſs,
And not with pity wiſh her ſuff'ring leſs?
Or, who the ſcenes th' immortal *Vanbrugh* drew,
The ready laugh with eager pleaſure ſhew,
Tho' ſome approve him, and diſprove him too.
But ceaſe, my muſe, bid nobler lays ariſe,
A SAVIOUR's born.—So ſung the *Orient-wiſe*.
Mount, mount my ſoul, on heav'n's aſpiring wing,
The prince of peace, and ſon of GOD to ſing:
Who, at this time, as *ſacred ſcriptures* tell,
To ſave mankind from *ſatan*, and from *hell*,
Was of a *ſpotleſs virgin*, lowly born,
Of *us* the comfort, tho' of *Jews* the ſcorn:
How great the joy!—That by his ſacred birth,
Redemption roſe to heal the ſinful earth.
At *Bethlem* born;—on *Calv'ry* did he groan,
And ſuffer death without reviling moan.
His love to mortals to the laſt did ſhew,
" Forgive them *Lord*, they know not what they do,"
He cry'd, 'midſt torture, agonizing great,
While's nature roſe to heav'n its priſtine ſtate.
No ſharp invectives 'gainſt his foes he caſt,
But calm, 'mid ſuff'ring, bleſt his foes till laſt.
When pain convuls'd, he yielded up his breath,
And gave his life by his ignoble death.
Seraphic pow'rs, O! laud your GOD ſupreme,
Angelic choirs, elate the wond'rous theme;
All heav'n and earth, in tranſport raiſe the ſong,
Thro' bliſs-diffuſing lay, the welcome lay prolong,
To laud JEHOVAH, bleſſed *trinal one*.
Who ſent his Son in meekly veſture clad,
To make mankind by his ſubmiſſion glad:
By precepts pure to teach religion's way,
And point the path to everlaſting day.

Malling, Dec. 1, 1758.

Muſarum Amicus.

* *By annual trees, are meant ſuch trees as annually ſhed their leaves.*

† Parr's *maxims of health are theſe. Keep your feet warm by exerciſe; your head cool thro' temperance; never eat till you are a hungry, or drink but when nature requires it.*

PROLOGUE

PROLOGUE *to the Tragedy of* CLEONE.

By WILLIAM MELMOTH, Esq;

Spoken by Mr. ROSS.

'TWAS once the mode inglorious war to wage
With each bold bard that durst attempt the stage,
And prologues were but preludes to engage.
Then mourn'd the muse, nor story'd woes alone,
Condemn'd, with tears unfeign'd, to weep her own.
Past are those hostile days: and wits no more
One undistinguish'd fate with fools deplore.
No more the muse laments her long-felt wrongs,
From the rude licence of tumultuous tongues:
In peace each bard prefers his doubtful claim,
And as he merits, meets, or misses, fame.
'Twas thus in *Greece* (when *Greece* fair science blest,
And heav'n-born arts their chosen land possest)
Th' assembled people sate with decent pride,
Patient to hear, and skilful to decide;
Less forward far to censure than to praise,
Unwillingly refus'd the rival bays.
Yes; they whom candour and true taste inspire
Blame not with half the passion they admire;
Each little blemish with regret descry,
But mark the beauties with a raptur'd eye.
Yet modest fears invade our author's breast,
With *Attic* lore, or *Latian*, all unblest;
Deny'd by fate thro' classic fields to stray,
Where bloom those wreaths, which never know decay;
Where arts from kindred arts new force acquire,
And poets catch from poets genial fire:
Not thus he boasts the breast humane to move,
And touch those springs which gen'rous passions move,
To melt the soul by scenes of fabled woe,
And bid the tear for fancy'd sorrows flow;
Far humbler paths he treads in quest of fame,
And trusts to nature what from nature came.

EPILOGUE *to the Tragedy of* CLEONE.

By a FRIEND.

Spoken by Mrs. BELLAMY.

WELL, Ladies—so much for the tragic stile——
And now the custom is—to make you smile.
To make us smile!—methinks I hear you say—
Why, who can help it at so strange a play?
The captain gone three years——and then to blame
The faultless conduct of his virtuous dame!
My stars!—what gentle belle would think it treason,
When thus provok'd, to give the brute some reason?
Out of my house!——this night, forsooth, depart;
A modern wife had said——With all my heart——
"But think not, haughty Sir, I'll go alone!
"Order your coach—conduct me safe to town—
"Give me my jewels, wardrobe, and my maid—
"And pray take care my pin-money be paid.
Such is the language of each modish fair!
Yet memoirs, not of modern growth, declare
The time has been when modesty and truth
Were deem'd additions to the charms of youth;
When women hid their necks, and veil'd their faces,
Nor romp'd, nor rak'd, nor star'd at public places,
Nor took the airs of amazons for graces.
Then plain domestic virtues were the mode,
And wives ne'er dreamt of happiness abroad;
They lov'd their children, learnt no flaunting airs,
But with the joys of wedlock mist the cares.
Those times are past—yet sure they merit praise,
For marriage triumph'd in those golden days:
By chaste decorum they affection gain'd;
By faith and fondness what they won, maintain'd.
'Tis yours, ye fair, to bring those days again;
And form anew the hearts of thoughtless men;
Make beauty's lustre amiable as bright,
And give the soul, as well as sense, delight;
Reclaim from folly a fantastic age,
That scorns the press, the pulpit, and the stage.
Let truth and tenderness your breasts adorn,
The marriage chain with transport shall be worn;
Each blooming virgin rais'd into a bride,
Shall double all their joys, their cares divide;
Alleviate grief, compose the jars of strife,
And pour the balm that sweetens human life.

An ELEGY, *written when the Bells were chiming for the Interment of a dead Corpse.*

HARK! Now the solemn peal begins,
And sounds the sad alarm:
Forsake, it cries, forsake your sins,
And shun impending harm.

Behold the corpse approaching near!
View there your transient state!
Bestow at least one pious tear,
And with submission wait!

E'er long this melancholy scene,
Shall on your hearse attend;
With haste employ the space between,
To make of *God* a *Friend*.

Then shall your mind feel sweet repose,
Nor care disturb your breast;
Virtue alone this Grace bestows,
And thus rewards the blest.

W. Sanders.

We think it necessary here to acquaint our Readers, that as the Subjects of the first four Half Sheets are sufficient for a Volume of a proper Size in each respectively, they will be supplied with proper Titles, and compleat Indexes for each Volume in the Supplement of the Magazine *for this Year, which will be published on* Thurſday *the 26th Inſtant, with proper Directions for placing the Plates; and ſuch Gentlemen as have not all the Numbers may be ſupplied with them, and compleat Sets, either in Numbers, or bound in Volumes, of the Publiſher,* W. Owen, *at* Homer's Head *near* Temple-Bar.

N. B. *An Index will likewiſe be given of the Philoſophers, whoſe Lives have been hitherto publiſhed, and alſo of the Miſcellaneous Part, under the reſpective Heads, which may be bound at the Diſcretion of the Purchaſers of this Work.*

☞ No. LIII. *the Firſt Number for the Year* 1759, illuſtrated with Copper Plates, *will be publiſhed on* Thurſday *the 1ſt of* February *next.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* OCCURRENCES,

For *DECEMBER* 1758.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Berlin, Nov. 22. After the junction of M. de Dohna and Major General de Wedel on the 14th, they directed their March towards Eulenbourg, where General Haddick had halted, after having been repulſed at Torgau, and had his Camp upon an Eminence above Eulenbourg, having the River Mulda in Front, and had placed ſome Pandours in the Town, M. de Wedel, who commanded the Van-guard, detached Colonel de Hordt, with his Regiment, in order to diſlodge the Pandours, which he executed with ſo much bravery, that the Enemy abandoned the Village and the Town, with the utmoſt precipitation, and were put to flight by Major General Mulachowſki, who ſwam over the Mulda with the Huſſars, and five ſquadrons of Dragoons. The Enemy loſt 200 Men; three Officers, three Subalterns, and eighty private Men were made Priſoners; and three pieces of Cannon, and two Ammunition Waggons, were taken. After this Action, the Enemy raiſed the Blockade of Leipzig, and retired towards Freyberg.

In Sileſia the Auſtrians had raiſed on the 9th the Blockade of Coſſel; but they returned before that Place on the 11th. Lieutenant General Fouquet having been informed thereof, detached, on the 14th, the Generals Goltze and Werner, with three Battalions and four Squadrons, in order to relieve that Fortreſs; but as ſoon as the Enemy knew of the Approach of our Troops, they retired, in Confuſion, over the Oder, abandoning their Baggage. Major General Letorf, Governor of Caſſel, made a Sally upon this Occaſion, in which 30 Pandours were killed, and 30 made Priſoners.

The Swedes are ſtill at Prentzlow, and ravage Part of the Ukermark. General Manteuffel keeps them in Awe on the Side of the Marche; and Detachments of the Garriſon of Stettin prevent their extending themſelves beyond the Uker and the Randow.

The Ruſſian Army continues its Retreat by Conitz towards the Viſtula; and General Fermor was expected on the 15th at Marienwerder.

Dreſden, Nov. 23. The King of Pruſſia received the News of the Siege of this Place being raiſed ſoon after he had paſſed Gorlitz, and immediately gave Orders for the Main Body of his Army to march into Sileſia, and advanced himſelf towards this City at the Head of eight Battalions of Infantry, two Regiments of Cavalry, and one of Huſſars, and arrived here on the 20th Inſtant. Marſhal Daun's Army has paſſed Giſhubel, and the Main Body of it is actually in Bohemia. In their March they did not demoliſh the Caſtle of Sonnenſtein, but ruined ſome of the Works, which are of no great

great Importance. The Prussians are in possession of Freyberg, and the Army of the Empire continues to retire before them. According to all Appearances the Campaign is drawing to a Conclusion. There have been six Sieges raised almost at the same Time, viz. Those of Colberg, of Neiss, of Cossel, of Dresden, of Torgau, and of Leipsig.

Munster, Nov. 24. We hear the Army of M. de Contades have all passed the Rhine except the Legion Royale, which, it is said, is to remain at Hattingen, under the Command of M. Chabot; and that the Chain they are to form, is to commence by their Right at Andernach, and passing by Cologne and Dusseldorp, to extend by their Left as far as Cleves.

Berlin, Nov. 25. On the 18th Instant the Swedes attacked our Van-guard, which was posted in the Church-yard of the Village of Gusto, from whence they were obliged to retire, on Account of the superiority of the Enemy; but upon the Approach of the Prussian General M. Manteuffel with three Battalions, the Enemy fled with great precipitation, and saved themselves by the Advantage of a thick Fog. This Skirmish cost the Swedes a Captain, an Ensign, and 35 Men; and 14 Waggons full of their wounded were sent to Prentzlow. In the Night of the 19th they abandoned the Village of Bitko; and on the 21st, Major General Platen, upon reconnoitring the Enemy, found, that they had likewise left their Camp at Prentzlow, and had retired to Pasewalk; upon which M. Manteuffel took possession of Prentzlow with his whole Body of Troops.

Munster, Nov. 27. By our last Accounts it appears that the French evacuated Munden on the 22d Instant, and Cassel on the 23d; and that the Prince de Soubise, was marched towards Marpurg. It is reported his Army will take up their Winter-quarters between the Lahn, the Rhine, and the Maine, having their Right at Giessen, and their Left extended towards Coblentz.

Hague, Dec. 1. The last Letters from Saxony mention, that the King of Prussia was still at Dresden in perfect Health, but that it was not expected his Majesty's stay in that City would be very long, it being supposed, that Prince Henry of Prussia is to command in that Country, which the Austrians have now entirely left.

Dresden, Dec. 6. The King of Prussia remains here in very good Health. There is a Report of a Skirmish having happened near Chemnitz between the Prussian Troops, and those of the Empire, in which the latter had lost some Men, and upwards of 100 that were taken Prisoners. The latest Accounts from Bohemia say, that the Austrians were not gone into Winter-quarters, but were cantoned along the Elbe and the Eger.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated December 9.

"That a Courier has lately been dispatched from Petersbourg, to General Fermor, with Orders for quartering the Russian Troops upon the Borders of the Vistula, in order to be ready to Act with Vigour early in the Spring; when that General, as it is said, will be reinforced with a Body of near 40,000 Men.

"The same Letters also inform us, that the Imperial Minister has lately presented a Memorial to that Court, setting forth, that the Introduction of Foreign Troops into Germany, has, in a great Measure, prevented the Ban of the Empire being carried into Execution against those Powers who are therein proscribed: And demanding a Body of Russian Troops, to aid and assist the Army of the Empire in carrying that Law into Execution.

"To which, it is said, the Great Duke gave for Answer, that altho' the Empress was always ready to fulfil her Engagements; yet she could by no Means comply with his Demands; and the rather, as the Court of Prussia has the same undoubted Right to demand Succours of its Allies, the English, as those of Austria and Saxony have of the French: Neither was she obliged, by any Treaty subsisting between her and the Empire, to send Troops into Germany, whilst the Queen of Hungary countenanced the Introduction of French Troops into that Country."

"By this Answer, the Friends of Prussia flatter themselves that the Empress of Russia is not so violently attached to the Austrians as they would make all Europe believe.

"And what seems to confirm them in this Belief is, that the Empress has lately expressed some Resentment for the Sacrifice of her Troops, whilst those of the Austrians remained as it were inactive.

"We are likewise assured by the same Advices, that there are now some secret Negotiations actually carrying on between the Courts of Berlin and Petersbourg.

"From all which it is concluded, that Measures will be taken this Winter, to prevent the Russian Troops from acting the next Campaign."

Extract of a Letter from Dresden, *dated* December 10.

"The King of Prussia having, since his

Austrial in this City, received certain Information, that a treacherous Correſpondence has been for ſome Time paſt carried on between Count Daun and ſeveral Perſons of Note attending the young Saxon Court in this City, whereby that General was informed, from Time to Time, of all our Public Tranſactions for proſecuting the War; and particularly of every Battery and other Work raiſed for our Defence; and which was the weakeſt and fitteſt Part of the City to be attacked: His Majeſty, in Order to prevent the like illegal Practices for the Future, has by his expreſs Order, obliged all thoſe Perſons to depart this City; and they have accordingly taken different Routes."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, *dated* December 16.

"We are informed by Diſpatches receiv'd this Poſt from Breſlau, that the King of Pruſſia having received repeated Complaints from the Magiſtrates of Pomerania, of the great Diſtreſs brought upon the Inhabitants by the Cruelties of the Swedes, had ſent Orders to Count Dohna (who was then in Cantoonment with his Army near Leipſic) to march immediately with a large Body of Troops into thoſe Parts, in order to chaſtiſe the Swedes, and drive them out of his Pruſſian Majeſty's Dominions; after which he is to enter Swediſh Pomerania, and raiſe Contributions in that Country.

"As Count Dohna has been always very active and zealous in his Majeſty's Service, there is no doubt of his carrying thoſe Orders fully into Execution, notwithſtanding the Length of the March, and the Severity of the Weather.

"The ſame Diſpatches alſo inform us, that a Treaty of the utmoſt Importance is upon the Tapis between his Pruſſian Majeſty, and the Court of Great Britain."

PLANTATION NEWS.

New-York, Nov. 6.

A Large French Prize Ship is arrived here called the Molly, is bound from Quebec for the Cape, loaded with Fiſh, Oil, Planks, &c. She was taken off the Cape the 19th of September laſt, by the Royal Heſter Privateer of this Port. She formerly belonged to the Engliſh, and was a Privateer called the Nancy, out of Guernſey, mounting 18 nine-pounders, and proved very ſucceſsful out of that Place, having taken, it is ſaid, near an Hundred French Veſſels, before ſhe was taken by the French; two of whoſe Frigates carried her into Morlaix, from thence ſhe was ſent to Canada, and now had but two Guns mounted. Four Engliſh Priſoners were taken on Board her, deſigned to be exchanged at St. Domingo.

Friday laſt was ſent in here, by the Privateers George, Capt. Haley, King George, Capt. Leaycroft, and Abercrombie, Capt. Valentine, a Schooner loaded with Sugar, which was taken the 16th of October coming out of a French Port in Hiſpaniola: She came in under the Command of Capt. John Haley, who informs us, that a French 74 Gun Ship was got into Port a Peaux in a ſhattered Condition, having loſt about 700 Men, engaging two Engliſh Men of War; but got clear by out-ſailing them; and that a Fleet of about 30 Sail was ſoon to put out of the Cape, under convoy of two Frigates, and a Snow of War.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 1. Meſſrs. Crump, Holland, and Mac Donnel, Lithendrapers, are arrived here; who report, that the Dublin, Capt. White, lately ſtranded, ſailed from Park-gate the 27th of October, and the ſame Day ſtriking on a Sand Bank, they quitted her, and thereby were providentially ſaved.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portſmouth, Nov. 16. The Fleet under the Command of Commodore Keppel, lately ſailed for the Coaſt of Africa, conſiſts of the following Ships:

Torbay

Tartar, of 24 Guns; Commodore Rodney, Nassau, 64, Capt. Sayer. Pengueen, 64, Capt. Knight. Dunkirk, 60, Captain Digby. Litchfield, 50, Capt. Barton. Prince Edward, 40, Capt. Fortescue. Roman Emperor, 20, Capt. Newton. Bombs, Firedrake, and Furnace, Capt. Ormock and Faulkner. Bomb Tenders, Cambridge and Lydia; and Transports with the second Battalion.

28. The following is a particular Account of the Ships which sailed for the West Indies, the 12th Instant; and the Number of Land Forces, &c. under the Command of Commodore Hughes, and General Hopson:

The St. George, of 50 Guns, Capt. Gulston. Norfolk, 74, Commodore Hughes. Burford, 70, Capt. Gambier. Lancaster, 66, Capt. Man. Berwick, 64, Capt. Harman. Panther, 60, Capt. Shuldham. Linn, 60, Capt. Trelawney. Rippon, 60, Capt. Jekyll. Winchester, 50, Capt. Le Cras. Land Forces. General Hopson, Commander in Chief. Benjamin Tribe, William Lascelles, Aid de Camps.

Major Gen. Barrington. John Thornton, Aid de Camp.

Brigadier Generals, Armiger and Haldane.

1, 3d Regiment of Old Buffs. 4th Dunbar's, 61 Elliot's. 63 Watfond's. 64 Barrington's. 65 Armiger's, and 800 Marines.

27. The Lancaster, Capt. Man. The Race-horse Bomb, Captain Richards, and Cormorant Fire-ship, Captain Macet, are bound for the West Indies, to join Commodore Hughes.

December 2. The Magistrates of Wells in Somersetshire, presented the Freedom of that City, to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Legge.

LONDON.

Nov. 23. The Convocation which was to have met on Wednesday last, are farther prorogued to the 29th.

30. Being the Birth-day of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, his Majesty received the Compliments of the Nobility on that Occasion.

Came on the Election for a Representative of this City, in the Room of Slingsby Bethel, Esq; deceased, when the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. Lord Mayor, was chosen without Opposition.

Dec. 1. Francis Vernon, Esq; was chosen President of the Free British Fishery, in the Room of Slingsby Bethell, Esq; deceased.

6. The Hon. House of Commons ordered their Thanks to be given to Admiral Boscawen, General Amherst, and Admiral Osborn, for the great Services they have done the Kingdom.

14. The Right Hon. the Lord Keeper, and other Lords Commissioners, by his Majesty's Command, sign'd the following Bills, viz.

A Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land Tax for 1759.

A Bill to continue the Duties on Mum, Cyder, and Perry.

A Bill to continue the Importation of Irish salted Beef, Pork, and Butter.

A Bill to prohibit the Exportation and Distilling of Corn, &c.

And one Private Bill.

The Drawing of the Lottery at Guildhall was finished, when No. 30135, being the last drawn Ticket, was a Prize of 1000l.

Our last Advices of the 12th of December from Berlin inform us, that his Majesty the King of Prussia having the Good of his Subjects at Heart, and being greatly touched with their Losses, thro' the Exactions of the Russians, has first ordered the Sum of 40,000 Crowns to be taken from his own private Purse, to purchase Corn for the Inhabitants of Brandeburg.——That 20,000 Rix-dollars from the said Fund be paid to the Magistrates and Citizens of Custrin; 3dly, that the suffering Subjects of Prussia shall receive a Gratuity of 100,000 Crowns, and that even all the Subjects of Prussian Pomerania, shall be exempt from Taxes for two Years to come, and in order to answer all these laudable Purposes, has ordered 1,600000 of Crowns to be coined.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 925.

The Bienfaisant, by Admiral Boscawen, a 64 Gun Ship.

A large Dutch Ship, said to be from Santa Cruz, by Admiral Boscawen, and sent into Plymouth.

A French Ship from Tangiers, by the Sybille armed Ship.

The Elizabeth and Alarm, and the Gertrude Galley, two Dutch Ships from St. Eustatia, are sent into Plymouth by the Vestal Frigate.

A large Dutch Ship and a Dane, both from the West Indies, by the Resolution Privateer, and sent into Cork.

The James, of Amsterdam, Capt. Blasset, from Bourdeaux, by the Bristol Privateer, and sent into that Port.

4

A large Dutch Ship with 800 Hogsheads of Sugar, is sent into Bristol by the Phœnix Privateer.

A Dutch Ship from the West Indies, is brought into Bristol by the Hornet Privateer.

Two Dutch Ships from St. Eustatia, for Holland, sent into Bristol by the Invincible Privateer.

A Dutch Ship from the West Indies, is brought into Bristol by the Severn Privateer.

A Dutch Ship is also taken and brought into Bristol by the Swan Privateer.

Three French Privateers, one of 6, one of 8, and one of 10 Guns, are taken by some Privateers of the West Indies, and carried into St. Kitts.

Le Roy Prusse, a French Frigate of six Guns, is taken by the Britannia, a Letter of Marque.

A French Feluca with Stores, by the Champion, Francis and Smith, from Newfoundland.

A French smuggling Sloop, with 30 Anchors of Brandy, and 48 Bags of Tea, by the Deptford Man of War, and sent into Plymouth.

The Bellaqueux pierced for 66 Guns, and had 64, having been driven into Lundy, as it is said, by Stress of Weather, was taken by his Majesty's Ship the Antelope.

A Dutch Ship, Capt. Kalf, is taken and carried into Gibraltar.

A Schooner Privateer of 8 Carriage Guns, by the Dreadnought and Anson Privateers and sent into Bristol. Also

An Irish Vessel under Dutch Colours. And have retaken the Winchelsea Man of War.

The Dyke of Amsterdam, from St. Eustatia, is sent into Penzance by the Trent Man of War.

A Dutch Ship, Peter Boerhorst, Master, from Malaga to Amsterdam, is taken and sent into Gibraltar.

A Danish Ship of 250 Tons, laden at Santa Cruz with Sugar, Coffee and Pepper, is sent into Newcastle, but whether she is a lawful Prize is not determined.

The Catherine, M'Lane, from New-York is retaken.

The Elizabeth, Seadore, from St. Eustatia for Rotterdam, and the Regina, Kendric Ripes, from Rochelle, for Bremen, are both sent into Dover by the Maidstone Privateer.

The Juffrow, Anna Maria, from Surinam for Holland, with 600 Casks of Coffee, Cocoa, &c. sent into Bristol by the Anson Privateer.

Two rich Dutch Ships brought into Portsmouth by the Hazard Privateer.

The Ufrow Ida, Willelmina, for Portsmouth (in Passage) with Powder and Shot, taken by the Windsor Man of War, and sent into Plymouth.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 926.

The Stork Sloop of War is taken in her Windward Passage, by a French Man of War of 74 Guns.

The Thomas, Harper, from Cork to Gibraltar, is taken and carried into Tarifa.

The Neptune, Gardiner, from New England to Bilboa, is carried into Bayonne.

The Buxton of Dundee, by the Marshal Belle-Privateer, and carried to Dunkirk.

The following Transports in their Return from Louisbourgh, were taken by the Truley Privateer of Dunkirk, of 20 Guns, and 200 Men, viz. Capts. Lumley, Farthin, Kepleman, Horseley, and Barlow, and ransomed for 1200l.

A Ship with Logwood and Furs, taken and sent into Dieppe, and three others, Names unknown, to Ostend.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 20. The Lady of George Richard Carter of Hanover Square, of a Son.

26. The Lady of John Gibbons, of Sackville-street, a Daughter.

Dec. 10. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Viscount Middleton, a Son.

12. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Ludlow, a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 13.—Ripley, Esq; Chief Clerk to the Engrossments to the Board of Works, to Miss Mortell, of Westminster.

14. Mr. Harry Hunt, Son of Sir Henry, to Miss Town of Maryland Point.

The Hon. Richard Walpole, Esq; Banker, to Miss Margaret Vanneck.

16. Mr. John Warland, an eminent Maltster, at Wembourn in Dorset, to Miss Betty Butt, the Daughter of a large Dealer in Hogs, whose Fortune, which was very considerable, was all paid in Queen Anne's Coin, immediately after the Ceremony.

21. Mr. Tobias Maynard of the South-Sea House, to Miss Eliz. Hobbs.

23. Mr. William Emm, Trainbearer to the Bishop of Durham, to Miss Trotter, Daughter to Mr. John Trotter, one of the People called Quakers to She was christened the same Day.

30. Mr. John Rowe of Bartholomew-lane, to Miss Greenwell, of Great Queen-square.

Dec.

Dec. 1. Dr. Bassell, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, to Miss Fullerton.

2. John Baily, of Sutton, Somersetshire, to the Hon. Miss Seymour, Cousin to the present Duke of Somerset.

Ralph Hodgson, Esq; at Richmond, to Miss Strickland of that Place.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Edwards, at Coventry, A. M. to Miss Pascot, an agreeable Lady, with 2000l.

5. Samuel Lovin, Esq; to Miss Mary Miller Pollard.

8. John Perkins, Esq; of Windsor, to Miss Philips.

12. Samuel Lunn, Esq; of York, to Mrs. Bacon Forster, of Chelsea.

Matthew Sloper of Tedbury in Gloucestershire, to Miss Kyffin, a lady with a 2000l.

Deaths.

Nov. 15. Mr. William Ward, one of his Majesty's Messengers.

16. Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. aged 84.

18. Samuel Shaen, Esq; of Halstead, Essex.

21. Gilbert Douglas, Esq;

23. The Lady of Sir John Shelly, Sister to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Brigadier Daniel Cocon, aged 83.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Edgecombe, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

24. The Rt. Hon. Margaret, Countess of Cork and Orrery.

Mr. Alderman Wightman an eminent Merchant at York.

Sir Everard Faulkner, Knt. one of the Post-masters General.

William Forrester, Esq; Member of Parliament for Wenlock in Shropshire.

26. Thomas Rogers, Esq; Mayor of Norwich.

28. John Simson, Esq; at St. Albans.

29. The Lady of John Dive, Esq; of Queen-square, Westminster.

In the Evening, as the Remains of Mr. Clarke in Bishopsgate-street, was going to be interred, his Wife fell into a Fit and expired.

Dec. 2. The Hon. Sir Conyers D'Arcy, Knt. of the Bath, and Member of Parliament for Richmond in Yorkshire.

3. The learned and Rev. Dr. Bridges, Minister at Weald, aged 86.

John Gordon, Esq; aged 86, one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace, which he had been 60 Years.

4. The Rev. Minister of the St. Carter-lane.

The Rt. Hon. George Compton, Earl of Northampton and Baron Compton.

7. Lady Sarah Cowper, Daughter of the late Earl Cowper.

Charles Hay, Esq; at Bath.

9. Mr. George Wyatt, Clerk to the Vote Office in the House of Commons, and Clerk in the first Annuity Office in his Majesty's Exchequer.

10. Henry Blatet, Esq; suddenly, at his Chambers in the Temple.

12. The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Meath of an Apoplexy.

Kenelon Paulk.

Civil and military Preferments.

John Cottrel, Esq; to be Deputy Master of the Ceremonies.

Mr. Walker, one of his Majesty's Messengers, in the Room of Mr. Ward, deceas'd.

—— Hampden, Esq; appointed Post-master General, in the Room of the late Sir Everard Faulkner.

His Grace the Duke of Argyle, chosen an honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

Capt. Warwick is appointed Capt. of the Falcon Man of War.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Nicholson, to the Rectory of Wirmeham in Suffolk.

Mr. John Cooks, to the Rectory of Leigh and Lockley in Sussex.

Mr. Joshua Nun, to the Rectory of Redgrave.

Mr. John Warren, to the Rectory of Buttenham in Norfolk.

Mr. Kidgell, to the Rectory of Wolverston, in Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Batman to the Rectory of Langford.

The Rev. William Langharne, L. L. B. to the Rectory of Llanichly in Pembrokeshire; and also of Dynas in that County.

Bankrupts.

Nov. 25. Goodwin Oates, and Robert Crammer, of Manchester, Lancashire, partners, dealers and chapmen.

James Cox, and Edward Grace, of London, merchants and copartners.

Benjamin Titley, of London, merchant.

Thomas Parke, of Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant, dealer and chapman.

Joseph Morris, of Luton, Bedfordshire, tanner, baker and chapman.

[illegible] Oliver, dealer and chapman, of Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk, upholder and dealer and

A large Dutch Ship with 800 Hogsheads of Sugar, is sent into Briſtol by the Phœnix Privateer.

A Dutch Ship from the Weſt Indies, is brought into Briſtol by the Hornet Privateer.

Two Dutch Ships from St. Euſtatia, for Holland, ſent into Briſtol by the Invincible Privateer.

A Dutch Ship from the Weſt Indies, is brought into Briſtol by the Severn Privateer.

A Dutch Ship is alſo taken and brought into Briſtol by the Swan Privateer.

Three French Privateers, one of 6, one of 8, and one of 10 Guns, are taken by ſome Privateers of the Weſt Indies, and carried into St. Kitts.

Le Roy Pruſſe, a French Frigate of ſix Guns, is taken by the Britannia, a Letter of Marque.

A French Felucca with Stores, by the Champion, Francis and Smith, from Newfoundland.

A French ſmuggling Sloop, with 30 Anchors of Brandy, and 40 Bags of Tea, by the Deptford Man of War, and ſent into Plymouth.

The Bellaqueux pierced for 66 Guns, and had 64, having been driven into Lundy, as it is ſaid, by Streſs of Weather, was taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Antelope.

A Dutch Ship, Capt Kaſf, is taken and carried into Gibraltar.

A Schooner Privateer of 8 Carriage Guns, by the Dreadnought and Anſon Privateers and ſent into Briſtol. Alſo

An Iriſh Veſſel under Dutch Colours, And have retaken the Winchelſea Man of War.

The Dyke of Amſterdam, from St. Euſtatia, is ſent into Penzance by the Trent Man of War.

A Dutch Ship, Peter Boerhoſt, Maſter, from Malaga to Amſterdam, is taken and ſent into Gibraltar.

A Daniſh Ship of 250 Tons, laden at Santa Cruz, with Sugar, Coffee and Pepper, is ſent into Newcaſtle, but whether ſhe is a lawful Prize is not determined.

The Catherine, M'Lane, from New-York is retaken.

The Elizabeth, Seadore, from St. Euſtatia for Rotterdam, and the Regina, Kenderic Ripes, from Rochelle, for Bremen, are both ſent into Dover by the Maidſtone Privateer.

The Juffrow, Anna Maria, from Surinam for Holland, with 600 Caſks of Coffee, Cocoa, &c. ſent into Briſtol by the Anſon Privateer.

Two rich Dutch Ships brought into Portſmouth by the Hazard Privateer.

The Vrow Ida, Wilhelmina, for Portſ Paſſage) with Powder and Shot, taken by the Windſor Man of War, and ſent into Plymouth.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 916.

The Stork Sloop of War is taken in her Windward Paſſage, by a French Man of War of 74 Guns.

The Thomas, Harper, from Cork to Gibraltar, is taken and carried into Tariffa.

The Neptune, Gardiner, from New England to Bilboa, is carried into Bayonne.

The Buxton of Dundee, by the Marſhal Belle-Iſle Privateer, and carried to Dunkirk.

The following Tranſports in their Paſſage from Lieutenant, were taken by the Tyrrel Privateer of Dunkirk, of 20 Guns, and 200 Men, viz. Capts. Lumley, Farthin, Kepleman, Horſeley, and Barlow, and ranſomed for 1200l.

A Ship with Logwood and Furs, taken and ſent into Dieppe, and above others, Names unknown, ſo Often.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 20. The Lady of George Richard Carter of Hanover Square, of a Son.

26. The Lady of John Gibbons, of Sackville-ſtreet, a Daughter.

Dec. 10. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Viſcount Middleton, a Son.

13. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Ludlow, a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 13.—Ripley, Eſq; Chief Clerk to the Engroſſments to the Board of Works, to Miſs Mortell, of Weſtminſter.

14. Mr. Harry Blunt, Son of Sir Henry, to Miſs Town of Maryland Point.

The Hon. Richard Walpole, Eſq; Banker, to Miſs Margaret Vanneck.

16. Mr. John Warland, an eminent Maltſter, at Wembourn in Dorſet, to Miſs Betty Butt, the Daughter of a large Dealer in Hogs, whoſe Fortune, which was very conſiderable, was all paid in Queen Anne's Coin, immediately after the Ceremony.

21. Mr. Tobiah Maynard of the South Sea Houſe, to Miſs Eliz. Hobbs.

23. Mr. William Emm, Trainbearer to the Biſhop of Durham, to Miſs Trotter, Daughter to Mr. John Trotter, one of the People called Quakers to She was chriſtened the ſame Day.

30. Mr. John Rowe of Bartholomew-lane, to Miſs Greenwell, of Great Queen-ſquare.

Dec.

Dec. 1. Dr. Bulkeley, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, to Miss Fullerton.

2. John Baily, of Sutton, Somersetshire, to the Hon. Miss Seymour, Cousin to the present Duke of Somerset.

Ralph Hodgson, Esq; at Richmond, to Miss Strickland of that Place.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Edwards, of Coventry, A. M. to Miss Parrot, an agreeable Lady, with 2000l.

5. Samuel Lewin, Esq; to Miss Mary Miller Pollard.

8. John Perkins, Esq; of Windsor, to Miss Philips.

12. Samuel Bacon, Esq; of York, to Mrs. Bacon Foster, of Chelsea.

Matthew Sloper of Tedbury in Gloucestershire, to Miss Kyffin, a lady with 12000l.

DEATHS.

Nov. 15. Mr. William Ward, one of his Majesty's Messengers.

16. Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. aged 84.

18. Samuel Shaen, Esq; of Halstead, Essex.

21. Gilbert Douglas, Esq;

23. The Lady of Sir John Shelly, Sister to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Brigadier Daniel Cotton, aged 83.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Edgecombe, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

24. The Rt. Hon. Margaret, Countess of Cork and Orrery.

Mr. Alderman Wightman an eminent Merchant at York.

Sir Everard Faulkner, Knt. one of the Post-masters General.

William Forrester, Esq; Member of Parliament for Wenlock in Shropshire.

26. Thomas Rogers, Esq; Mayor of Norwich.

28. John Simson, Esq; at St. Albans.

29. The Lady of John Dive, Esq; of Queen-square, Westminster.

In the Evening, as the Remains of Mr. Clarke in Bishopsgate-street, was going to be interred, his Wife fell into a Fit and expired.

Dec. 2. The Hon. Sir Conyers D'Arcy, Knt. of the Bath, and Member of Parliament for Richmond in Yorkshire.

3. The learned and Rev. Dr. Bridges, Minister at Weald, aged 86.

John Gordon, Esq; aged 86, one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace, which he had been 60 Years.

4. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Newman, Minister of the Presbyterian Meeting-house in Carter-lane.

The Rt. Hon. George Compton, Earl of Northampton and Baron Compton.

7. Lady Sarah Cowper, Daughter of the late Earl Cowper.

Charles Hay, Esq; at Bath.

9. Mr. George Wyatt, Clerk to the Vote Office in the House of Commons, and Clerk in the first Annuity Office in his Majesty's Exchequer.

10. Henry Blaker, Esq; suddenly, at his Chambers in the Temple.

12. The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Meath of an Apoplexy.

Kenelon Pauli.

Civil and military Preferments.

John Cottrell, Esq; to be Deputy Master of the Ceremonies.

Mr. Walker, one of his Majesty's Messengers, in the Room of Mr. Ward, deceased.

——— Hampden, Esq; appointed Post-master General, in the Room of the late Sir Everard Faulkner.

His Grace the Duke of Argyle, chosen an honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

Capt. Warwick is appointed Capt. of the Falcon Man of War.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Nicholson, to the Rectory of Wrenham in Suffolk.

Mr. John Cooks, to the Rectory of Leigh and Lockley in Sussex.

Mr. Joshua Nun, to the Rectory of Redgrave.

Mr. John Warren, to the Rectory of Brettenham in Norfolk.

Mr. Kidgell, to the Rectory of Wolverton, in Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Batman to the Rectory of Langford.

The Rev. William Langharne, L. L. B. to the Rectory of Llanichly in Pembrokeshire; and also of Dynas in that County.

BANKRUPTS.

Nov. 25. Goodwin Oates, and Robert Grammer, of Manchester, Lancashire, partners, dealers and chapmen.

James Cox, and Edward Grace, of London, merchants and copartners.

Benjamin Titley, of London, merchant.

Thomas Parke, of Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant, dealer and chapman.

Joseph Morris, of Luton, Bedfordshire, tanner, baker, dealer and chapman.

Mark Oliver, of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, upholsterer, dealer and chapman,

Thomas

Thomas Merrick, of St. Saviour South-wark, in the county of Surry, wharfinger, meal-factor, dealer and chapman.

John Parke, of Abchurch-lane, London, merchant, dealer and chapman.

John Grace the younger, of London, Gustavus Hunnius and Samuel Johnston Read, of Leeds, Yorkshire, merchants and copartners.

John Green, late of the city of Norwich, woolen-draper, taylor, dealer and chapman.

William Allen, of Manchester, Lancashire, chapman.

James Royle, now or late of Salford, Lancashire, dealer and chapman.

28. Margaret Wade, of Chertsey, Surry, shopkeeper, dealer and chapwoman.

Samuel Mellor, of Manchester, Lancashire, distiller and chapman.

Dec. 2. George Dighton, of the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, London, vintner, dealer and chapman.

John Titley, of Warrington, Lancashire, and John Titley, of Liverpool in the said county, sail-canvas makers, chapmen and partners.

Richard Clough, Thomas Clough, Caleb Clough, and Sarah Ratcliffe, of Manchester, Lancashire, copartners, dealers and chapmen.

John Dod, of Newgate-street, London, cheesemonger.

William Sparry, late of Greenwich in the county of Kent, farriener, dealer and chapman.

Thomas Read, of Wotton-Basset, in the county of Wilts, brazier.

John Hallet, of the parish of St. Catherine in the Tower Hamlets, Middlesex, sail-maker, dealer and chapman.

John Grace the younger, of London, merchant.

Isaac Hart, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, Surry, victualler, dealer and chapman.

Robert Heath, late of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, upholder, broker, dealer and chapman.

5. John Coxe Browne, now or late of the borough of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, draper, hosier and chapman.

John Hampton, of Winchester-street, London, hosier.

William Richardson, of Tower-hill, London, merchant.

Charles Howell, of the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, Middlesex, shoemaker, dealer and chapman.

Robert Hale Killingley, of Browns-buildings, St. Mary Axe, London, merchant, dealer and chapman.

John Wright, of Angel-street, in St. Martin Le Grand, London, dealer and chapman.

9. John Taylor Benfield, of Kingston upon Hull, mercer, woolendraper and chapman.

Aston Anderson, of Kingston upon Hull, grocer.

Chaddock Wright, late of Water-lane, Tower-street, London, merchant, dealer and chapman.

12. George Nelson, Abraham Hoskins, and Benjamin Mather, all of Manchester, Lancashire, merchants, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

John Haden, of Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant, corn-factor and chapman.

16. John Gaskin, of the city of Norwich, beer-brewer, dealer and chapman.

John Sowgate, late of Tendering, Essex, innholder and chapman.

John Lawson, of St. Dunstan's hill, Tower-street, London, broker, dealer and chapman.

Charles Fleurieu, of Craven-street, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster, jeweller.

Archer Hodgson, late of Plaistow, Essex, but now of Queen's-square, near Ormond-street, Middlesex, warehouseman, haberdasher, dealer and chapman.

Giles Cooper, of Leaden-hall market, butcher.

Samuel Dixon, of Stockport, Cheshire, dealer and chapman.

19. Terence Dempsey, of Northwich, Cheshire, linendraper and chapman.

Francis Penny, of Bishops Waltham, in the county of Southampton, mercer, dealer and chapman.

An Account of *Mortality from Nov.* 21. to *Dec.* 29.

Buried			Christened		
Males	864	1672	Males	591	1126
Females	820		Females	529	
Under 2 years old	557		Buried,		
Between 2 and 5	177		Within the walls		259
5 and 10	80		Without		392
10 and 20	51		*Mid.* and *Surry*		790
20 and 30	133		City & Sub. *Westm.*		550
30 and 40	147				
40 and 50	137				1691
50 and 60	216				
60 and 70	190		Weekly *Nov.* 28.		344
70 and 80	99		*Dec.* 5.		450
80 and 90	39		12.		449
90 and 100	4		19.		458
100 and 109	0				
		1684			1701

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *published from the Fourteenth Day of* November, *to the Fourteenth Day of* December.

I.

THE *Virtuous Criminal: Or, the Hiſtory of Lord* Stanley: *Tranſlated from the* French. *In Two Volumes* 12mo. Price 5s. *London*, printed for *F. Noble*.

The Firſt Volume conſiſts of 304 Pages, and the Second of 200. This Work is one continued Narration, without either Table of Contents, or Index. But before it is prefixed, an Extract from the *French* Editor's Preface, from which we ſhall take the following Paſſages, to preſent the Reader with a proper Idea of it.

The following Work is not the Account of an imaginary or romantic Hero, but the Life of a Man, who was reſpectable, not only on Account of his Birth, or for the many good Qualities of his Mind; it is the Life of a virtuous Man, ſtruggling under a Series of lamentable Misfortunes, which he bears with amazing Fortitude and Reſolution; in ſhort, he is a dreadful Example of the fatal Lengths, to which Paſſion unreſtrained is capable of hurrying Men, and an incontеſtable Proof, that Virtue may be deeply rooted in the Soul, without being ſufficient to protect Men from the pernicious Conſequences of Thoughtleſneſs and Inconſideration; and that its Traces are then only to be diſcovered, either by the late Reflection which it makes on any Action, when committed, or by the Bitterneſs of the Remorſe which it immediately produces.——After this, he concludes as follows: 'I ſhall not anticipate any of the Story, by forewarning my Readers of the Sentiments which they are likely to produce; all that I can aſſure them is, that the Peruſal filled my Mind with a Kind of pleaſing Grief, a Mixture of Sorrow and Compaſſion, which the Generous are always ready to beſtow on the Misfortunes of others. Should the Account ſeem, on the Whole, too tragical, let the Blame fall on Fortune, rather than on the Writer of the Memoirs; for there is no arguing againſt Facts, however we might wiſh them to be otherwiſe. A Specimen of the Tranſlator's Stile and Language, may be ſeen in the following Paſſage, with which the Hiſtory begins.

Of what an unſearchable Depth is the Human Heart! Liable to be influenced ſometimes by Accident, at others by Paſſion, and more frequently by Caprice; no Wonder then, if the ſecret Springs that actuate its Motions are not always diſcovered, even by Men of the moſt diſcerning Penetration.

This Reflection, common as it may ſeem to the Generality of my Readers, will, perhaps be found peculiarly proper, when it is conſidered, that it is not ſo much the Effect of my own Choice, as of Force, extorted from me in a Manner, on the Recollection of the Misfortunes I have experienced, which gives me ſome Kind of Privilege to the making this Remark, altho' theſe ſevere Trials, both of my Patience and Integrity, have given Way to a more calm and proſperous Condition; yet the Impreſſions they have made, frequently bring to my Remembrance, thoſe Scenes of Calamity which were previous to, and, indeed, may be ſaid to be productive of my preſent Quiet and Security. And, altho' ſeveral Errors in my Behaviour have been owing rather to Chance than Deliberation, yet the Difficulties they brought on, were ſuch, that the very Remembrance of them, even at this diſtant Period of Time is ſhocking.

II.

The Amorous Friars; or, the Intrigues of a Convent. London, Printed for *J. Fleming* in 12mo. 1748. Price 3s. 6d.

This Book contains 220 Pages, is without any Preface, Table of Contents, or Index. It is divided into ſix Novels.

1. *The Hiſtory of* Donna Miranda Solis, from Page 1, to 68.
2. *The Hiſtory of* Feliciana, 68, to 104.
4. *Jealouſy outwitted*; *an* Italian *Novel*, 104. to 148.

4. Basil *and* Clara; *an* Italian *Novel*, 139, to 174.

5. Musinot *and* Mannca, *a* French *Novel*, 174, to 198.

6. *The Enterprising Friars, a* French *Novel*, 198, to 220.

The Stile of these Novels will be seen in the following Extract, which begins the Second. ——— "A rich Merchant of *Cadiz*, named *Vasnes*, had an only Daughter, in whom were united the most attractive Graces of the Body and Mind. The Time arrived, when the springing Charms and her Father's Wealth created a Number of Admirers, from the respective Motives of Love and Interest, none of which had the good Fortune to captivate her Tenderness: She was not, however, without Sensibility; but, without Doubt, no Object capable of pleasing her, had as yet presented itself. At length the Moment came, when an accomplished Cavalier triumphed over her Indifference. ——— ———

Don *Lewis*, (for that was his Name) beheld this fair *Spaniard* at Church, and conceived for her the most violent Passion. He declared his Affection for her in so persuasive and affecting a Manner, that *Feliciana* (for that was the Name of this young Beauty) could not disguise a reciprocal Esteem. Don *Lewis* would not suffer her to part from him, 'till he had obtained the Promise, to enjoy a second Time her Conversation, which she, without Difficulty, complied with. He was desirous of Permission to accompany this young Lady Home, but the Country not permitting such a Proceeding, he contented himself therefore with following her, to observe the House she entered, and the same Day he took a Lodging opposite *Feliciana*'s Window.

III.

The South-Sea Fortune; or, the Chaplain advanc'd to the Saddle. Containing the genuine private Memoirs of a worthy Family in Gloucestershire, *from the fatal Year* 1720, *to the Year* 1748. *Written by Mrs.* Rich-would, *one of the most interested Parties.*

Tho' Love be all the World's Pretence,
Money's the mythologic Sense. Hudib.

In 2 Vols. in 12mo. *London*, printed for *J. Wren*. Price 6s. The First Volume contains 216 Pages, and is divided into Seventeen Chapters. ——— The Second Volume contains 230 Pages, and is likewise divided into Seventeen Chapters.

In the Beginning of the first Chapter of the first Volume, the Author has given a sufficient Account of the Design and Plan of the Work, Part of which is as follows:

"I had but little thought, further than my own Satisfaction, from the following Hints, at the Time of my collecting and penning them down; as that they might cause me an agreeable Amusement upon the future Perusal, but little did I expect they would ever need to be produced by me, as Exemplars for the future Steerage of my own Conduct, upon any Emergencies that might present to myself, during my Voyage through the tempestuous Ocean of this Life: But I have since had the best Grounds for assuring myself, that however placid all the Elements may prove, at our first embarking, and how delightfully soever we may sail at our first setting out, under the View of a prosperous Passage, yet such numberless Events may arise to thwart our Expectations and Purposes, and those from such a Variety of Causes, too obscured from our Intellects, in the Room of Fate, till their immediate Production; as we, being no Ways capable of diverting, by our Policy, or Foresight, should, rather than submit ourselves to be overborne by, arm ourselves with Resolution, to encounter, under such Serenity, as that they may gain the less Advantage over us.

Now, as every one is not prepared by Nature to advance, even to the Teeth of Difficulties unmoved, or to bear up under unavoidable Disappointments, without a Wrinkle upon their Brow, or a Distortion of their Disposition, or Behaviour, so no Motive acts so forcibly to that desirable End, as the placing before our Eyes, the Examples of such as have stemmed the Torrent before us with Equanimity, in whose Actions and Deportment, as in a Mirrour, we may behold Scenes, worthy our closest Imitation, these operating upon our Intellects, by more sensible Impressions, than the most profound Doctrines by Word of Mouth, though introduced by the most exquisite Flourishes of Rhetoric and Elocution."

IV.

A Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England; *with Lists of their Works.* In 2 Vols. 12mo. *The 2d Edition. London*, printed for *R.* and *J. Dodsley*, 1748, Price 6s. Vol. I. contains 247 Pages, including the following Lives.

Royal Authors.

Richard the First.	———	1
Edward the Second,	———	8
Henry the Eighth,	———	9
Queen *Catharine Par*,	———	17

Edward

Edward the Sixth, 22
Queen *Mary*, 25
Queen *Elizabeth*, 29
James the Firſt, 40
Charles the Firſt, 46
James the Second, 50

Noble Authors.

Sir *John Oldcaſtle*, 55
Earl of *Worceſter*, 59
Earl *Rivers*, 67
Lord *Vaux*, 81
Lord *Berners*, 84
Viſcount *Rochford*, 87
Lord *Lumley*, 90
Lord *Morley*, 92
Earl of *Surrey*, 96
Lord *Sheffield*, 111
Duke of *Somerſet*, 112
Lord *Stafford*, 115
Earl of *Huntingdon*, 116
Marquis of *Winchester*, 120
Lord *Burleigh*, 122
Earl of *Eſſex*, 147
Earl of *Oxford*, 159
Lord *Buckhurſt*, 162
Earl of *Saliſbury*, 167
Earl of *Northampton*, 169
Lord Chancellor *Elſmere*, 180
Baron Viſcount of St. *Albans*, 181
Sir *Fulk Greville*,
Lord *Brooke*, 182
Earl of *Totneſs*, 189
Earl of *Pembroke*, 192
Viſcount *Dorcheſter*, 194
Viſcount *Wimbleton*,
Earl of *Monmouth*, 202
Earl of *Manchester*, 204
Robert Greville, Lord *Brooke*, 205
Lord Keeper *Littleton*, 210
Lord *Capel*, 212
Lord *Herbert*, 213
J. S. Earl of *Derby*, 218
Earl of *Briſtol*, 221
Earl of St. *Albans*, 224
Earl of *Monmouth*, 227
Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, 231
Lord *North*, *ibid.*
Marquis of *Worceſter*, 233

The Second Volume contains the following Noble Authors.

Duke of *Albemarle*, 1
C. S. Earl of *Derby*, 4
Earl of *Sandwich*, 6
J. P. Marquis of *Winchester*, 10
Duke of *Newcaſtle*, 12
Earl of *Clarendon*, 17
Earl of *Briſtol*, 25
Lord *Hal'es*, 28
Lord *North*, 35
Baron *Audley*, 37
Pier Point, Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, 41
Earl of *Rochester*, 44
Earl of *Shaftſbury*, 48
Earl of *Nottingham*, 57
Lord Keeper *Guildford*, 60
Earl of *Radnor*, 63
Earl of *Angleſey*, 65
Duke of *Buckingham*, 77
Earl of *Winchelſea*, 85
Marquis of *Halifax*, 86
Earl of *Berkley*, 90
Duke of *Leeds*, 91
Earl of *Warrington*, 93
Earl of *Dorſet*, 95
Duke of *Devonſhire*, 98
Lord *Haverſham*, 100
Cooper, Earl of *Shaftſbury*, 105
Lord *Somers*, 107
Montague, Earl of *Halifax*, 116
Duke of *Buckingham*, 118
Earl of *Oxford*, 120
Earl of *Suffolk*, 122
Earl of *Nottingham*, 124
Earl of *Peterborough*, 125
Lord *Lanſdowne*, 127
Earl of *Orrery*, 129
Duke of *Wharton*, 132
Robert, Lord *Raymond*, 135
Peter, Lord Chancellor *King*, 136
Lord *Poget*, 147
Sir *Robert Walpole*, &c. 138
Viſcount *Bolinbroke*, 141
John, Lord *Hervey*, 144
Lord *Hyde* and *Cornbury*, 150
Horatio, Lord *Walpole*, 151
Earl of *Warrington*, 152
Viſcount *Montacute*, 154
Earl of *Cumberland*, 155
Lord Chancellor *Hutton*, 156
Earl of *Clare*, 157
Earl of *Strafford*, 163
Lord Keeper *Coventry*, 164
John, Lord *Lucas*, 165
Henry, Lord *Arundel*, 166
Earl of *Sunderland*, 167
Earl of *Stamford*, 168
John, Lord *Jefferies*, 169
Duke of *Northumberland*, *ib.*

Peereſſes.

Counteſs of *Richmond*, 175
Lady *Abergavenny*, 179
—— *Jane Gray*, 181
Mary, Counteſs of *Arundel*, 184
Lady *Lumley*, 186
Mary, Ducheſs of *Norfolk*, 187
Mary, Counteſs of *Pembroke*, *ib.*
Elizabeth, Lady *Ruſſel*, 188
Counteſs of *Lincoln*, 190
Anne, Counteſs of *Dorſet*, 191
Margaret, Ducheſs of *Newcaſtle*, 193
Anne, Counteſs of *Winchelſea*, 190

Sarah, Dutchess of *Marlborough*, —— 197
Frances, Dutchess of *Somerset*, —— 200

Scotch Authors.

James the First, —— 201
James the Fourth, —— —— 202
Queen *Mary*, —— —— 203
Patrick, Lord *Ruthven*, —— 207
Lord Chancellor *Maitland*, —— 209
Alexander, Earl of *Sterling*, —— 210
Kerr, Earl of *Ancram*, —— —— 211
Earl of *Haddington*, —— —— *ibid.*
James, Duke of *Hamilton*, —— 212
Cary, Lord *Falkland*, —— —— 213
Lucius, Lord *Falkland*, —— 216
Henry, Lord *Falkland*, —— —— 221
Anthony, Lord *Falkland*, —— 222
Thomas, Lord *Fairfax*, —— 223
Marquis of *Argyle*, —— —— 225
Earl of *Argyle*, —— —— 226
Earl of *Lauderdale*, —— —— 227
Earl of *Balcarras*, —— —— 228
George, Earl of *Cromerty*, —— 229
Viscount *Stair*, —— —— 231
Viscount *Preston*, —— —— 232
Earl of *Abercorn*, —— —— 233
Anne, Countess of *Moreton*, —— *ib.*

Irish Peers.

Earl of *Desmond*, —— —— 243
Lord *Baltimore*, —— —— *ib.*
Earl of *Orrery*, —— —— 236
Earl of *Roscommon*, —— —— 240
Earl of *Castlemain*, —— —— 241
Lord *Cutts*, —— —— 244
Viscount *Molesworth*, —— —— 246
Lord *Whitworth*, —— —— 247
Lord *Fortescue*, —— —— *ib.*
Earl of *Egmont*, —— —— 248
Viscount *Grimston*, —— —— 250

For a Specimen of the Manner in which the Account of those Noble Authors are wrote, we shall subjoin that of the Lady *Jane Gray*.

This admirable young Heroine should, perhaps, be inserted in the *Royal Catalogue*, rather than here, as she was no Peeress; but having omitted her there, as she is never ranked in the *List* of *Kings* and *Queens*, it is impossible entirely to leave out the fairest Ornament of her Sex. It is remarkable, that her Mother, not only waved her small Pretensions in favour of her Daughter, but bore her Train, when she made her public Entry into the Tower. Of this lovely Scholar's Writing, we have four *Latin* Epistles, three to *Bullinger*, and one to her Sister, the Lady *Catherine*, printed in a Book, called *Epistolæ ab Ecclesiæ Helveticæ Reformatoribus, vel ad eos scriptæ & Figuris*, 1742, 8vo. The Fourth was written the Night before her Death, in a *Greek Testament*, in which she had been reading, and which she sent to her Sister. Her Conference with *Feckenham*, Abbot of *Westminster*, who was sent to convert her to Popery *.——A Letter to Dr. *Harding*, her Father's Chaplain, who had apostatized †. A Prayer for her own Use, during her Imprisonment ‡. Four *Latin* Verses, written in Prison with a Pin ‖.——Her Speech on the *Scaffold*.

Hollingshed and Sir *Richard Baker* say, she wrote diverse other Things, but not where they are to be found. *Bale* adds to the above,—*The Complaint of a Sinner*.—*The Duty of a Christian*. —— And *Fox* mentions a Letter to her Father.

V.

The Cloister; *Or*, *The Amours of* Salnford *a Jesuit*, *and* Eulalia *a Nun*. *Translated from the* French. *London*, printed in 1758, in 12mo. Price 3s. bound. It contains 260 Pages, and is divided into twelve Chapters. There is neither Preface, Table of Contents, nor Index. A Specimen of the Language is contained in the Beginning of the First Chapter, as follows.

It must be allowed, that all Men are not born with the same Inclinations. This is so general a Maxim, that no one can make the least Doubt of its Veracity. Every one will readily grant, that some at their Birth bring with them Dispositions naturally formed to Goodness, and others as prone to Evil. The First of these sometimes cultivate those Dispositions with Care, and become perfectly honest and just; sometimes they neglect them, and are influenced by bad Examples. The other Sort also frequently make strong Efforts to subdue Nature, and by this Violence, which cost them a World of Pains, they utterly defeat and destroy those Motions of their Lust and irregular Passions. There are Instances of it in the World, sufficient to prove the Truth of what is advanced. There are others again, who, yielding to the Torrent, suffer themselves to be quite overwhelmed, drinking Iniquity as it were Water, and knowing no Happiness beyond that of indulging their vicious Appetites at any Expence whatever.

* *Ballard*, *p.* 105.
† *Phœnix*.
‡ *Fox's Acts and Monuments*.
‖ *Ballard*, *p.* 114.

VI.

VI.

A Diſſertation on the Uſe of the Negative Sign in Algebra; containing, a Demonſtration of the Rules uſually given concerning it; and ſhewing how Quadratic and Cubic Equations may be explained, without the Conſideration of Negative Roots. To which is added, as an Appendix, Mr. Machin's *Quadrature of the Circle, by* Francis Maſeres, *M. A. Fellow of* Clare-Hall, Cambridge.

London, printed by *S. Richardſon*, and ſold by *T. Payne*, 1758, 4to. Price 14s.

This Volume contains 293 Pages, and 28 Chapters, beſides Mr. *Machin*'s Quadrature of the Circle; but as moſt of theſe Chapters are without Titles, nor is there any Table of Contents, or Index, the only Idea we can give of the Work, is from the Author's Preface: In the Beginning of which, he thus addreſſes himſelf to the Reader.

"The Deſign of the following Diſſertation, is to remove from ſome of the abſtruſe Parts of *Algebra*, the Difficulties that have ariſen therein from the too extenſive Uſe of the *Negative Sign*, in any other Light, than as the Mark of the *Subtraction* of a leſſer Quantity from a greater.

The Work is divided into two Parts. The Firſt of which contains the Demonſtrations of the ſeveral Operations of *Addition*, *Subtraction*, *Multiplication*, and *Diviſion*, applied to compound *algebraic* Quantities, or to the Difference of ſimple Quantities, and conſiſts of 15 Pages. And the Second Part contains the Doctrine of *Quadratic* and *Cubic Equations*, and takes up the Remainder of the Book. But it muſt be obſerved, in anſwer to the Objection of Prolixity, that may poſſibly be made to this Second Part, that this great Length of it ariſes meerly from the great Multiplicity of the Caſes in *Cubic Equations*, and the Rule of that has been conſtantly obſerved in treating of thoſe Caſes, ſeparately and independently of all the Reſt, and ſetting down almoſt every Step of the Reaſoning, as *Euclid* has done in his *Elements*, for the Sake of making it as clear and as eaſy as poſſible to Beginners, for whoſe Uſe it is principally intended; and not, as I flatter myſelf, from that other and leſs excuſable Source of Prolixity, an injudicious Practice of overwhelming each ſeparate Step, or Idea, in an uſeleſs Multitude of Words. Another Thing that may poſſibly be objected to, is the great Number of Examples, of the *Reſolution* of *Cubic Equations* in the laſt Chapter of the Book. Now, theſe are there inſerted and the *Reſolutions* of them performed at great Length, for the Sake of giving the induſtrious Reader an Opportunity of acquiring a Habit of performing their *Reſolutions* with Readineſs; for which Reaſon they will hardly be thought to be too many, if we conſider that Dr. *Saunderſon*, and other judicious Writers have given as many Examples of the *Reſolution* of *Quadratic* and *Simple Equations*, which are ſo much fewer in Number, and eaſier to be reſolved than *Cubic Equations*. But thoſe who think the Examples more than neceſſary, may *eaſily ſelect* thoſe they like beſt, and paſs over all other.——As a Specimen of this Work we ſhall give our Readers the firſt Chapter, *viz.*

Article I. The cleareſt Idea that can, as I apprehend, be formed of a *Negative Quantity*, that is ſubtracted from another greater than itſelf. To denote this *Subtraction*, the ſubtracted Quantity has the Mark or Sign —, which is called *Minus*, prefixed to it as the Sign +, which is called *Plus*, is prefixed to a Quantity that is to be added to another. Thus if b is to be added to a, (in which a may be either greater or leſs than b) their Sum will be wrote thus, $a + b$, if b is to be ſubtracted from a, (in which Caſe a muſt be greater than b) the Remainder, or Difference will be wrote thus, $a - b$.

II. Hence it is evident, that a *ſingle Quantity* can never be marked with either of theſe *Signs*, or conſidered as either *Affirmative* or *Negative*; for, if any *ſingle Quantity*, as b is marked either with the Sign + or the Sign —, without aſſigning any other Quantity, as a to which it is to be added, or from which it is to be ſubtracted, the Mark will have no Meaning or Signification. Thus, if it be ſaid, the Square of — 5, or the Product of — 5 into — 5, is equal to + 25. Such an Aſſertion muſt either ſignify no more than 5 times 5 is equal to 25, without any Regard to the Signs, or it muſt be meer Nonſenſe, and unintelligible Jargon. I ſpeak according to the foregoing Definition, by which the Affirmativeneſs or Negativeneſs of any Quantity implies a Relation to another Quantity of the ſame Kind to which it is ſubtracted; for it may, perhaps, be very clear and intelligible to thoſe who have formed to themſelves ſome other Idea of *Affirmative* and *Negative Quantities*, different from that above defined.

III. Now, what I here propoſe is, firſt to apply the Operations of *Arithmetic* to *Compound Quantities*, conſiſting partly of *Affirmative*, and partly of *Negative Quantities*, or to the Differences of *Simple Quantities*, and to demonſtrate the Rules uſually given

given for *Multiplication*, *to wit*, that — × + gives —, + × — gives —, + × + gives +, and — × — gives +, or that as often as the *Signs* of the *Multiplier* and *Multiplicand* are alike, the Product is to be marked +, and as often as they are unlike, the Product is to be marked —; and secondly, to shew how the Roots of *Quadratic* and *Cubic Equations* may be assigned by the common Rules given for that Purpose, without having Recourse to any other Idea of a *Negative Quantity*, than the very Simple One above defined.

VII.

Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery, at Paris. *Being a Collection of Observations and Experiments, made by the most eminent Surgeons in* France, *and others; containing, a great Variety of very extraordinary Cases in the principal Branches of the Art. Translated from the Original, by* George Neale, *Surgeon of the* London *Hospital*, in Three Volumes 12mo.

London, printed for *J. Rivington*, and *J. Fletcher*, in *Pater-noster Row*. 1738. Price 12s. Bound.

Volume the First contains 352 Pages. It consists of a History of the Royal Academy of Surgery, in six Memoirs. It is dedicated to his Grace, the Duke of *Devonshire*.

The Second Volume contains 448 Pages, to which is prefixed, a Table of the principal Matters contained in five Memoirs; with a Dedication to his Grace the Duke of *Kingston*.

Volume the Third contains 394 Pages, in eleven Memoirs, upon the various Cases and Operations of Surgery. This Volume is dedicated to the Marquis of *Granby*.

This Work is illustrated with a great Variety of Figures, in 22 Copper Plates.

Concerning the Plan of this Work, take the following Specimen, in the Beginning of the First Volume.

The *Royal Academy of Surgery* owes its first Institution in the Year 1731, to the Zeal and united Cares of Mr. *Mareschal*, at that Time first Surgeon to the King, and of Mr. *De la Peyronie*, appointed his Successor. They foresaw all the Advantages which might be drawn from a Society, to which the *Observations* and *Discoveries* in *Surgery* being reported, and each brought to the Test of a critical Examination, might afterward be communicated to the Public; so by this Means, a *Code*, or complete *Body* of *Surgery* might be formed.

Persuaded of the Utility of such an Institution, they concerted a Plan of *Regulations* for an *Academy*, to be established under the King's Protection. This they presented to his Majesty, who declared by a Letter from the Minister, dated the 20th of *November*, "that he suspended the granting of this Title, till it could be known, by Experience, what Advantages would from thence accrue to the Public; but that he permitted the *Academical Society* of *Surgeons* of *Paris* to hold their Assemblies, agreeable to the Plan of Mr. *Mareschal*, and that he desired to be informed of the Progress they made, in order to form a Judgment, whether it merited the Grace of being authorised by *Letters Patent*."

Afterwards the King granted his *Letters Patent*, for erecting this Society into an *Academy*, and in *March*, 1751, he gave them a *Body* of *Statutes*, which began to be put in force the 5th of *April*.

VIII.

A Dictionary of the Holy Bible; containing an historical Account of the Persons, a geographical Account of the Places, and literal, critical, and systematical Descriptions of other Objects, whether natural, or artificial, civil, religious, or military, mentioned in the Writings of the Old *and* New Testament, *or in those called the* Apocrypha: *Wherein are also explained the various Significations of the most expressive Appellatives in Scripture, whereby the Meaning of many obscure Passages of the sacred Text is cleared up, wrong Interpretations corrected, and seeming Inconsistencies reconciled. The Whole comprising whatever is known concerning the Antiquities of the* Hebrews, *forming a Body of Scripture-History, Chronology and Divinity, and serving, in a great Measure, as a Concordance to the* Bible. In three Volumes 8vo. Price 15s.

London, printed for *J. Beecroft*, *W. Strahan*, *T. Trye*, *J. Rivington*, and *J. Fletcher*, *W. Owen*, &c.

The three Volumes contain 1313 Pages; as the Title Page is so very expressive of the Subject of the Book, we need only mention a Passage or two at the Beginning of the Preface, relative to the Manner and Design of the Work, as follows.

"It has been observed, that there is no Form of Writing so advantageously dispos'd to propagate the Knowledge of miscellaneous Subjects, as that of a Dictionary. If the Truth of this Observation was admitted, no Composition whatever, could, with juster Pretensions, demand the Perusal of every Rank and Condition of People, than a *Dictionary of the Bible*, the Design whereof, is to diffuse that Knowledge, and to explain

plain those Subjects with which it is indispensible of every Individual to be acquainted.

The Method, Diction, and Contents of the Bible, are very different from those of any human Composition, and therefore, perhaps, not so easily disposed into a Form of this Kind. However that may be, certain it is, that there are few Works of this Sort have ever appeared in the World. For we say nothing of the *Hebrew* Dictionaries, or such as are purely calculated to explain that Language, as it is to be met with in the original Text of the *Old Testament*, nor of the *Greek* Lexicons that are designed to answer the same Purpose, with respect to the *New Testament*; neither is it our Business to enter upon a Detail of the Concordances to the *Bible*.

For an Example of the Author's Stile and Manner of Writing, we shall give his Definition of the Word Religion.

"Religion is taken in Scripture, First, for the external and ceremonial Worship of the *Jews*, as it was corrupted by the Tradition of the *Pharisees*, *Acts* xxvi. 5. Secondly, for the true Religion, even that inward Piety of the Heart, whereby God is truly acknowledged, feared and loved, and which inclined Persons to perform all Duties of Charity towards those that are in Distress, especially for Religion, *James* i. 27. Thirdly, for Superstition, *Col.* ii. 18. *Let no Man beguile you of your Reward in worshipping of Angels*, or as it is in the Greek, *in the Religion of Angels*. Do not imitate those who affect to humble themselves before the Angels, and to pay them a superstitious Worship.

IX.

Tartarian Tales; or, a Thousand and One Quarters of Hours. Written in French *by the celebrated Mr.* Guelletee, *Author of the* Chinese, Mogul, *and other Tales. The Whole now for the first Time. Translated into* English *by* Thomas Lloyd.

London, printed for *J.* and *R. Tonson*, in the *Strand*. In one Volume in 12mo. Price 3s.

This Volume contains 369 Pages, with an original Dedication to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Chartres*. —— The first Lines of which give all the Account we have of the Book, which are as follow.

"My Lord, the Book I take Leave to present to your Royal Highness is of the Nature of those which are improving, as well as entertaining. Though the Subject appears light, yet it conduces to something useful, on account of the Morality couched in it. The Mind must have some Relaxation; it is in those Moments, my Lord, wherein your Royal Highness lays aside your more serious Studies, that I hope you will cast your Eye upon my Book." —— The following is a Specimen of his Manner and Stile.

The History of *Chereff-Eldin*, Son of the King *Ormus* and *Gul-Hindy*, Princess of *Tulusphan*.

There was formerly, my Lord, in the *Greater Tartary*, two different Sort of Genii's; the One, disposed to do Good to Mankind, acknowledged the great *Geoncha* for their King, and the Other, never pleased, but when they were exercising their malicious Inclinations, had no other Master than the revengeful *Zeloulou*.

The two Captains of the Genii's had, for almost three Hundred Years been at continual War with each other. *Geoncha* protected No-body that *Zeloulou* did not endeavour to prosecute, and *Zeloulou* could do no ill Action upon the Earth, but *Geoncha* presently set about to redress it.

X.

A poetical Translation of the Elegies of Tibullus, *and of the Poems of* Sulpicia; *with the original Text and Notes, critical and explanatory. In two Volumes, by* James Grainger, *M. D.*

London, printed for *A. Millar* in the *Strand*, 1758.

The First Volume contains 165 Pages in 12mo. besides the Life of the Author prefixed, and an Introduction containing 46 Pages, and the Second Volume 261 Pages.

In the Translator's Advertisement, prefixed to this Work, the following Passages give a general Idea of his Design therein.

"Verbal Translations are always inelegant, because always destitute of Beauty, of Idiom and Language; for by their Fidelity to an Author's Words, they become treacherous to his Reputation; on the other Hand, a too wanton Departure from the Letter, often varies the Sense, and always alters the Manner.

The Translator chose the middle Way, and meant neither to tread on the Heels of *Tibullus*, nor yet to lose Sight of him; he had not the Vanity to think he could improve on his Poet; and though he has sometimes endeavoured to give a more modern Polish to his Sentiments, he has seldom attempted to change them; to preserve the Sense of his Original was his first Care, his next was, to cloath it in as elegant and becoming a Dress as possible, yet he must confess, that he has now and then taken

taken the Liberty to transpose, and sometimes, paraphrastically, to enlarge the Thoughts, where a Sentiment was too much contracted, by the Closeness of the *Latin* Idiom, to be unfolded in a correspondent Expression in *English*; or from its Peculiarity, might, in a modern Language, seem flat, he has endeavoured to inspirit it by collateral Thoughts from other Poets, and where its Colours were languid, to heighten them——with what Success the Reader must determine.

For a Specimen of the Author's poetical Version, we shall give the Beginning of the eighth Elegy.

This Day (the Fates foreto'd in sacred Song,
And singing, drew the vital Twine along;)
He comes, nor shall the Gods the Doom recal.
He comes, whose Sword shall quell the Rebel Gaul.
With all her Laurels, him shall Conquest crown,
And Nations shudder at his awful Frown;
Smooth Atur, now that shews thro' peaceful Lands,
Shall fly affrighted at his hostile Bands.
'Tis done! This Prophecy, Rome joys to see,
Far-fam'd Messata, now fulfill'd in thee:
Long Triumphs ravish the Spectators Eyes,
And fetter'd Chieftains of enormous Size.
An Ivory Car, with Steeds as white as Snow,
Sustains thy Grandeur thro' the pompous Show.

The following Books were omitted in the preceding Account.

The Life and Actions of *Frederic* the IIId, King of *Prussia*, &c. Containing the Origin of the House of *Brandenburgh*, with an Epitome of the Lives of all the Electors of that Family. Embellished with a Frontispiece of his present Majesty, a Map of *Germany*, and the Seat of War in the Empire; Plans of the Siege of *Prague* and the Battles of *Rosbach*. Printed for *W. Wren*. 8vo. Price 6s. bound.

The Farrier's and Horseman's complete Dictionary: Containing the Art of Farriery in all its Branches, with whatever relates to the Manage, Knowledge, Breeding, likewise Feeding and Dieting of Horses, as delivered by the best Writers on this Subject, by *Thomas Wallis*, Surgeon. Printed for *W. Owen*, Price 3s. 6d. neatly bound, in 12mo.

An Essay on Brewing, with a View of publishing the Principles of the Art, by *M. Cambrense*.

A complete Introduction to the Art of writing Letters, universally adapted to all Classes and Conditions of Life. Printed for *H. Drift*. Price 2s.

Law, or a Discourse thereof, in four Books: Written originally in *French*, by Sir *Henry Finch*, Knt. his Majesty's Serjeant at Law, and translated into *English* by the same Author. To which are added, Notes and References, with a Table of the Chapters, by *Danby Pickering of Gray's-Inn*, Esq; and Reader of the Law Lectures to that Honourable Society. Printed for *D. Browne* and *J. Shuckford*.

PAMPHLETS.

French Encroachments exposed, 1s.

The Wedding-Night; or the perplexed Lovers, 1s.

Cleone, a Tragedy, 1s. 6d. *Dodsley*.

The Nature and Utility of Expeditions to *France*, 1s. *Burnet*.

A Discourse on the Conduct of the Government, 4to. 2s. 6d.

An Account of the new Tragedy of *Cleone*, 6d. *Cooper*.

A Letter to the Monthly Reviewers, 6d. *Thrush*.

A Seventh Letter to the People of *England*.

The Case of the *Dutch* Ships considered, 1s. *R.* and *J. Dodsley*.

God's Thoughts of Peace and War, published in this turbulent trying Time, 2s. *Linde*.

A Letter to the Dean of *Bristol*, occasioned by his new Edition of his Second Volume of the Divine Legation of *Moses*, 6d. *Davis*.

The Life, extraordinary Adventures and Voyages of Capt. *Neville Frewode*, 2s. 6d. sew'd. *Wren*.

A short Treatise on Harmony, 1s. 6d. sew'd. *J. Noble*.

The Lost Sheep found, a Sermon, 6d. *Hitch*.

The Conduct and Treatment of *John Crookshanks*, 2s. *Scot*.

A Letter of Consolation to Dr. *Sheahear*, 1s. *R. Cave*.

The perfect Contrast, or the entire Opposition of Popery to the Religion of Jesus, 6d. *Withers*.

John the Baptist's Office continued in the Ministers of the Gospel, by *Henry Piers*, 6d. *Billy*.

A plain Account of the Venereal Disease, 1s. 6d.

POETRY.

Enthusiasm, a Poem, 6d, *Lewis*.

The Reduction of *Louisbourgh*, 1s. *Owen*.

The Prisoner; or Nature's Complaint to Justice, 1s. *By a Lady under Confinement*.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For DECEMBER 1758.

PLANTATION NEWS.

From the Maryland Gazette, Nov. 16.

Extract of a Letter from Ray's Town, Oct. 16.

YEsterday the Troops fired on account of our Success over the Enemy, who attacked our advanced Post at Loyal Hanning, the 12th Inst. Their Number, by the Information of a Prisoner taken, was about 1100 Men. The Engagement began at Eleven in the Forenoon, and lasted till Two. They renewed the Attack thrice; but our Troops stood their Ground, and behaved with the greatest Bravery and Firmness at their different Posts, repulsing the Enemy each Time. Notwithstanding which, they did not quit the Investment, but continued firing random Shots.

This Success has put our Troops in good Spirits. The Accounts are hitherto imperfect, which obliged the General to send an Officer Yesterday to Loyal Hanning, to learn a true Account of the Affair. By the Information sent to the General, the Enemy took only one wounded Soldier. Nothing is said of the Number of their killed, tho' it is imagined to be very considerable, if they attacked in the open Manner it is reported they did. Colonel Bouquet was at Stony-creek, with 700 Men, and a Detachment of Artillery. He could get no farther, on Account of the Roads, which indeed has impeded every Thing greatly. This Night or To-morrow a sufficient Number of Waggons will be up with Provisions.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Fort Cumberland, dated Oct. 17.

"On Sunday last an Express arrived at Ray's Town from Loyal Hanning, with an Account of a Body of the Enemy, to the Number of 1200, who came down and first fell upon the Cattle Guard, with an Intention, I suppose, to carry them off; but they were beat off, and the Cattle preserved. They next marched up and attacked the Breast-works, which they did three different Times, and were as often beat back with great Loss; the true State of which is not yet known, there being different Reports made of it, but all agree it was considerable.

On Monday a second Express came to the General, on Receipt of which there was a Feu de Joye ordered; from which it was generally believed we had given them a hearty drubbing."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bristol, December 30. Last Week the Wife of Mr. Chapman, who keeps the Roebuck on Lawrence hill, was brought to Bed of her 17th Son. What makes it the more remarkable is, that she has had 17 Boys out of 18 Children, and is now about 50 Years of Age.

LONDON.

Dec. 14. His Majesty was pleased to issue his Royal Proclamation for a general Fast, to be observed throughout Great Britain, on Friday the 16th Day of February next, for imploring the Blessing and Assistance of Almighty God on his Majesty's Arms.

A Fast is also to be observed the same Day in Ireland on the same Occasion, and in Scotland on the 15th of February.

Council Chamber, Whitehall, Dec. 22. This Day the Right Hon. Sir Charles Powlett, Knight of the Bath, commonly called Marquis of Winchester, was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn one his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Charles Powlett, Knight of the Bath, commonly called Mar-

quis of Winchester, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton, and of the Town of Southampton, and County of the same; he this Day took the Oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Richard Earl Temple to be Lord Lieutenant of Buckingham, his Lordship this Day took the Oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy. *Gaz.*

Whitehall, Dec. 26. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Mansfeldt Cardonnel, Alexander Le Grand, Joseph Tuder, Esq; and James Ogilvie, Esq; commonly called Lord Banffshire, together with Robert Montgomery, Esq; in the Room of Colin Campbell, Esq; deceased, to be Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of his Majesty's Customs, and other Duties in Scotland, and the Duties on all Salt and Rock-salt imported, and upon all Salt made there. *Gaz.*

Monday being a high Festival at Court, his Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince, and the Rest of the Royal Family, went to the Chapel Royal at St. James's with the usual State, attended with the Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter, &c. in the Collars of their respective Orders. After receiving the Sacrament, his Majesty offered the Byzant, or Wedge of Gold, for the Benefit of the Poor.

Accounts are received from America, that the English have taken Fort du Quesne.

Orders will speedily be issued for the immediate raising of 5000 Marines in Ireland, who are to receive Half a Guinea each upon their being enlisted, and fifteen Shillings and Six-pence more, upon their imbarking at Cork, in order to their sailing to the general Head-quarters of Marines either at Plymouth or Portsmouth. The Account in the other Papers of their being already raising there, is without Foundation; Orders for that Purpose, not being as yet issued.

We hear that the Number of Land-forces to be employed for the Service of the Year 1759, including those in Germany, and on an Expedition under Major general Hopson, and 4010 Invalids, will amount to 52,546 effective Men; including Officers; which is less by 1237, than were employed this Year.

And that 38,000 of the Troops of Hanover, Hesse, Wolfenbuttel, &c. will be continued in British Pay another Year.

They write from Ratisbon, that the Protestant Princes of Germany have absolutely refused to sign the Ban of the Empire against the King of Prussia and the Elector of Hanover; and that, by their Refusal, an effectual Stop is put to that Ban's being carried into Execution.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Dec. 22.

"It is strongly reported, that we are upon the Point of a Rupture with England, upon Account of the Ships of that Nation having seized several of our Merchantmen with French Commodities on board; which the Merchants here, in their several Petitions and Remonstrances on that Head, alledge, they have a Right to carry, by virtue of a Treaty between the States-general and England; in which it is expresly stipulated, that free Ships make free Goods.

But as no Men of War are ordered into Commission, or any other Step taken towards fitting out a Fleet, 'tis apprehended, that their High Mightinesses, who are not only sensible of the Weight of our national Debts, and the miserable State of our Finances, but also of the wretched Condition to which the poor Inhabitants of these Provinces are reduced, will think seriously upon an Affair of so much Importance; notwithstanding the popular Clamour, before they make Declaration; as it is an easy Matter to go into an expensive War, but often very difficult to get out of it again with Honour and Advantage.

Besides, their High Mightinesses are not ignorant of their own Breach of a most solemn Treaty between England and Holland, by their Refusal of the Succours, demanded by the English, upon the breaking out of the War between that Nation and the French."

Four Regiments of Foot, and a Squadron of Men of War will soon sail to Gibraltar.

We likewise learn, that the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, gave his Opinion, as President of the Evangelic Body, for not putting the Princes of the Empire under the Ban.

The King of Prussia has declared the Son of his late Brother, Prince of Prussia.

The King of Prussia appointed a Number of the Magistrates of Dresden, to enquire, upon Oath, into the Damages done by the late Fire in the Suburbs of that City; and it appeared that two Persons were burnt, two shot, and two wounded; that 280 Houses were burnt, and that his Majesty proposed making a most liberal Present to the unhappy Sufferers.

A List of Ships taken by the English, continued from Page 950.

A French Snow taken by his Majesty's Ship Edinburgh and Dreadnaught, and sent into Port Royal.

A French Brig and a Dutch Brig taken by the Kingston Privateer.

The Young Elias, a Dutch French Sloop, bound from Port Louis to Curacoa, by the Privateer Snow, Mercury, and carried into Port Royal in Jamaica.

A French Privateer Schooner of six Guns, is taken and sent into Yarmouth Road.

The Henrietta, Cole, from Barbadoes to Maryland, is retaken by the Woolwich Man of War.

The Entrepenant Privateer of Dunkirk, of six Guns and fifty Men, having two Ransomers on board, is taken by the Richmond Man of War, and carried into Yarmouth.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 950.

The Sally, Hughes, from Bristol to Alicant, is taken and carried into Marseilles.

The Thomas and Mary of London, Mathew Barton Master, by the Fulvie Privateer, and carried into Dunkirk, with a Ransomer for 450l.

The Seaflower of Yarmouth, ditto, for 340l.

The Charming Kitty, John Betaugh, ditto, for 200l.

The Samuel and Mary, Samuel Row of Plymouth, ditto, for 750l.

The Aelem, Miller, from Liverpool to London, is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Mary, Lawrence Norris, from Ireland to London, and sent into Havre de Grace.

The Betty, Norman, from Middleborough to the Firth of Forth, by the Roebarow Privateer of Dunkirk, and ransomed for 200 Guineas.

The Prince of Wales Privateer, by four French Privateers, and carried into Guadaloupe.

The Lesley, Onslow, with 323 Slaves, and the Salisbury, Sacheverel, with 179, from Old Calabar, and carried into Guadaloupe.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 10. The Right Hon. Countess of Berkeley, Lady to the Hon. Robert Nugent, Esq; of a Daughter.

22. The Lady of William Hall, Esq; of Saville-row, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 13. Mr. Abraham Mendez Fontalde, of James's-court, Bury-street, to Miss Rachel Flories, of St. Mary Axe.

14. Sir John Pole, Baronet, of Shute, in Devonshire, to Miss Palmer, Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Rector of Combe Rawleigh, in that County.

17. Charles Wilmot, Esq; of Canterbury, to Miss Sukey Nelson, of Ethnal, in Kent.

18. William Webb, Esq; of Falkmasly to Mrs. Revell, Relict of the late Thomas Revell, Esq;

19. Mr. Joseph Schater, one of the Common-council for the Ward of Farringdon within, to Mrs. Children, Relict of Richard Children, Esq; of Ramhurst, in Kent.

21. Mr. Rayner, Brewer at Litchfield, to Miss Godfrey, Daughter of Sherman Godfrey, Esq; of the same Place.

26. John Willyams, Esq; of Plaistow, in Essex, to Miss Anne Goodere, of Kingstreet, Covent-garden.

DEATHS.

Dec. 12. The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lindsey, eldest Son of the Duke of Ancaster.

13. Kenelm Fawkener, Esq; elder Brother to the late Sir Everard Fawkener.

John Davies (commonly called Bury Davies) of Ludlow, in Shropshire, aged 114 Years. He was in the Army at the Time of the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion; was in the Battle in which the Duke's Army was defeated, and brought off five of the Rebels Horses after the Action.

14. John Cornewell, Esq; a Merchant of this City.

John Stubbs, Esq; an eminent Brewer in Spitalfields.

The Right Hon. Charles Lord Butler of Weston, in Huntingdonshire, and Earl of Arran in the Kingdom of Ireland, Lord High Steward of Westminster, President of Westminster Infirmary, L. L. D. and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. His Lordship was born September 4, 1671; and was younger Brother to the late Duke of Ormond.

17. The Hon. Lady Tynt, Wife of Pawlet St. John, Esq;

Jonathan Taylor, Esq; of Lyme-Regis, in Dorsetshire.

18. The Right Hon. Sir George Lee, Knt. L. L. D. Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Member of Parliament for the Borough of Launceston, in Cornwal, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

Richard

Richard Stratton, Esq; an eminent Turkey Merchant, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Shoreham, in Sussex.

25. ——— Edwards, Esq; of Bloomsbury square.

The Rev. Mr. James Hervey, Rector of Weston-Flavel, in Northamptonshire, and Author of the Meditations on the Tombs, &c.

26. Michael Thornton, Esq; of Cobham, in Surry.

27. ———Hope, Esq; an eminent Brewer in Spitalfields, in Partnership with Mr. Stubbs, who died on the 14th Inst.

Humphry Brent, Esq; of Hutton in Somersetshire, Barrister at Law, and a Bencher in the Middle Temple.

Mrs. Fairbourn, in the 110th Year of her Age: She had been House-keeper in the Bishop of Winchester's Family upwards of fifty Years.

Civil and military Preferments.

Capt. Rushworth is appointed to the Command of his Majesty's Ship the Garland.

Capt. Dalrymple, to the Command of the Solebay.

Capt. Drake, to the Command of the Edgar, of 70 Guns.

William Grover, Esq; to be Chief Justice of the Colony of Georgia.

Edward Blakeney, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul at Nice.

Mr. Edmund Stevens, to be one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Ewry.

John Greening, Esq; to be Gardener at Hampton-court Palace.

Mr. Hartley, to be Deliverer of Votes to the House of Commons.

Mr. Simpson, to be a Messenger to the House of Commons.

Mr. Moon, to be Clerk in the First Annuity Office in the Exchequer.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Northampton, to be Recorder of Northampton.

Mr. Francis, to be Summoning Clerk of the City and Liberty of Westminster.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mansfield, to be a Governor of the Charterhouse.

Robert Montgomery, Esq; to be one of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Jeremy Pemberton, M. A. of Emanuel College, Cambridge, Chaplain to the Duke of Argyle, to the Rectory of Earl Stoneham, in the County of Suffolk, with the Rectory of Girton, in the County of Cambridge.

The Rev. Richard Harris, B. A. to the Rectory of Pembridge, in the County of Leicester.

The Rev. Samuel Langley, D. D, of Pembroke College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Checkley, in the County of Stafford.

The Rev. George Nelson, A. B. to the Vicarage of Monkton Wallop in the County of Leicester.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Harrison was instituted to the United Rectories of Culmer and Priors-Dean in Hampshire.

B———KR———S.

December 23. John Marshall, late of Budge-row, London, merchant, dealer and chapman.

Richard Davids, of Mitcham, Surry, and Mary Kew, of the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, linen-printers and partners.

Robert Cochran, of Watling-street, London, warehouseman, dealer and chapman.

26. Thomas Heath, of the city of Exeter, merchant.

George Moore, of Leeds, Yorkshire, merchant, dealer and chapman.

Samuel Sills, late of Newport in the Isle of Wight, factor, dealer and chapman.

William Wright, of Leeds, Yorkshire, grocer and chapman.

Adam Langton, of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, Surry, carpenter and chapman.

30. William White of New Windsor, Berkshire, Vintner and Innholder.

BILL *of Mortality from Dec.* 19. *to Jan.* 24.

Buried			Christened		
Males	379	732	Males	262	517
Females	353		Females	255	
Under 2 years old		236			
Between 2 and 5		71	Buried,		
5 and 10		25	Within the walls		70
10 and 20		22	Without		169
20 and 30		47	*Mid.* and *Surry*		334
30 and 40		59	City & Sub. *West.*		159
40 and 50		82			732
50 and 60		58			
60 and 70		55			
70 and 80		51	Weekly *Dec.* 26.		289
80 and 90		25	*Jan.* 2.		443
90 and 100		1			732
100 and 109		0			
		732			

INDEX.

A.

ACT for further duty on ſtamps abridged 633
— for due making bread dit. 346
Addreſs, *London*, to his majeſty 287
— ditto 357
— to Mr. *Pitt*, ſigned 5 mil. 436
— to his majeſty, on preſenting a money bill. 456
— of the city of *London* 883
Africa, weſtern part of 813
— the geography of *ibid.*
— hiſtory of *ibid.*
— illuſtrated by a map *ibid.*
Ages of *European* princes 796
Agitation of water, remarkable 185
Air, dr. *Hale*'s method of purifying 524
Amadabat 581
America, geography of 69 *& ſeq.*
— hiſtory of 89, 199, 125
American bar-iron 516
Animalculæ deſcribed, 161—641
— illuſtrated by a print *ibid.*
Antiquarians 136
Articles of capitulation granted to the *French* at *Beauſejour* 138
— at *Minorca* 334
— of the *Saxon* army 416
— granted fort *William Henry* 652
— granted *Louiſbourg* 860
Aſtronomical obſervat. 1755, 1756, 466

B

BAhama iſlands, town, &c. 937
Bankrupts 1755. 15, 34, 51, 66 85, 105, 123, 142, 158, 173, 195 210, 227, 243, 257, 274, 289 307, 322, 341, 362, 382, 402 422, 442, 478, 498, 518, 538 557, 578, 599, 678, 697, 730 750, 770, 790, 810, 830, 850 871, 889, 910, 928, 951, 964
Battle in *Bohemia* 550
— at *Liſſa* 692
— account of ſeven other *ib.*
— between his royal highneſs's army and *French* 610
— of *Crevelt* 841
— between *Imhoff*'s and *Chevert*'s troops 864
Bayonne 624
Bengall, geography of 581
Births in the year 1755 14, 32, 49, 64, 83, 103, 140, 157, 172, 193, 208, 226, 240, 256, 274, 306, 341, 361, 382, 402, 422, 441, 478, 517, 537, 556, 577, 618, 637, 658, 677, 696, 729, 750, 769, 798, 808, 829, 850, 888, 910, 926, 950, 963
Blakeney, general, his life 345
Bligh's, gen. deſcent on the *F.* coaſt 866
Bombay 582
Books, liſt of, publiſhed 1755 15, 35, 51, 67, 86, 106, 159, 174, 211, 228, 242, 259, 291, 345, 363, 383, 402, 422, 498, 538, 558, 578, 638, 698, 730, 790, 890
— particular account of 929, 953
Bourdeaux 624
Bowers, Mr. *Archibald*, his character conſidered 530, 531, 541,—544
Breſt 623
Britiſh channel, hiſtory of 621
— illuſtrated by a chart *ibid.*
Bug deſcribed 46
— illuſtrated by a plate *ib.*

INDEX.

Byng, admiral, his trial 472
——— defence 488
——— names of the court martial 491
——— his sentence *ibid.*
——copy of a paper delivered by him 513

C.

Caen 622
Calais 621
Calcutta surrendered 581
——— retaken 635
Calendar, rural 103
Calicut 588
Calvanism, general, in *Germany* 463
Cape Breton, geography of 859
——— history of *ibid.*
——— how taken 860
Caribbee islands 939, 940
Catenarian arch 325
——— a plate of *ibid.*
Cambaya 581
Chaco 262
Cherburg cannon taken 884
Chocin, hist. of 582
Chronological memoirs for 1755 10, 28, 48, 61, 81, 101, 121, 137, 153, 169, 185, 206, 225, 238, 254, 271, 286, 302, 317, 333, 354, 373, 394, 416, 435, 453, 470, 487, 506, 531, 549, 571, 589, 609, 631, 641, 671, 682, 707, 721, 762, 801, 840, 863, 879, 902, 920, 946, 962
Circuits for 1755 30 & 104
——— for 1756 245 & 341
——— for the winter 1757 495
——— for the summer 575
——— for the winter 1758 747
——— for the summer 825
Cock fealing exploded 229
Commerce, *Dutch* and *Englifh* 584
Comet's visible way among the ſtars, plate of 646
——— obſervat. on that in 1757 855
——— dr. *Halley*'s method of demonſtrating the return of 901
Conception, city of 939
Convention at *Hanover* 631
——— between his majeſty and the king of *Pruſſia* 806
Coralline lythophyton 161
Coromondell 583
Court martial for trial of gov. *Fowke* 356
Crab, ſea hermet 161
Courland 522
Cryſtallization of water in ice, illuſtrated by a plate 661
Cuba, iſle of 938
Cuckold fiſh, print of one 524

D.

DAnces
Welſh rabbit 7
Auguſta's tamberine 60
Preſs-gang's jigg 121
Minuet and dance 137
Sow in the ſack 153
Country one 217
Cheeſe-cake 270
Pan-cake 372
French in confuſion 394
Brick-makers 434
Country one 487
The tabernacle 505
The city mall 529
The *French* retreat 566
Ramble to *Greenwich* 608
——— to *Oxford* 646
Country one 678
Deaths 1755 14, 32, 49, 64, 84, 134, 137, 141, 157, 173, 193, 208, 226, 240, 257, 274, 289, 316, 322, 341, 360, 382, 402, 420, 441, 470, 517, 537, 556, 577, 598, 618, 637, 658, 678, 696, 729, 750, 769, 789, 809, 829, 850, 889, 910, 926, 951
Debts, ſtate of the public 379
Declaration of war, his majeſty's 304
——— *French* king's 388
——— king of *Pruſſia*'s, on his troops entering *Saxony* 373
——— king of *Sweden*'s 650
Deiſm, temple of 345
Dieppe 622
Dingley's, Mr. plan for a reformatory 801
Diſpenſations for pluraliſies 1755 54, 66, 85, 105, 157, 209
Domeſtic occurrences 13, 29, 48, 63, 82, 101, 121, 137, 154, 170

170, 185, 205, 225, 238, 254, 271, 287, 304, 318, 339, 356, 376, 400, 418, 436, 456, 471, 488, 506, 533, 553, 573, 581, 611, 633, 653, 674, 693, 708, 725, 745, 764, 798, 806, 824, 846, 865, 882, 905, 924
Dunkirk 621

B.

Earthquake at *Lisbon* 204—220
Egg, an uncommon one 920
——— represented by a cut *ibid.*
Electrification perpetual 116
——— machine for it *ib.*
Entertainments theatrical for 1755, 13, 32, 49, 64, 83, 103, 158, 172, 192, 208, 226, 239, 256, 274, 306, 406
Ephemeron fly 41
Exchange, courſe of, for 1755 107, 123, 142, 158, 174, 195, 210, 243, 258, 275, 290, 307, 323, 342, 363, 383, 402, 423, 443, 478, 499, 518, 539, 559, 579, 599, 619, 639, 659, 672, 699, 731, 751, 771, 791, 811, 831, 851, 871, 891, 910
Extract from the militia bill 591
——— from the pawnbrokers 611
——— of additional duties 634
——— of a letter from adm. *Watſon* 635
——— from the *Pruſſian* army 671
——— from the proceedings of the board of enquiry 675

F.

Fable of the graſshopper and ant 688
Fielding's, Mr. plan for a reformatory 820
Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, *French* and *Engliſh* 321
Florins, *German* 462
Forces, *German* 463
Fort *William Henry* retaken 631
French king wounded by *Damien* 471
——— kings aſſaſſinated *ibid.*
Frontenac fort taken 923

G.

Alconda 383
Germany, geography of 385
——— hiſt. of *ibid.*
——— illuſtrated by 4 maps *ibid.*
Leipſick explained 733
Grants for the year 1756 377
——— for 1757 655
——— for 1758 867

H.

Hales, of heat in green-houſes 524
Harmonical reflection of light 20
Havannah 938
Hirundo, or flying fiſh 407
——— print of one *ibid.*
Hiſpaniola. 938
Hiſtory, chronological, of kings 8
Honour when rightly conferred 669

I.

Jamaica 938
Immerſions of *Jupiter*'s ſatellites 756
Impreſſions from medals 79 & *ſeq.*
Importation of bar-iron 518
Indies, *Eaſt*, hiſt. of 581
Indigo. 582
Intelligence, monthly 10, 28, 48, 61, 81, 101, 121, 137, 153, 169, 185, 206, 238, 254, 271, 286, 302, 307, 333, 354, 373, 394, 416, 435, 453
Johnſon's, Sir *William*, life 365
——— Mr. account of his riding on one or two horſes 913
——— print of it *ibid.*

K.

Ingſton 938
King of *Pruſſia*'s character 709
——— effigies of *ibid.*
Kings of *England* 8

L.

Libella, or dragon-fly 833
——— print of *ibid.*
Liſbon, earthquake at 204
Lithuania, hiſt. of 552
Louiſbourg taken, &c. 859
——— a plan of *ibid.*
Louis, fort, repreſented in a print *ib.*

Louse described 893
——— print of *ibid.*
Lutheran religion 463
Lyrichord 79

M.

MAchine for keeping a ship's head to wind 661
——— illustrated by a plate *ibid.*
Majesty's speech, *Nov.* 13, 1755 187
——— *May* 27, 1756 318
——— *Dec.* 2 438
——— *Dec.* 1, 1757 694
——— by commission, *June* 20, 1758 828
——— *Nov.* 23 924
Malo, St. 626
Man, a, magnified 713
——— plate of *ibid.*
Mandate of the emperor of *Ger.* 922
Mangalar 582
Manifesto, his majesty's 551
——— imperial majesty's 880
Marriages 14, 32, 49, 64, 83, 103, 122, 141, 158, 172, 193, 208, 226, 240, 256, 274, 289, 306, 322, 341, 369, 382, 429, 421, 441, 478, 517, 537, 556, 577, 598, 618, 637, 658, 678, 696, 729, 750, 769, 798, 808, 829, 850, 888, 910, 926, 950, 963
Mars, occultation of 755
Martinico 940
Mathematical learning, usefulness of 1—69
Matricula's, *German* 461
Mehapour 583
Members of the court martial for admiral *Byng* 491
Memorial of col. *York* to the states 271
——— of the *French* to dit. 272
——— of col. *York* to dit. 374
——— of *Gemmingen* to the diet of the empire 377
——— of the king of *Prussia* 454
——— of the lords commissioners to the king 519
——— of ld. viscount *Torrington* *ib.*
——— presented to the states 694
——— *D'Affry*'s to dit. 742
Message, his majesty's, to parliament *Nov.* 28, 1755 206
Ditto *March* 23, 1756 287
Ditto *May* 16, 1757 555
Microscopic fly 266
——— print of one *ibid.*
Militia bill, an extract from 598
——— acts abridged by a gent. 907
Minorca, geography of 276
——— hist. of 277—311
——— map of *ibid.*
——— committe concerning 613
Minuets, new ones 181, 217, 233, 209, 286, 301, 372, 353, 506, 549, 566, 608, 720, 878
Mole cricket 793
——— print of *ibid.*
Moon, theory of 165
Moon, eclipses of in 1757 389
——— in 1758 644
——— calculated by Mr. *Langley* *ib.*
——— by Mr. *Mason* 645
——— by Mr. *Brent* *ibid.*
——— by Mr. *Talbot* 705
——— by Mr. *Stokes* *ibid.*
——— that on *July* 1757 by Mr. *Brent* 571
Moon's eclipse calculated by Dr. *Bevis* 623
——— *Jan.* 13, 1759, calculated 755
——— computed by Dr. *Halley*'s tables 796
——— the same by Mr. *Reeves* 818

N.

NAbob *Scourges* 583
Nantz 626
Navy, royal, *Eng.* list of 336
——— *French*, dit. 338
News
Nicholas, St. mines 939

O.

OBservations, astronomical, for 1755 42
——— for 1756 466
——— for 1757 717
——— on the lunar eclipse 71
——— on the weather 58, 86,

86, 107, 123, 142, 158, 174, 196, 210, 228, 243, 258, 275, 290, 307, 323, 342, 363, 383, 403, 423, 443, 479, 499, 519, 539, 559, 579, 599, 619, 639, 659, 679, 699, 731, 751, 771, 791, 811, 831, 851, 871, 891, 911

——— on the comet that appeared in *Sept.* and *Oct.* 1757. 857

P.

Paraguay, geography of 245
——— hist. of *seq.*
Pawn-brokers act abridged 612
Petition of Ld. *Torrington* 511
Piscis Bicornis 524

Plates for the illustration of this part, where to place them.

View of *Lisbon* 204
The nympha of an ephemeron fly 40
A Map of the *British* and *French* settlements in *America* in two parts 69
A view of the white plumed-moth 117
A machine for perpetual electrification *ib.*
A perspective view of the Lyrichord 131
The sea-hermet crab 161
A map of *New England* 190
——— of *Paraguay*, &c. 245
——— of *Minorca* 277
Catenarian arch 325
Print of general *Blakeney* 345
A microscopic view of a bug 346
A print of sir *William Johnson* 365
——— of the north east and north-west part of *Germany* 385
——— south east and south-west part of ditto 405
——— of the *Hirundo* 409
——— 17 miles round *London* 561
——— of *Piscis Bicornis* 544
Map of the *East-Indies* 581
Chart of the *English* channel 631
Sage and sweet briar leaf 684
Path of the comet 646
A singular species of animalcule 641
A draught of the road and harbour of *Brest* 673

Vegetable chrystallization of water in ice, snow, frost, &c. 661
Ship driving on a ice-shore 667
Scales of a sole fish 684
Effigies of the king of *Prussia* 709
A moss magnified 713
The antennæ of a gnat and sting of a nettle 717
A map 440 miles round *Leipsic* 735
View of *London* bridge 773
The *Geyhotulpa* 793
Western coast of *Africa* 813
Pyramidical dial 833
The *Libella*, or dragon Fly *ib.*
Plan of the city of *Louisbourg* 859
Of the *Augustus* taken at *Cherbourg* 873
Of a Loose 893
Johnson's horsemanship 913
Of the *West Indies* 937

Poland, geography of 521
——— map of *ibid.*
——— history of *ibid.* & *seq.*
Port Royal 938
Port L'Orient 683
Porto Rico 939
Preferments civil and military 33, 50, 63, 84, 104, 141, 157, 173, 193, 209, 226, 241, 257, 289, 305, 322, 341, 361, 382, 402, 421, 441, 478, 518, 537, 557, 577, 598, 618, 637, 658, 678, 697, 730, 770, 789, 809, 829, 889, 927, 951, 963
Preferments ecclesiastical 34, 50, 66, 85, 104, 157, 173, 194, 209, 226, 242, 257, 289, 306, 341, 362, 382, 402, 422, 442, 478, 518, 537, 557, 577, 598, 618, 638, 658, 678, 697, 730, 770, 789, 810, 830, 889, 927, 950, 963
Premiums of the commercial society 567
——— Ditto 802
Providence, isle of 997
Protestants in *Germany* 463
Prussia, king of, his character 709
——— his reasons for opposing the designs of the court of *Vienna* 394

Pyramidical dial 833—853
Print of *ib.*

Q.

Queries on admiral *Byng's* sentence 492
Questions mathematical 4, 22, 39, 57, 72, 96, 113, 128, 147, 162, 177, 197, 213, 233, 248, 265, 281, 297, 313, 329, 349, 368, 388, 411, 430, 449, 465, 481, 502, 526, 562, 587, 603, 626, 643, 663, 683, 702, 716, 736, 753, 754, 776, 794, 817, 836, 856, 875, 895, 915, 942.
——— answered 20, 38, 56, 73, 96, 114, 128, 147, 163, 179, 197, 213, 247, 263, 279, 295, 311, 326, 347, 367, 387, 409, 429, 447, 464, 482, 502, 525, 545, 561, 586, 601, 625, 642, 715, 734, 757, 774, 795, 815, 835, 855, 873, 894, 913, 941

R.

Recapitulation of the resolutions of the court martial on admiral *Byng's* sentence, *&c.* 507 *& seq.*
Religion, *German* 463
Representation of the court martial on admiral *Byng* 492
——— Queries on it *ib.*
Resolutions of the states general 554
——— committee, 573
——— states general 879
——— aulic council 902
Revenue of the *German* princes 462
Rochelle 623
Rochfort 624
Roman Catholics 463
Royal George, first rate 302
Royal George, print of *ib.*
Russia, Red, geography of 523
——— history of 524 *& seq.*

S.

Adraspatan 583
Sage leaf 624
——— print of *ib.*
Samogitia, geography of 522
——— print of *ib.*
Sheriffs for the counties 494, 746
Ships taken by the *English* 156, 177, 193, 274, 285, 306, 322, 343, 359, 381, 401, 419, 440, 459, 516, 534, 555, 575, 596, 614, 636, 656, 676, 696, 728, 748, 768, 797, 807, 828, 849, 869, 887, 908, 925, 949, 964
Ships taken by the *French* 360, 381, 401, 420, 440, 459, 497, 516, 535, 556, 576, 597, 616, 636, 657, 677, 696, 728, 749, 769, 797, 797, 807, 829, 849, 870, 888, 909, 926, 950
Sole-fish 681
——— print of *ibid.*
Spanish town 939
States general, resolutions of the 554
Stings of a nettle 712
——— plate *ib.*
Stores left at *Minorca* 339
Surat 582
Sweet-briar leaf 624
——— a print of *ib.*

T.

Tangier, history of 582
Temporary bridge burnt 773
——— a plate of *ib.*
Theatrical entertainments. See Entertainments
Tobacco-pipe fish 177
Trial of *Florence Henley*, M. D. 816
Tucumania, geography of 261
——— history of 262
Tulajee Angria, history of 584

U.

Ulagna 262

W.

Warrant for admiral *Byng's* execution 513
Weather, observations on it 210
See Observations

INDEX

A.

ABSTRACT of the kings of *England* 8
Accident, happy 736
Autumnal eve, a poem 942

B.

Ballad, a paſtoral 369
—— for *May* *ib.*
—— ditto 528
—— ditto 740
Beauty, power of 581
Briſtol, encomium on 587
Boyle and *Bacon*, in praiſe of 565

C.

Calumny 726
Cape Breton and *Cherburg*, a poem 875
Complaint ſet to muſic 919
Contemplation on night 167
Copernican Syſtem 43

D.

David's lamentation for his ſon *Abſalom* 797
—— for *Saul* and *Jonathan* 838
Deborah and *Barak* 896
December, a poem 943
Dorinda, an elegy 99

E.

Earthquakes, verſes on 217,252,269
Elegy, Dr. *Donn*'s moderniz'd 433
—— on the bells ringing for an interment 945
—— on the expectation of war 202

F.

Fable of the dirty way 819
Farewel to *Ireland* 627
Faſt-day 740
Fragment, an original 407
Frederic of *Pruſſia*, or the hero 718
—— encomium on *ibid.*
Friendſhip, a ſong ſet to muſic 820

G.

Graſshopper and ant 688

H.

Harmony 862
Horace's 2d epiſtle 181
—— 13th ode of the 3d book 819
—— 19th of the 1ſt book 839
—— 9th of the 2d book 898
Hymn, an 26
—— to ſleep 98
—— to death 184
—— to poverty 131
—— to our Creator 450
—— for morning 644

I.

Ignis fatuus 483
Immortality of the ſoul 119
Ingenious lover 719
Innoculation 331
Invitation, the ſailor's 378
Jove's deciſion 98

L.

Lawyer and client 314
Love and friendſhip, ſet to muſic 877
Lover, the vent'rous 184
Louiſbourg, on taking 878

M.

Meditation after preaching 132
Merewerth, ſeat of 629
Merit only enobles 669

N.

Newton, Sir *Iſaac*, verſes on 90
Night, a poem 798
November, a poem 916

O.

ODE for the new year 1755 7
—— for 1756 238
—— to *Blakeney* 349
—— to loyalty 350
—— to friendſhip 414
—— on his majeſty's birth-day 415
—— on ſcience 432
—— for *Chriſtmas*-day 433
—— to wealth 451

Ode

INDEX.

Ode to a friend 452
—— for the new year 1757 469
—— on ſcience 527
—— to *May* 548
—— to hope *ibid.*
—— to memory 738
—— on his majeſty's birth day 564
—— ditto by *Colley Cibber* 666
—— to the king *ibid.*
—— to ſtudy 668
—— to ſincerity 686
—— intended for the new year *ib.*
—— to the king of *Pruſſia* 757
—— by the king of *Pruſſia* on his brother's death 846
—— Mr. *Whitehead*'s, on his majeſty's birth day, 1758 915
—— ditto by another hand *ibid.*
Ordination, verſes at an 149

P.

PAinting 404
Paraphraſe, 1 *Sam.* ch. 17 297
—— *Habbakuk*, ch. 3 393
—— laſt part of ch. 6 of *Mat* 8. 8
—— ch. 19 of *Exodus* 862
—— *Hab.* 3, ver. xvii. xviii. xix. 920
Paſtoral eclogue 898
Philander's complaint 504
Pinch of ſnuff, a parody 393
Planets, a voyage to them 77
Poem on the death of the reverend Mr. *Morris* 199
—— in proof of a deity 235
—— the diſtreſſed youth 250
—— faſt-day 283
—— autumn 605
—— human life 628
—— winter 684
—— of *Peſidius* 688
—— anſwered by *Metrodorus* *ibid.*
—— congratulatory 778
—— on the ſpring 776
—— on night 798
—— on ſummer 836
—— on the death of a lady 839
Poet's prayer 100
—— viſit to the park 151
Prayer, an univerſal one 415
Prologue and epil. to the fairies. 26
—— to *Appius* 46
—— occaſional ditto 16
Prologue and epil. by *Garrick* 109
—— to the apprentice 237
—— to the *Engliſhman* 252
—— to *Athelſton* 268
—— to the miſer 449
—— to the tragedy of *Douglaſs* 529
—— to *Agis* 756
—— to *Cleone* 945
Proſpect 390
Proteus, on 27
Providence, petition to 119
Pſalm 73 imitated 45
—— 90 ditto 203
—— 18 paraphraſed 564
—— 34 and 56 ditto 604
—— 63 ditto 643
—— 10 ditto 667
—— 52 ditto 685
—— 50 ditto 705
—— 28 tranſlated 719
—— 104 paraphraſed 757
—— 3 ditto 777
—— 8 ditto 779
—— 139 ditto 818
—— 117 ditto 900

R.

Reflections on a flower-garden 352
—— after a dangerous voyage *ib.*
Rural happineſs 703

S.

Sea-peice, on a 797
Soliloquy on death 79
—— on money 604
—— on the approach of winter 918
Spring 301
Summer's eve, a poem 876

T.

TAle, *Reynard* outwitted 150
Tears of *Britain* 658
Tempeſt 249

V.

Valentine day 6
Village, the 219

W.

Waller's, Mr. *Thyrſis* 98
War, verſes on 269
—— on the declaration of 314
Winchester college 182

Y.

Young's, Dr. ſtile imitated 68